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The Union Signal

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NEW occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward
Who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp fires!
We ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted key.

—*JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL*

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOLIDAY RECESS CRITICIZED—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE—GOOD CHEER FOR WASHINGTON'S POOR—THE CHILD LABOR EXHIBIT—DR. WILEY AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

The holiday recess of Congress, taking, as it does, fourteen days out of the short session, which, according to the terms of the Federal Constitution can last but ninety days, is a serious inroad on the business necessary to keep the wheels of the government running smoothly. This recess is a survival of times when the volume of legislative business was small, and there was little necessity for assiduous and constant attention to it. To prepare and pass the ordinary appropriation bills of one session now requires greater labor and involves larger expenditures than did the appropriation bills of half a dozen sessions, two generations ago.

It is well known that as the close of Congress draws nigh, when there is much hurry and confusion, unjust, and ofttimes vicious legislation slips through, while reform measures are too often utterly overlooked. Every succeeding year sharp criticism is heard, and it is urged by the press, and by many in positions of trust who are well qualified to fully understand the situation, that this lengthy recess be shortened. However, as this change would necessitate an amendment to the Constitution, and as many of our law-makers are strongly averse to any change in that important document, even though it should be for the larger good, we presume the period of the recess will continue as it has from the beginning of our history. The same is true regarding the change of date for inauguration day, which would make it come in the latter part of April, instead of March 4, which falls during the inclement season.

Christmas at the White House

The democratic spirit of our country was never more clearly exemplified than it was on Christmas eve in Washington, when President Taft, who seems to enjoy mingling with the people, elbowed his way through the jostling crowds, to complete his long list of Christmas purchases, pushing this way and that. Few recognized him, as with smiling face, he kept at his task until late in the evening. Christmas day at the White House was, in all respects, a family day. The three young people are at home from college, Miss Helen having recently made her official bow to society. Evening functions for young people now begin at 9:30 and end at midnight, instead of commencing at 10:30 or 11:00 and continuing until the "wee sma' hours." Miss Taft is certainly deserving of praise in having inaugurated this new departure. . In the homes of diplomats there are numerous children, and Santa Claus is looked for, with great expectancy, by these children of many nations.

The poor, too, are not forgotten. Washington abounds in places of refuge for the homeless and distressed. Baskets, filled with Christmas cheer, were distributed by the hundreds, while literally thousands of hungry men were fed. As has been his custom for many years, one merchant presented warm overcoats, shoes and stockings, to over one hundred poor, shivering boys, and food and medicine, where needed. One generous onlooker was so impressed with the scene, that forty crisp dollar bills were handed to those "having a bad cough and who need a little more help."

The "Louise Home," one of the most beautiful charities in Washington, on Wednesday of this week, held its annual reception commemorating the birth of its founder, the late William W. Corcoran. This home is named for his beautiful young wife, who died in early married life. It is designed for elderly southern women, who, overtaken by misfortune and having been forced to relinquish their former mode of living, by the munificence of Mr. Corcoran, are furnished a home. There, provided with every comfort and many luxuries, these gentlewomen may end their days in their accustomed environment.

Child Labor Exhibit

A "child labor exhibit"—an instructive object lesson—is now in progress in Washington under the auspices of the National Child Labor committee. Here are shown pictures of the heroes of the coal mines, with their fathomless darkness, where a lone boy, fourteen years of age or under, opens and shuts a gate at each trip of the little cars which carry coal to the outer world; of lads of tender years upon whose faces are plainly written hopelessness and despair; and of boys of twelve and thirteen years maimed for life by having their hands or arms caught in dangerous mill machinery which defective laws have permitted them to operate.

One picture shows a boy of perhaps ten years who was taken from school on a sworn statement of his parents that he was too delicate to attend, yet was placed in a coal breaker where he was forced to work nine hours a day in air thickened by coal dust. Girls of eight, and even younger, are shown at work in factories. Scenes from the South depict children picking cotton in the fields, while other photographs portray children no older than two years (in some cases) pulling strawberries. Girls of eight are also shown as they cap tomato cans, and boys of the same age, at work with machinery which is considered dangerous even for men. In many cases, especially those of night messengers, attention is called to the fact that the moral, as well as the physical effect on the lads, is bad. There are thirty-five states in the Union in which children under sixteen years of age may work more than eight hours a day. In thirty-three states, children under sixteen years of age may work at night.

Not only is the legislation in several of the states defective, but in some states which have good laws, appropriations for their enforcement are not available, and consequently they are often not observed. The bill now before Congress to provide for a Children's Bureau, in the Department of the Interior, will, if enacted into law, do much for the protection of children, against the greed and avarice of heartless employers, or still more heartless parents. Letters to United States senators from the respective states, and to representatives from their districts, will help in this direction.

Considerable feeling has been manifested concerning the service of plate to be presented by the citizens of Utah, to the great battleship of that name, as it is alleged this service will have engraved upon it, pictures of Brigham Young and of the Mormon Temple. Protests to President Taft and to the Secretary of the Navy from women's patriotic societies all over the country, have brought the following reply:

> The department does not feel that it can prescribe the pattern or design of any service. This, it would seem, it has no concern in, and in the past such details have always been considered as pertaining to the individual state.

We can but wonder how the citizens of Utah, loyal to the principles of our great republic, will enjoy this exploitation on the part of the Mormon hierarchy.

Dr. Henry W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, last week was presented by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, with one of the Elliott Cresson gold medals. The medals are awarded only after a rigid investigation by the committee on Science and the Arts, and are considered one of the greatest honors which may be given a scientist, or inventor, in this country. The medal has been given to Dr. Wiley for work "in the fields of agricultural and physiological chemistry."

"COMFORT BAGS" FOR SAILORS

MRS. ANTOINETTE A. HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

How many know that on the cruiser "Colorado" alone there are 850 boys, most of whom are hardly twenty-one years of age; many of whom are orphans, who in these days, dedicated to joy, can only dream of happy firesides; of trees heavy with Christmas fruitage; of tables loaded with holiday goodies?

Surely everybody will be glad to know that all over our state, in cities and villages, in churches and ranch houses, groups of women have remembered them; that the motherly hearts and hands of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado have made it possible for every boy on the cruiser that proudly bears the name of the state to have a gift all his own that shall make him feel that somebody, somewhere, has tried to make the holiday season a glad one for him.

It was a very wise man who said: "To hatch out a scheme you must have your mind set on it," and the woman at the head of this work for sailors, Mrs. Katherine Byles, of Denver, has had her "mind set on this scheme" for a long time, until, from a multitude of sources, came the thousand dollars which made it possible.

Mrs. Byles enthused the women all over the state and the beautiful "comfort bags" she had planned came in by hundreds, and a band of skilled helpers crowded them "chock full" of "first aids to the injured," especially if the injured wore hose or jackets or pants, for stitched scientifically under the hem of each comfort bag are red, white and blue leaves of flannel rich with needles, safety pins, etc. Tucked on the other side a button bag, with the patent snap of a Colorado woman, is ready for instant use, and a pinball is also fastened to this useful hem by a tape. Further down is the court plaster, the absorbent cotton, scissors, and the bandages for the hurt no mother is there to mend.

Leaflets for Seed

Through the Testament and Psalms in each bag have been scattered leaflets for seed, for our motto is to "Sow beside all waters," and close by is a red, white and blue Songster, containing not only the patriotic songs they all love, but the gospel hymns of their childhood and stirring new songs of the white ribbon host set to ringing old tunes dear to the North and the South.

Best of all, tucked away in the bottom, is a sweet human letter, written and signed by a real woman, and a pledge card to help a boy to say "No" to the temptations that meet him at every port.

Sailors Pleased With Gifts

Perhaps you smile at the whole thing, as the officers once did, especially at the "table of contents," but let me tell you that even the officers, whom the states have delighted to honor with gifts of services of solid silver, are beginning to covet comfort bags themselves. Why? Because they speak of home and love and watch-care.

Therefore, Colorado, always at the head of the procession, and boasting one officer from Denver—the son of Mrs. J. W. Horner—has sent fifty beautiful bags as homey as the rest, to the officers of "our cruiser."

If it strikes you as an easy task to get the things I have mentioned, together, and then sort them and stick them, and write them and pack them in nine hundred bags, you ought to have seen Mrs. Byles' home during the process. The long dining table was covered from end to end with the various kinds of "stuffing;" bags were everywhere, on everything; a devoted band of women worked night after night into the wee sma' hours, and even the men were roped in to draw the strings after the bags were so full they could stand alone, but at last six boxes with a thousand pounds of Christmas cheer were started for San Francisco, on the bosom of whose broad bay the cruiser "Colorado" rides during the holiday week.

PIONEER WORK IN SOUTH DAKOTA

ROSE BOWER, Rapid City, S. D.

After a year of campaigning in the railroad towns, I took the stage for Camp Creek, an "eighty mile point" in one of the two new counties cut off from Butte, where at the county seat, Belle Fourche, the women started me off with a Godspeed and a campaign fund of $13.80. The counties referred to comprise the new Thirteenth district, a difficult locality in which to do organizing. As a rule, one is offered no free rides in this country, for every new settler is using his one horse, with his neighbor's one horse, to get in the winter's fuel. Livery hire is six dollars a day, and the expense of entertainment added to this, makes one appreciate a good collection. I do not know what other workers may get, but the men seemed to take to the idea of a woman's "whistling for her funds," and after a twenty-six days' campaign and a five hundred mile ride by stage and livery, at popular prices, I went back to Belle Fourche, with $13.80 to put in the bank.

My trip was mapped out by a general missionary, whose field of work covers the territory west of the river. When my itinerary took me away from the regular stage route, bi-weekly mail, etc., I planned to stop where I could get a carriage to take me on to the next meeting place.

My failure to make one important connection, cost me the loss of five appointments, no one of which, I learned later, was advertised. At seven places where they had failed to announce my coming I arrived in time to work up meetings. In this country the news of a musical and literary attraction brings out everybody.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

A Tea Party in Front of a Claim Shanty

CONVENTION OF CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

FRANCES STAPLETON

(The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is extensively organized in South Africa. The Cape Colony union was formed in 1887. Mrs. Dr. Mackenzie, of Kimberly, is its president. At the Glasgow Convention, she most ably represented the work in Cape Colony. The Huguenot Seminary, in Cape Colony, has many white ribboners among the faculty. The Natal W. C. T. U. and the Orange Free State W. C. T. U. were organized in 1889; the Transvaal union in 1891. The World's W. C. T. U. has made a start in Liberia, West Africa, and there is a flourishing union in Cairo, Egypt. Ed.)

The "coming of age" convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held recently in King William's Town, proved a great success. Sixty-seven delegates were present from various parts of the Cape province and one fraternal delegate from the Orange Free State.

The executive committee met both morning and afternoon of Saturday, September 24, and in the evening, a prayer meeting, which was well attended by delegates and their friends, was held.

A special service for children occurred on Sunday afternoon, and suitable addresses were given by Mrs. Gray of Graham's Town and Miss Moody of Port Elizabeth. Another one was held at four o'clock, when the annual sermon was preached by Mrs. Sprigg, of Graham's Town. The speaker referred to the great future for Christian and temperance work in South Africa.

The business session commenced on Monday morning in the town hall, Mrs. Mackenzie, the president for the Cape province, in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Hartnoll, vice-president. The various committees having been appointed, the report of the corresponding secretary was read, showing a considerable increase in membership. New unions had been formed during the year through the successful efforts of Mrs. Davison and Mrs. Fehr.

The annual address of Mrs. Mackenzie, president, who had just returned from the World's W. C. T. U. convention at Glasgow, contained a graphic and most interesting account of that great occasion. In closing Mrs. Mackenzie referred to the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the W. C. T. U. in this country, which was then being celebrated, and mentioned appreciatively the pioneer women who had done so much for the cause in the past and whose work still stands as a tribute to their powers and their faith. (We look, with yearning, toward the workers who are now in the making, and we appeal to the women of South Africa to bind themselves together to make the path smoother for the coming generation.)

During the convention, reports of the various branches of work undertaken by the local unions were presented and discussed. Considerable time was devoted to a conference on the work among the young people, and also to a discussion on the subject of finances.

Two very interesting features of the convention were a deputation of native women and a band of little white ribboners. The native deputation was introduced by Mrs. Harper, who said that the women were workers together in temperance and purity. One of them addressed the delegates in Kafir, Mrs. Sprigg, of Graham's Town, acting as interpreter. A hymn in Kafir was then sung and the deputation withdrew, each woman, as she left the hall, handing a silver coin to the president. The little white ribboners were brought forward by their mothers and decorated, by Mrs. Mackenzie, with bows of white ribbon. The mothers of these children, not necessarily members of the organization, have pledged themselves to bring them up in the principles of total abstinence and purity.

On Monday night the delegates were entertained by the mayor and mayoress, at a public reception and welcome meeting. The hall was tastefully decorated, the banners of the Colonial W. C. T. U. and the local branches being displayed, and the motto, "For God and Home and Every Land," showing conspicuously. After social intercourse and a program of music and song, the mayor extended to the delegates a warm welcome, to which Mrs. Mackenzie suitably responded. In the course of her remarks, Mrs. Mackenzie referred, with pride, to the splendid work of the King William's Town W. C. T. U., which she said, was one of the youngest unions in the province.

Tuesday night—Young People's evening—was presided over by Mrs. Hartnoll, the young people being seated on the platform. An interesting feature was twenty one-minute speeches by various members of the Y branch. The banners offered for the greatest increase in membership during the year, increase in subscribers to *The White Ribbon*, and for the greatest amount of press work done, were awarded to the successful unions; also the prizes won in competition for the best essays on the subject of scientific temperance instruction.

Wednesday evening witnessed a grand demonstration illustrating the work of the W. C. T. U. in the various parts of the world where the organization holds sway. As the movement originated in America, that was the first country to appear. It was impersonated by Mrs. Gray. South Africa was ably represented by Miss Solomon, and beside her was a lady representing the Cape of Good Hope. The last to be heralded upon the platform was Britannia, who received much applause. Folds of white ribbon were then wound around each of the countries represented, while the choir sang, "Around the World."

The general officers were unanimously reelected, as follows: President, Mrs. Mackenzie; vice-presidents, Mrs. Hartnoll and Mrs. Sprigg; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Stapleton; recording secretary, Mrs. Gretton; treasurer, Mrs. Geard: Y secretaries, Mrs. D. Brown and Mrs. Cummings.

GEORGIA'S PROSPERITY

The Macon Clearing House association shows an increase in bank clearings for the month of June, 1910, over the same month in 1909, of over half a million dollars, and for the same month in 1908, of considerably over a million dollars.

Judge Pendleton, of the Superior court of Fulton county, in charging the grand jury at the September term of court, cited a town in which he used to hold court before the state had prohibition: "In the town were six or seven bar rooms, and during court week drunken men were loitering around the court yard, some with pistols buckled to their belts. Fights were frequent and lawlessness was indulged in freely. Now when I go to that same town, the little shanties have been torn away and brick stores replace them. Seldom is any one around there seen drunk and the merchants report that business is far better than it was when they had whisky.

"This is an example of what prohibition, in so far as liquor is concerned, will do for a community. Whisky will ruin any community and prohibition will build it up."

W. C. T. U. WORK IN ALASKA

CORNELIA TEMPLETON JEWETT

The conclusion of "The Editor's Travelogue," which was coincident with her arrival at Seward, her headquarters during the months to be spent in Alaska, did not, by any means, mark the conclusion of her activities on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. Two weeks were allotted for much needed rest, following her long and arduous itinerary, and then she was formally presented to Seward society at a public reception in the Methodist church. The Ladies' Aid Society served as hostess, and a pleasant program of music and addresses of welcome was given, the writer contributing "Some Amusing Experiences of a Woman Journalist."

September 18 was the date fixed for her lecture on "The Trails of Life," and she was greeted by an audience that filled the church to its capacity. At the close, seventeen signatures to the pledge were taken, and the speaker's mission was fairly before the people of Seward. The results of her labors, since then, may be briefly summarized:

Summary of Organization Work

A flourishing Loyal Temperance Legion of sixteen members holds semi-monthly meetings, studying the manuals, learning temperance songs and proclaiming everywhere the legion motto, "Tremble King Alcohol, we shall grow up." These children, not content with wearing the L. T. L. badge, insist upon wearing the white ribbon as well, and the superintendent is looked upon as an unfailing source of supply for clean ribbons!

A Young People's Branch of thirteen members, eight of them lads between fourteen and twenty years of age, holds regular monthly meetings following the prescribed course of study in "Alcohol and Health." What it means to have these young people enrolled in the temperance army, only those who are familiar with conditions in Alaska can comprehend.

A local union was organized December 6 with eight charter members, all of them earnest, consecrated women, who will lend their active support to the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. and hold aloft the white standard of total abstinence and prohibition. We have, therefore, in this little frontier town of less than 300 inhabitants, thirty-seven members of the W. C. T. U., including its branches, and Seward marks the "farthest west" as well as the "farthest north" boundary of our organization in the United States. One cannot go down the street without catching the gleam of a white ribbon, so our principles are in evidence on every hand.

November 18, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church held its annual sale in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. Permission was granted the W. C. T. U. representative to arrange for and decorate a special temperance booth, for the distribution of literature. As the other booths followed a certain color scheme, the national colors were chosen to represent the cause of the larger liberty. Bunting in profusion, and a "frieze" of the flag post cards made an effective setting for the wall decoration of posters, grouped about the prohibition map. Miss Gertrude Wybrant, president, and Miss Mattie Mathison, treasurer of the Y. P. B., had the booth in charge and welcomed all callers. The fair, as a whole, was a pronounced success, and the temperance booth, being a decided novelty in this country, attracted much attention.

World's Temperance Sunday Observed

World's Temperance Sunday was observed in the Methodist Sunday school, and by the Loyal Temperance Legion in the evening, in connection with an address on "Temperance Missions" by the National W. C. T. U. representative. Preliminary to the program proper, the writer gave a medical temperance demonstration, using the familiar patent medicine illumination. The world-wide work of the W. C. T. U. was then briefly sketched, culminating with an account of Mrs. Stevenson's recent round-the-world tour, following which the members of the L. T. L. gave Miss Deane's "Map Talk" (published in *The Crusader Monthly*), using the flags of the different countries represented. The church was filled with a most attentive audience, and much pleasure was expressed over the program. Our work is so new here that its presentation must, of necessity, be in elementary form, but here, as elsewhere, it needs but to be understood, to be appreciated.

The New Y. M. C. A.

Readers of THE UNION SIGNAL who have followed the fortunes of the Preacher, in his efforts to create and uphold high standards of citizenship in Alaska, may be interested to know that a Y. M. C. A. for Seward, upon which his desire was fixed last year, is now an accomplished fact. A suitable building was purchased soon after his return from "the States" last May and in September the necessary equipment having been installed, the institution was formally opened with a public reception, at which the Preacher and the writer made brief addresses. The reading room, which is well supplied with the best periodicals, is a place of popular resort for the idle men in the town; while the game room and the gymnasium share equally in favor. In connection with the latter, the writer conducted a six weeks' course in physical culture for women, making it a practical demonstration of our W. C. T. U. department of Physical Education. The work proved to be very satisfactory and, like all efforts at helpfulness to others, was reactionary in its effect, the class leader finding herself the chief beneficiary.

Co-Workers in Alaska

For much of the success attendant upon her work on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. in Alaska, the writer desires to record her appreciation of the unfailing coöperation and support of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Pedersen, who made her coming possible, and upon whom will devolve much of the responsibility for keeping the work alive after her departure. Mrs. Pedersen is one of the very few women in Alaska who was identified with our work in "the States," and she is, therefore, not only in thorough sympathy with our aims, but conversant with our methods. Though we have, as yet, but three organized unions in Alaska, these are at strategic points, Ketchikan, the first city, Skagway, the gateway to the interior via the mighty Yukon, and Seward, the gateway to the new gold strikes in the Iditarod. Encouraging reports come from the presidents of the unions in Southeastern Alaska, Mrs. Grace Zinkan, at Skagway, and Mrs. Lucy Spaeth, at Ketchikan. Both are earnest, devoted women who will carry the work forward, despite conditions that are both difficult and disheartening. At Sitka and at Juneau, the old and new capitals of Alaska, the National representative secured more than enough names for a union, but organization has not as yet seemed feasible, apparently for lack of qualified leaders.

Six months of the writer's prescribed year of rest and change from desk routine have been spent in Alaska, the mission undertaken on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. entailing more change than rest. The winter season is practically prohibitive of further effort, so far as an itinerary is concerned, travel by sea being both hazardous and inexpedient; for the traveler is certain to arrive at her destination not only devoid

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER II

There was little formality in the greeting of Henry Gibson. He had lived in the same town with Elinore Laurence ever since her marriage, was Neal's godfather and had been Grandfather Laurence's adviser and friend. A frequent visitor at the farm, he had met the boys in their childhood, so this visit was but a home-coming, though a strange one, for the master was gone.

"Good day, Ellen. A fine morning, boys. It's hard to come here and find Henry gone," he added tearfully. "It's hard for us, I should say, for we know he's in heaven. I never met a man who deserved a heavenly home any more than your grandfather. I hated to come out today; suppose I wouldn't have gotten here, if it hadn't been for Robert. My old horse went lame yesterday. When I found this morning that she was still crippled, I went into the office, sat down and was soon half asleep over my Blackstone. I had made up my mind to wait until tomorrow, when Robert came in. 'Father, aren't you going to Laurence's?' he asked. 'This is the twenty-eighth.' 'Betsy's gone lame; she's rather tricky. Gets these spells whenever she doesn't want to work,' I said to him. 'So I calculated if I waited till tomorrow, maybe she'd be over her little pet and take me out as neat as a top. She's like me, old Bet is, getting old, and I have to humor her little spells.'

"Robert laughed and slapped me on the back hearty like. 'I wonder how much business I would have, if I did that way in Chicago,' he said. 'You get into the automobile and the chauffeur will take you right out there.' You know my son Robert is a lawyer, too—lives in Chicago. He came night before last, in his machine, and, as I said, if it hadn't been for him, I wouldn't have been here today. You know what a masterful boy he is, Elinore."

Mrs. Laurence smiled indulgently and led the way to the house. All seated themselves, Horace fidgeting nervously and edging his chair close to the table on which the black valise lay. Apparently unconscious of the young man's uneasiness, the old lawyer prattled on. Childlike confidences, stories of the old grandfather, memories of the boys' childhood and of the childhood of their fathers before them poured from his lips.

"It's been some time since I have seen you older boys," he remarked suddenly, turning to Horace. "Neal here has been like one of my own boys since Bobby left. Neal's a fine boy, a cousin to be proud of; just turned eighteen and through high school and ready for college. Let's see, Neal, you're going to be——?"

"A mining engineer," supplied Neal, happily. "It's a profession that I would have had plenty of chance to study, in these hills, if I had been able to find a teacher."

"What are the rest of you boys doing?" queried the old man. "I remember Julian, when he was a little lad, said he was going to be an artist."

"I am one," announced the blonde young man, proudly. "I have had a great deal of success, Mr. Gibson. I only need the finishing touch which a few years in Europe will give, to put me on the top notch of the ladder. My grandfather's thousands will, at last, benefit the world, by helping to finish my education. Instead of being buried in these hills, they will circulate in the world and teach hundreds of thousands the meaning of art."

"Henry's money wasn't buried," remarked the old lawyer simply. "He never posed as a philanthropist, but he did a lot of good. I don't believe I ever heard what your 'leaning' was, Henry."

The young exquisite addressed, glanced across at his reflection in the mirror and smiled as if satisfied with what he saw. Always pleasant, with a smile, he turned toward the old man.

"I don't know that I have any 'leaning' toward any profession, Mr. Gibson. Father had an immense wholesale business which was looked after by an army of competent men. So long as he lived, there was nothing for me to do. Mamma and I did not even think of business matters, and after he died we were so well provided for that we devoted our time to enjoying ourselves. I accompanied my mother to balls and parties and soirees until my social position as a lady's man was assured. Last year we took a 'dive across the creek'—the ocean, I mean," he added, seeing the old man's bewilderment. "Just after we returned, mother died. For several years I have traveled. I spend my winters in the South and my summers in the North. Really I have been so busy with the fascinations and amusements of social life, that I haven't had a chance to think much about the choice of a profession."

"Harry Laurence, I'm ashamed of you!" cried the old man sternly. "The Lord of Glory said, 'Consider the lilies, they toil not, neither do they spin.' He put them here for the purpose of beautifying the world and making it glad, but He never did intend a full-grown man to spend his days in idleness. You're good looking enough. He gave you a healthy body, and, I suppose, a strong mind, although in the last few moments I have had reason to doubt it. Now, Henry, if you have wasted all these years, brace up and go to work. Twenty-seven years and only an idler! Henry Laurence, if your grandfather were living, he would be ashamed of you."

"And what is your profession, or are you an idler, too?" asked the old man, turning sharply to Horace.

Horace's small, short figure, his flashing gray eyes, his nervous hands, all expressed the scorn, to which his cutting voice now gave utterance.

"I've not had much time to be an idler," he snarled, looking angrily about at the two young men who indolently lounged on the couch. "I was not born like Julian, with a silver spoon in my mouth, neither had I a lady mother to gratify my slightest whim, as did Henry. My father—Jim Laurence I suppose they used to call him—was, unfortunately for me, the black sheep of the Laurence family. Fortunately though for his father, the black sheep, after his downfall, had pride enough to keep away from Grafton. Of course you will say that he received the same amount of property as the others, and he did, but he speculated until he lost the greater part and drank until he lost the remainder. About that time he married my mother, who was not a Christian woman, not even a society leader. She was a chorus girl, if you please, at a salary of ten dollars per, and many's the time, after I was a pretty good sized chap, too, if it hadn't been for that ten dollars a week, your respected cousin and his drunken father would have gone hungry. Mother knew that we had wealthy cousins in the same city, but she never asked them for help. One day she died. A week after, dad ended his existence in a fit of delirium tremens. A week later, the landlord turned me out on the street to look after myself. I had only the clothes which were on my back, and they weren't many, I can tell you." The sarcastic voice grew calmer. "It was winter, and I was only ten years old. For several months I managed to keep alive by selling papers. I didn't earn enough to board at the Waldorf-Astoria, but there were always the garbage barrels in Kelly's alley and the cold scraps which were thrown from the restaurant windows.

"One night, in a scuffle with a street car, we had a head-end collision and when I awakened, after the skirmish, I

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A PACKAGE FOR GRANDFATHER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

In Two Parts—Part II.

For a moment Bennie stood looking into the empty box. Then there came over him a feeling of intense relief. He wouldn't have to carry whisky to grandpa! He could join the legion and sign the pledge at once. He returned to the school building and gave his name to Mrs. Arnold, just as she was closing the list of members. Then he signed the pledge and ran home as fast as his legs could carry him.

Colonel Hammond still lay on the porch. He raised his head, as Bennie came up the steps, and asked anxiously:

"What did Gordon say, Bennie?" There was so much eagerness in the voice that the little boy trembled to think of what would happen when he told of the empty box. But it must be done. He told of how he had received the box, of Mr. Gordon's message, his meeting with Ruth Winston, and his attendance at the lecture in the school chapel.

"And when I got back," he concluded, with a catch in his voice, "the box had been opened, and the jug was gone!"

Colonel Hammond listened with increasing indignation. When the loss of the jug was told, his bloated face turned purple with rage.

"I went back to the school-house," Bennie continued, "and signed the pledge and joined the legion, grandpa."

"Joined the legion, and took the pledge, did you?" the old man asked hoarsely.

"Yes, grandpa."

Colonel Hammond rose to his feet, and, leaning on his stout stick, staggered towards Bennie.

"And you're going to be a prohibitionist, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then take that!" The heavy stick fell, with a thud, upon the boy's head. There was a cry of pain and Bennie, limp and senseless, fell to the floor.

Was he dead? The old man, moaning in anguish, knelt by the child. For the first time in years he was thoroughly sober—clear-brained enough to think, and to suffer the keenest pangs of remorse. Years of hard drinking had weakened him and made him halting in his gait, but he managed to drag the boy into the house, and to lift him to the bed. Then he administered the few simple remedies he knew. He was afraid to leave Bennie to go for help, lest the child awaken and, in fright, do himself harm. All through the long hours of the afternoon and the still night, grandfather watched beside the only being in the world who loved him. If Bennie died, he, too, wanted to die and end his misery. If he lived, time would tell what that night of sober thinking meant to him.

The next morning Maria, the old negro woman who came once a day and did the cooking, milking and churning for "Ole Marse," as she still called Colonel Hammond, knocked at the back door, long after her regular time for arrival. A bandage around her head, a swollen lip, and a limping walk betokened some unusual occurrence in her home.

NEW YEAR CHIMES

Clash! Clash! Peal the bells;
New Year life their welcome tells,
Wealth of sunny days to be.
Sing the joy-bells gleefully:
"Golden hours and days we give,
Hours and days in which to live
In the ways of truth and right."
So the bells ring forth with might,
Heralding a future bright:
Clash! Clash! Peal the bells.

—*G. Weatherly.*

"Reckon you thought I was gwine to play out lack dese lazy, new-fangled negroes, Marse," she said when Colonel Hammond unlocked the door. "But dat triflin' Sam done been on a rampin' drunk, and mighty nigh beat de life outen me. I gwine to leave him sho'. You hatter git somebody else to do de work, Marse."

"I need you worse than ever in my life, Maria. I want you to go for Dr. Winston, for——"

"What folks gwine to think of me wid my head all tide up, and my face mashed to a jelly, Marse? Me, de leadin' woman in our church, and what's allus preachin' dat cullud folks oughter live 'spectable as white folks—dey sho' say I'se been on a spree wid Sam."

"How did Sam happen to go on a spree, Maria?"

"He fotch home a jug er whisky yistiddy in de basket he tuck Miss Winston's clean close home in, and he was fightin' drunk time he struck our yard. He hid de jug under de do' step, and let in to beatin' me."

"Do you know where he got the jug?"

"I ain't never axed him. I jest waited tell he drap off to sleep, and den I tuck de ax and smash dat jug to pieces. De bes' way I knows of to keep mens sober is to keep liquor outen dey way. Mis' Winston has got a lady wid her dats tryin' to put saloons and liquor sellin' out de state. It sho' would be a good thing for us po' cullud folks, Marse. Is dat Bennie groanin'? And here me tellin' 'bout my scrappin' wid Sam! I'll go atter de doctor if I has to crawl, and I ain't gwine to leave you tell dat chile is well, so don't worry, Ole Marse."

When Bennie opened his eyes, he was lying on his grandfather's bed. Dr. and Mrs. Winston, and Mrs. Arnold were standing near and some one was kneeling by the bed, crying.

"This boy will soon be up and bright as a new dollar," declared Dr. Winston confidently. "Tell your grandfather how well you feel, Bennie."

"I'm all right, grandpa," piped a weak little voice.

Bennie saw his grandfather rise, and stand by the bed with a strange, new look in his eyes. He bent and kissed the boy gently, and said:

"I thought I had killed, you, my Bennie. I suffered death a thousand times last night, child. But if God spares you and me, I'll fight my thirst for drink by taking a cure for it, if it takes every brick in this old house, and I'll be what I ought to be to you, little son."

MEASURING HIS MOUTH

Little Tom and Jack were brothers, Tom being the elder. One evening, as their mother was getting ready to go out, she heard a great deal of screaming in the next room. She went to find out the cause, and asked Tom why Jack was screaming.

"O mother! He was crying because I tried to see how big his mouth could stretch with your glove stretcher."—*The Delineator.*

PLAYING INDIAN

Uncle Jack came to visit the family just after Johnny had recovered from an attack of the whooping cough.

"How did you amuse yourself while you had it?" he asked.

"Me and another boy who had it played Indians and gave war whoops," answered the little fellow.—*Chicago News.*

At the punch bowl's brink,
Let the thirsty think
What they say in Japan:
"First the man takes a drink,
Then the drink takes a drink,
Then the drink takes the man."

—Exchange.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, January 5, 1911

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

The Annual Leaflets for 1911 are now ready. Price, one cent each, 75 cents per hundred. Order of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon left Evanston just before Christmas for Portland, Maine. They are busily at work with correspondence, conferences and engagements, their "holiday" consisting of a few hours Christmas day with the family circle. Through the mail they have received warm greetings from a host of white ribbon comrades.

The able answer Mrs. Stevens gives, in this issue, to the recent article against prohibition in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, will be of interest to our readers, whom we shall keep informed of conditions in the state of Maine.

While reports of the Baltimore Convention are still popular numbers on the programs of local union meetings, plans are already being made for the next National Convention, which is to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1.

The W. C. T. U. and the Week of Prayer

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was born and nurtured in prayer. All its services are pervaded with the spirit of true supplication, the outcome of which is genuine, altruistic service. Every church denomination is represented in the great membership of the W. C. T. U. The meetings of the week of prayer soon to be observed by so many churches, will be enriched by the utterances and prayers of many women who wear the white ribbon.

In the larger cities and towns, it has been customary for unions to observe special W. C. T. U. days of prayer. On such a day, it is well, each hour, to make a change in leaders.

Power comes from united prayer, and

"Across the awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere our prayers are rising evermore."

We suggest that some of the subjects to be considered on the W. C. T. U. program, the coming week of prayer, shall be:

How can we enlist in active service against the legalized liquor traffic, the young men and young women in our high and normal schools, and the colleges?

What are the best methods to be used in securing as members of the W. C. T. U., the women of the churches who are interested in temperance, but who have never realized the need of organized effort against the liquor traffic?

The importance of holding W. C. T. U. mothers' meetings and impressing upon mothers the great opportunities for right training of their little ones.

The obligations and responsibilities of Christian citizenship. Pray that voters may cast their ballots for the home and against the saloon.

Pray for the states and localities that already have prohibition; pray also for those that are working to free themselves from the greatest enemy that imperils the home, the church and the state.

Pray for the hundreds of little school children who are hungry, cold, and stunted in mind and body because the liquor traffic has robbed and blighted them; and also pray for the boys and girls who fill the asylums, the reform schools and the homes for feeble minded.

Pray for the poor victims of the license system—the men who crowd the jails, penitentiaries and alms-houses.

Pray that a conscience alive to the great need of prohibiting the liquor traffic, may be enkindled in the hearts of the people.

An Emancipation Proclamation

An exchange gives the story of a lady who said she "did enjoy" her Christmas shopping so much "since her emancipation proclamation." She said she had been in the habit of giving gifts to the same circle of friends yearly, that each year the circle grew a little larger, tastes more cultivated and gifts more costly, until, at last, the outgo became quite out of proportion to her income, she had nothing left for people in need and the Christmas spirit had departed. It was then that she declared her emancipation.

She decided, that for one year she would give only to people in need, and, after that, to give a real keepsake gift to two or three friends each year. In one way and another, she let all of her friends know of her plan. Ever after, she gave thought to her selections and derived real pleasure from giving to her friends, as well as to poor and neglected people, and from making some little children happier.

Certainly this plan would go a long way toward lessening the Christmas rush, the extravagance in gifts, as well as the dissatisfaction of the giver and ofttimes of the recipient, and would help to restore the real Christmas spirit.

Our W. C. T. U. Prohibition Map

Simplified statistics which are presented in black and white upon the face of a map are considered, by many busy people, easier and pleasanter reading than columns of tabulated figures. The Prohibition map, prepared by THE UNION SIGNAL, and frequently revised as changed conditions throughout the country justify, is quietly preaching temperance sermons to audiences not otherwise accessible.

The pages of *The Century* were recently dignified by it. *Good Health* used it in connection with an excellent article, and a request has been received from Sing Sing, New York, for permission to use it in the *Star of Hope*, a paper published by the inmates of the various prisons of New York state. It has, of course, been used and is frequently being used by other papers, but these three are mentioned as especially significant. Its checkered surface is of interest to all intelligent people, but few are able, as are W. C. T. U. workers, to read in its lineaments, the investment of strength and time and energy, of self-sacrifice and devotion which has made possible its comparative "whiteness."

On the page, "About People," which tells of interesting personalities of the day, *The Woman's Home Companion* gives, this month, a sketch and picture of our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

The Careless Attitude Toward the Saloon, of Some Good People

It is from the churches that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union receives its greatest assistance. There are, however, many church members who feel no responsibility about driving out the saloons. They let year after year go by without making any effort to exterminate the great liquor trust. Such people ought to be told of the sad, needless deaths that are caused by the degenerating drink traffic.

An incident recently brought to our attention, should move to action the most thoughtless. It is the true story of the downfall of a gifted young man who had been an ardent, temperance worker. He used every opportunity to help secure the prohibition of the local liquor traffic. Unfortunately, the young man inherited an appetite for drink. He longed to see the sale of beer and whisky forbidden so that he might be freed from temptation. The voters allowed the saloons to stay, the young man fell, and later died in delirium tremens.

In a lucid interval, just before he passed away, he said to his pastor, "I am dying, I am lost. You know how it has been with me, I have tried to be sober and to live a Christian life. My appetite was too strong, the temptation too great. I have one request to make of you. I want you to get a copy of the names of those members of my church, who signed a petition for license to be given to that traffic which has been my destroyer, and place it on my breast when I am put into my coffin. I wish to offer it at the judgment seat of Christ, as one reason why I am lost."

We ask the members of churches who are in favor of temperance to enlist with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, help save the tempted young men and, by utterly annihilating the traffic in alcoholic liquors, hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth.

THE VOICE OF THE NEW YEAR

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,
I asked and paused; he answered soft and low,
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge, then, suffice, New Year?" I cried;
The answer came, "Nay, but remember, too,
God's will to do."

Once more I asked, "Is there no more to tell?"
"Yes; this one thing all other things above,
God's will is love."

Remedy for Hasty Legislation

The attorney general of the state of Illinois, Mr. W. H. Stead, under the subhead, "Hasty Legislation," says some pertinent things in his annual report to the governor, among others, the following:

"Schemes to regulate, and, in many instances, revolutionize the courts, the professions, the different occupations and the various departments of the state government, are worked out over night, rushed into type under a title and an enacting clause, and introduced as bills the next morning. Many bills are copied bodily from the laws of other states, without any regard to the adaptability of their administrative features under our Constitution. Bills, remedial in character, are frequently drawn without any clear conception of the evils intended to be remedied and without any knowledge of the scope of existing statutes. From these and perhaps other causes has resulted a conglomerate mass of legislation which is inconsistent, ambiguous, often meaningless, and sometimes vicious."

As a partial remedy the attorney general recommends the creation of a bill-drafting, or bill-reviewing department. Doubtless such a board would remedy some of the minor evils, but a more drastic measure lies in the hands of the people themselves. If educated men of good common sense and some knowledge of governmental affairs were elected to the General Assembly, they might do less business, but they would not make such a hodge-podge of our laws. The women of the suffrage states ought to make it a point to turn down the wealthy ignoramuses and the "smart Alecks" who aspire to be law-makers. If there are not available men who are capable, there could be no loss, for there *are* available women who could teach Solon himself, were he here, and are only awaiting their turn. Elect women.

"THE CASE IN MAINE"

A Timely Word From the Editor-in-Chief

I have read with deep interest the article in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, entitled, "Why Prohibition has not Remedied the Liquor Evil." I will not, just now, review the entire article, but as one whose home always has been in Maine, and one who for thirty-five years has been a careful student of the temperance question, not only in Maine but in every state in the Union, I have ample testimony to prove that, from a temperance standpoint, the prohibitory law is the best and most efficient law ever enacted to apply to the liquor traffic. The fact that liquor makers, liquor sellers and their emissaries thunder against prohibition, spending millions of money to defeat and overthrow it, furnishes complete evidence that prohibition prohibits. We have never claimed that it annihilates, for no law annihilates the evil against which it is aimed.

Referring to that section of the article in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, sub-headed, "The Case in Maine," I beg to say that it does not rightly represent the case. The statements by Holman Day concerning the situation in Maine, as reported in this article, are not in keeping with the facts. It is not true today nor has it been true for fifty years, that "every hotel in Maine has practically an open bar." Some of the largest and most prosperous hotels in Maine never have attempted to sell liquor contrary to the law, and certainly have not maintained open bars.

The story relating to Governor Cobb is also misleading, and, in some particulars, entirely untrue. I have proof that Governor Cobb never made the remarks to Mr. Day which, in this article, are attributed to him. In Maine, we well understand that Mr. Day is a writer of romance. Quite in contrast to the statement credited to him in *The Ladies' Home Journal* is the one he made in *Appleton's*, in August, 1908, under the title "Does Prohibition Pay?" Near the close of this article, after discussing the pros and cons of Maine prohibition, he said, "I am glad, with thousands of my Maine neighbors, that there are no saloons in Maine."

I am pleased that President Dickie, of Albion College, is to have an article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* of February 1, on the subject, "What Prohibition has Done." It certainly has done much for the prosperity of the Pine Tree state. A report has just been given out showing that never in the history of the state has Maine made such large financial gains as during the last year; and all well-informed people know that Maine is one of the best and most prosperous states in all the Union. In this connection I quote a notable paragraph from an editorial in the *Portland Evening Express* of December 30, under the caption, "Maine's Splendid Record for 1910."

The people of Maine, when they cast about in these last days of the year, will find themselves financially on the upward path, exactly as the state, as a whole, finds itself, gaining at a more rapid rate than it has ever gained before. It is not too much to say, in this connection, that much of the growth in material wealth which we have shown from year to year, culminating in this the best year in our history, is due to the fact that the state of Maine declines to legalize the poverty-making grog shop, and by the force of its example tends to urge upon its citizens lives of sobriety and thrift.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

JUSTICE OR CHIVALRY?

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK, Burton, Wash.

Today no one doubts the justice of woman's desire to be represented in a government whose laws she is obliged to obey, nor the injustice of taxing her when she has no voice in the disposition of the taxes she pays. But as to the expediency of giving to women full citizenship upon the same terms as men, the same old argument that chivalry will be killed, if women vote, is urged.

What is chivalry? True chivalry is the spirit that prompts the strong to bear the burdens of the weak; it is a disposition, especially between man and woman, to keep the golden rule. No gentleman will be less chivalrous to a woman because she has power, and in some instances, self-interest will prompt a man to be courteous, as has been shown in states which have suffrage. Never having felt the pressure of unequal conditions and laws for the two sexes, many women fear new conditions—a fear less in degree, but equal in quality to that with which the women of the late Abdul Hamid's harem looked out upon the freedom of the Englishwoman's life. Man has so long been the ruler *de facto* of womankind, that he can conceive of no state of affairs where she does not need to look, for guidance, to some male relative. He forgets that women are as responsible before the law as are men, the difference being that men alone have power as citizens and law-makers. If women share this responsibility before the law, should they not, in the name of common justice, also share the power of the ballot? It is the ballot alone which makes a man's opinion count for more than a woman's. Without the ballot, an influential man would still have all his powers of person and mind to charm, lead and teach, but when it came to deciding measures for or against the public good, his opinions would not count. By voting, women can no more lose their charm, or their influence, than can men. The ballot adds neither brains nor character to a citizen, but the more influential he is, the more necessary it is for his self-respect that he should influence legislation in the most efficient and direct way possible. Should women be obliged to assume the role of beggars on questions affecting the home? And what questions in our country do not indirectly affect the home? Is it less womanly to quietly, on election day, deposit a ballot which shall count for righteous conditions in and about the home, than to serve coffee, walk in processions, carrying banners and, figuratively, go down on one's knees, pleading and praying with every Tom, Dick and Harry to vote for home and child?

Our suffragists are conservative, not militant. Anna Howard Shaw believes that militant tactics will never be needed in our land, because of the superior treatment of American women by the men of the country. Let us hope that she is right.

The disposition of the average American man toward women is better than are the laws on our statute books. This can be accounted for, in part, by the fact that most men are ignorant of the unjust legal restrictions placed upon married women. Few of our laws are of recent origin, and most of the states have been satisfied to adopt the old English laws on these questions. Men, it seems, are also conservative and changes in these laws are not readily made. This conservatism is another striking proof that human nature, in the two sexes, is wonderfully alike.

President Taft tells us that when women really desire the ballot, they will certainly have it given to them. What more shall women do to prove their desire to vote? The difference of opinion of women, on this subject, is an argument against woman's suffrage that must often be met. Influential people who believe in the justice of woman's cause should think about it more deeply and refrain from thoughtless remarks which may be used to its injury. Besides the injustice rankles and hurts those *most*, who have *done* the most for humanity's progress, for it remains true that the cause of the man and the cause of the woman are one and the same.

* * * * * * * * *

Every individual is entitled to justice first, and then to chivalry. So-called chivalry is often quite lacking in the element of justice, and even real chivalry, under our present conditions, cannot help the overworked, sorely tempted wage-earner. To pay a living wage is far better than to give money for a girls' home. To control and harmonize capitalistic trusts and labor unions, we need a "living wage commission." No amount of money spent for so-called charity to the unemployed can ever heal the hurts made by underpaying labor. Women and men both need the protection of laws which can be more wisely framed when she who loves home and children has a voice and a part in making them.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS

Collier's Weekly has given the following incident of a quest of a man who set out to see whether people were willing to be known by the company they keep: "First of all, I sought a friend who kept much company, the man of white apron and busy towel who purveys drink to the thirsty, and I asked him if he were to be known by the company he kept. 'If you mean the bunch I serve here, I should say not. This is business, and it ain't life. I'm paid to fill 'em up, and I flatter myself I know my business. But, if you notice, I don't drink. I see what it does to 'em, and so I cut it out. Yes, I get paid for barkeeping, and I have to listen to their tiresome old stories, and have to hear how smart they are, and they tell me their troubles while I feed the worst troubles they have over this bar. Me be known by this maudlin bunch of slow suicides? I guess not. No; when time's up I turn the cash register over to the night man and go home to my family and associate with decent people.' And he wiped off the bar and deferentially inquired the desires of the next gentleman."

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A Beautiful Prayer

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HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, should be addressed, care Mrs. Winnie Simpson, Corning, Arkansas, until March.

The W. C. T. U. of Springfield, Mo., has succeeded in securing the appointment of a W. C. T. U. woman as police matron and to meet all passenger trains.

The union at Dickson, Tenn., is taking on new vigor, under the leadership of Mrs. F. E. Cowan. It has raised a club of nine for THE UNION SIGNAL, held a Christmas bazaar, and is now engaged in a membership contest.

The W. C. T. U. of Winfield, Kan., recently gave to the high school a beautiful picture of Frances E. Willard. The presentation formed a part of the services which dedicated the building. Mrs. Emma W. Grover, state vice-president, made the address and the picture was accepted with great enthusiasm.

An interesting paper on the first Peace monument ever erected was read by Mrs. L. M. Hughes at a December meeting of the University W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles, California. Erected in 1904, the monument perpetuates the memory of arbitration measures between Chili and Argentina. An instructive talk was given by Mr. A. C. Dodge, Peace probation officer of the adult probation work.

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, former college Y. P. B. secretary for Minnesota, and now for the National W. C. T. U., gave a month of splendid service to North Dakota, visiting state schools and colleges, organizing ten Y. P. B.'s, reorganizing some local unions, and putting a good sum into the treasury. Mrs. Scovell was warmly welcomed everywhere, and her addresses were much appreciated. The state hopes for her return.

Through the splendid work of Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, of Utah, 100 active and thirty-four honorary members have been added to the membership of West Virginia. At Martinsburg, a union of thirty-two active and three honorary members was organized with a fine corps of officers including, as vice-presidents, the wife of every minister in town. In the several weeks spent in the state, Mrs. Shepard reached about 3,600 students and 700 Sunday school scholars. West Virginia is urging this worker to "come again."

SIXTEEN AND SIXTY

"Your mudder is suttenly a mighty nice-lookin' lady. Seems like she look better'n you do. De ole folks has de 'vantage nowadays, sho' 'nuff." These words were addressed to a young girl whose sweet-faced mother had just passed out of the room. "Then probably I shall look better by and by," replied the girl, with a smile. With a solemn air the old "aunty" looked at the girl, as she said, "Dat 'pends 'pon whether yer gettin' ready to look better, chile." She uttered a deeper truth than she knew. Cultivating those inward graces of the mind and heart which shine through the face will help more in this "getting ready" than all the prescriptions of the so-called "beauty-doctors." Frances Willard once said: "Not every woman can look well at sixteen; but every one can at sixty."—*The Wellspring.*

The president of the Salem (Mo.) union says the wets, "wild with delight" over the fact that Missouri went wet, have carried things in their town, with a high hand, ever since. She thought it a good time to do some work of her own, so she hastened to the town of Bourbon and straightway organized a promising little union of six active and two honorary members. This incident has been written again and again in the state's history. An unusually large number of unions have been formed and not a few "more dead than alive" unions have been revived and are doing active work.

Joplin (Mo.) W. C. T. U. believes she has solved a problem: Of her five unions, two are mission branches and have felt too weak to keep up with the tremendous odds against them. Joplin (the mother union) has commissioned her superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Miss Lola Greer, to take Chitwood union in charge, furnish it with topic leaflets and meet with it throughout the year. Hoffman union intends to follow this example and will appoint one of its best workers to meet, in the same way, with the Villa Heights union during 1911.

We record here the names of comrades who have recently passed to their reward:

MRS. MARY HENNEN, Fairmont, West Virginia, a Crusader and a life member of the National W. C. T. U.

PANSY BERRY, first president Moorefield (Ky.) W. C. T. U.

JOHN W. RICHEY, Holley, New York, an honorary member.

EXCELLENT MOTTOES FOR CAMPAIGNS

Bread is better than beer. Beer is not a food! It contains alcohol, which is a poison.

Cut out the drink bill and lower the taxes.

Liquor costs us one boy out of every five families. Who has a boy to spare?

Better license the thief to steal your jewels than permit the saloons to corrupt your boy. The saloon is the greatest enemy of the home.—*Anna A. Gordon.*

A SIGNIFICANT BANQUET

Special Correspondence

A banquet of some significance and interest was held December 19 in Portland, Oregon. The occasion was a welcome home to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh by the campaign temperance forces of the city. The Prohibition party, Anti-Saloon League, Municipal Association, Single Tax Society, State Sunday School Association, Presbyterian Temperance committee, Temperance committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, of course, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were represented in the company which crowded the beautiful Y. W. C. A. banquet room.

Mr. McDaniels of the Prohibition party, acted as toastmaster and the responses were not only complimentary to Mrs. Unruh, who served as president of the 1910 campaign committee, but were full of hope and courage for a continued campaign. Not one note of discouragement was heard and the general sentiment expressed was that there was no call for discouragement.

The greeting to Mrs. Unruh from the Anti-Saloon League representative was particularly gracious.

That these various societies should have worked together for eighteen months, in the arduous duties of the campaign, and now be ready to join in this feast of love and harmony, bespeaks much for future coöperation. Mrs. Unruh was full of courage and optimism. The announcement that the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1912 will be held in Portland was received with hearty cheers.

OUR CONSECRATION

ADA WALLACE UNRUH
(President Oregon W. C. T. U.)

We pledge ourselves, we have none else to give
Dear Lord to Thee, for all that thou has done
At Christmas Tide.

For sake of babies' plaintive cry for bread,
For childhood's sake, of all its birthright shorn.
For patient wives, whose pallid lips must press
The bitterest cup of wormwood and of gall
Ere orange wreaths have shed their fragrance fair;
For sake of manhood all enslaved and weak,
For our fair Oregon, bound hand and foot,
With the foul chains that rum hath wrought,
For His dear sake, who gave His earth-born life
At Christmas Tide.

We pledge ourselves. Hear Thou our vow.
We pledge ourselves, nor rest nor put off arms,
Til Oregon shall stand purged and redeemed
From Rum.

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WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS. By Governor W. R. Stubbs. Three-page leaflet.
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UNDER THE GOTHENBERG SYSTEM

ERNEST GORDON

It is a common thing for American travelers in Norway and Sweden, to come home with favorable impressions of the "Gothenburg System." If, instead of confining themselves to a two-hours' visit among the various model drinkshops of Christiania and Gothenburg, such tourists should for two weeks diligently read, in the daily press, police reports and city news, they would begin to realize that all is not as satisfactory as the relatively decent appearance of the government drinking places would lead one to suspect.

Prof. Forel has said that future generations will look on our drink customs with the same horror with which we regard the Inquisition. The repulsive scenes one meets with, under the regulated model drink regime of Scandinavia, will constitute no exception.

The "Gothenburg System," in common with other excise systems, it must be remembered. put the burden of taxation, to a great extent, on those least able to bear it. It is this, without a doubt, which commends it so largely to the classes and the cultured. The restrictive arrangements they dwell on so often are purely accessory—accessory touched with not a little hypocrisy. The Swedish poor largely pay, through their drinking habits, for city government, city improvements, and by the division of excise income to the community's institutional life, for the charity which is doled out to them. It is an automatic device which. in various directions, relieves the rich of their burdens.

That the poorer classes are victimized in this way—self-victimized, if you will, though there is much in our social arrangements to explain and even excuse their bad habits—is clear enough to any one who examines the system at near view. There was, for example, a strike in Helsingborg. The leaders ordered a boycott on all the drink-shops of the "Gothenburg System" and posted pickets at the door of each government saloon to urge workingmen not to enter. The result was, that the money taken over the bars of the city was not any day enough to pay the bar girls' wages.

If such a strike against drink should be made permanent, and this is what the Swedish socialists have declared for by their advocacy of prohibitory legislation, other sources of taxation would have to be tapped. It is this, indeed, which has led so many Swedish temperance workers to prepare an attack on the unearned increment. And it is for this reason that the vested interests find the "Gothenburg System" so "satisfactory in its moral workings."

It is generally known that the "Gothenburg System" is far more stringent in its regulations and in its workings, in Norway, than in Sweden. If it had produced social results of an advanced type anywhere, we should expect to see them in the capital city of Norway, where Norwegian culture and Norwegian intelligence and progressiveness touch their highest point. But what is the case? Christiania is a city of over 200,000 inhabitants. In the current number of *Kringsjaa*, Dr. Paul Winge discusses the criminality of the Norwegian capital. He says that on a low estimate, 4,000 men and 2,000 women support themselves as criminals. Including children and other dependents, there are 10,000 persons in Christiania belonging to the criminal strata of society, or five per cent of the whole population. And by this he means not occasional criminals like the intoxicated, but predatory criminals.

That law is violated by brewers' agents in Norway under the "Gothenburg System" as well as in prohibition areas in America, is clear every time one opens a Norwegian newspaper. My eye lights on this, for example:

"During the field maneuvers at Jederen last week, there were many complaints of traders bringing beer to sell to soldiers and sightse rs. One man is said to have disposed of a hundred cases of beer in this way. Where were the police?"

In Sweden it is precisely the same. The last number of the *Social Democrat* of Stockholm, for instance, thus describes a "blind pig" in that city whose sales are constantly increasing. "The proprietor, who is nominally a cigar dealer, buys brandy *en gros* and bottles it in half litre flasks, which he sells at considerable profit. Just ask for a 'white cigar' and you will get your bottle." There is no restrictive law which brewers will not over-ride. The only safe policy is their suppression, by stopping the manufacture. And this is the advantage, over all other systems, of national prohibition.

"BIER MACHT DUMM"

Kaiser Does Not Agree With His Illustrious Grandfather

The force of the old German proverb, "Bier macht dumm," which, translated, means "Beer makes you stupid," is being brought home to the German people by Kaiser Wilhelm himself, says the Rev. J. F. Dickie, founder and pastor emeritus of the American church in Berlin, and who has been lecturing in the United States on what the German government does for good citizenship. Mr. Dickie made a close study of social and industrial conditions in the empire during his stay there.

The illustrious William I., grandfather of the present Kaiser, once said that Germany's greatness was due to Bibles, Bismarck and beer. That the Kaiser does not agree with his grandsire, in one of the particulars, is exemplified by the fact that he is waging a vigorous campaign in the fatherland against the immoderate use of the malt beverage. In one of his recent speeches to midshipmen, at Kiel, he advocated total abstinence.

At the instance of the Kaiser, says Mr. Dickie, large Russian samovars have been placed in the army, where the men are allowed to slake their thirst with tea, in place of the foaming stein of beer, a custom followed for centuries by fighting men of the empire. Mr. Dickie says that many of the soldiers have come to like the tea better than the beer. The Kaiser, he says, is also recommending the use of Gretzer beer, which is about as intoxicating as ginger ale, as a substitute for lager beer.

The Kaiser has also urged students at the University of Berlin to adopt American university athletics as a more salutary form of activity out of study hours than the consumption of beer in the cafes of the Unter den Linden.

Change in the attitude of the German people toward overdrinking is seen on all sides, says Mr. Dickie, mentioning as a case in point. abolition of the sale of beer to workmen on the floors of factories and workshops, which was a custom throughout the land when he first opened the American church in Berlin, twenty years ago.

Mr. Dickie is the author of several books on Germany.—*Exchange.*

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KENTUCKY ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

W. C. T. U. SETTLEMENT SCHOOL FLOURISHING—NEW BUILDING TO BE ERECTED—INFLUENCE ON COMMUNITY

The W. C. T. U. Settlement School, at Hindman, Knott county, is doing the most satisfactory work in its history, notwithstanding the disastrous fire of January 1910, which swept from the campus all structures. Three buildings, a commodious schoolhouse, a dining hall, and a large double cottage have been erected. These, with the hospital building and another cottage, are filled with students and teachers. Two more buildings are under construction, and in the spring, the settlement house is to be erected. Last year it was necessary, for lack of space, to refuse admission to more than eight hundred applicants, and the school is now crowded to its utmost capacity. The young people of that mountain section are eagerly and anxiously pleading that they may "have a chance." It is a school where not only the common and high school branches are taught but where domestic science, manual training and agriculture are each given due importance. Eight years of work have demonstrated the importance of this all-round education. Three of the finest colleges in the state have testified that the best student, in each of them, is a graduate from the high school department of this W. C. T. U. Settlement School.

The home life of the community has been transformed. Miss Pettit and Miss Stone, who are the committee in charge, give themselves without stint and without remuneration.

In addition to this educational work, the school has been the center of radiation for temperance light. It has held medal contests, schools of the county and adjacent counties have also held them, and literature has been distributed. Thus the subject of temperance is being well emphasized.

The Covington W. C. T. U. has organized a thriving new union at Erlanger which is vigorously taking hold of a campaign for local prohibition. It has set about making a general distribution of literature and will, in every way, assist the committee. Five new unions have been organized in the state since the convention.

The president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. was in Washington, D. C., for the Inter-church Temperance Federation, and was one of the speakers in the symposium on the "Arms of the Work," giving a twenty minutes' paper on the achievements of women.

Now About Clean Food

Another Splendid Opportunity to Bring Out Facts

When the "Weekly" which sued us for libel (because we publicly denounced them for an editorial attack on our claims) was searching for some "weak spot," they thought best to send a N. Y. Atty. to Battle Creek, summoned 25 of our workmen and took their sworn statements before a Commissioner.

Did we object? No. On the contrary, we helped all we could, for the opportunity was too good to be lost.

Geo. Haines testified he inspected the wheat and barley, also floors and every part of the factories to know things were kept clean. That every 30 minutes a sample of the products was taken and inspected to keep the food up to standard and keep out any impurities, also that it is the duty of every man in the factories to see that anything not right is immediately reported. Has been with the Co. 10 years.

Edward Young testified had been with Co. 15 years. Inspector, he and his men examined every sack and car of wheat and barley to see they were up to standard and rejected many cars.

H. E. Burt, Supt., testified has been with Co. over 13 years. Bought only the best grain obtainable. That the Co. kept a corps of men who do nothing but keep things clean, bright and polished.

Testified that no ingredient went into Grape-Nuts and Postum except those printed in the advertising. No possibility of any foreign things getting into the foods as most of the machinery is kept closed. Asked if the factory is open to the public, said "yes" and "it took from two to three guides constantly to show visitors through the works." Said none of the processes were carried on behind closed doors.

At this point attys. for the "Weekly" tried to show the water used was from some outside source. Testified the water came from Co.'s own artesian wells and was pure.

He testified the workmen were first-class, high-grade and inspected by the Co.'s physician to be sure they were all in proper physical condition; also testified that state reports showed that Co. pays better wages than the average and he thought higher than any in the state.

F. B. Martin, Asst. Supt., testified Grape-Nuts made of Wheat, Barley, Yeast and Water. Anything else? "No, sir." Postum made of Wheat, Wheat Bran and New Orleans Molasses. Statements made on his experience of about 10 years with Co.

Testified bakers are required to wear fresh white suits changed every other day. Said had never known of any of the products being sent out that were below the high standard of inspection. Asked if any one connected with the Postum Co. had instructed him how to testify. Said, "No, sir."

Horace Brown testified has been with Co. 9 years. Worked in Grape-Nuts bake shop. Testified the whole of the flour is composed of Wheat and Barley. Attys. tried to confuse him, but he insisted that any casual visitor could see that nothing else went into the flour. Said machinery and floors always kept clean.

So these men were examined by the "Weekly" lawyers hoping to find at least one who would say that some under-grade grain was put in or some unclean condition was found somewhere.

But it was no use.

Each and every man testified to the purity and cleanliness.

As a sample, take the testimony of Luther W. Mayo.

Testified been with Company about 10 years. Now working in the bakery department making Grape-Nuts. Testified that the ovens and floors are kept clean and th raw products as they go in are kept clean. Also that the wearing apparel of the employes has to be changed three times a week.

Q. Do you use Postum or Grape-Nuts yourself at all?

A. Yes, I use them at home.

Q. If from your knowledge of the factory which you have gained in your ten years at the factory you believed that they were dirty or impure in any way, would you use them?

A. I do not think I would. No.

Asked if any one on behalf of the Company had asked him to testify in any particular manner. Stated "No."

All these sworn depositions were carefully excluded from the testimony at the trial, for they wouldn't sound well for the "Weekly."

Think of the fact that every man swore to the purity and cleanliness so that the Atty. for the "Weekly" was forced to say in open court that the food was pure and good.

What a disappointment for the "Weekly!"

But the testimony showed:

All of the grain used in Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties is the highest standard possible to obtain.

All parts of the factory are kept scrupulously clean.

None of the workmen had been told how to testify.

Most of them have been from 10 to 15 years with the Co. and use the products on their tables at home.

Why do their families use the products, Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties, that they, themselves, make?

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.

Battle Creek, Mich.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

was in the hospital, like this." He looked down at his crippled limb. "A doctor interested himself in me and took the street car company to task. They laughed at the idea of paying damages. I went back to selling papers, running errands and driving a delivery wagon, doing anything and everything to keep myself alive.

"In the spring, Dr. Johnson sued the company for damages. The case hung fire for several years and we finally compromised for five hundred dollars. We had asked for five thousand. Thus, in one way, my misfortune was a blessing. All these years of trials had taught me something. I saw how lawyers could twist the statutes at will. I saw how they could win fortunes by so doing. I saw how they could manipulate stocks, dodge issues, form trusts and grow rich. Before I got my money I had made up my mind what I intended to do with it—go to school. When 'Doc' Johnson put the check in my hand I told him. He tried to talk me out of the notion. Guess he thought I was too common a customer, but when I let him know that I had an aristocratic grandfather back in the Virginian hills and that my father was one of the wandering descendants of nobility, he said no more against my scheme; in fact, he helped me all he could, adding, by the way, that it was madness to attempt to go to school on such a small sum. But he did not know how I had lived." Horace smiled reflectively. "My kicks and cuffs and periods of starvation, my ways of earning money, fitted me for the trials through which I had to pass before I secured my diploma. I studied late and worked early, starved and grubbed until I was admitted to the bar. After that I had another hard pull. It has been four dreary, hungry years, but now, I am thankful to say, I am beginning to mount toward the top of the ladder. Do you call me an idler now?"

Horace limped painfully across the room and stood, with arms folded across his chest, in front of the old lawyer, who sat motionless in the great arm chair, tears on his wrinkled cheeks.

"Am I an idler?" repeated the young man defiantly. "Am I a man of whom my grandfather would have been proud? Think before you answer, then tell me if you believe my grandfather, coming up under the handicaps which I have had, would have been the pure, honorable man the world says he was? Tell me, if you dare, that a child's early training has nothing to do with his future life!"

"My dear boy," expostulated the old man, holding out both wrinkled hands, and taking the trembling ones within his tender clasp, "why did you not write and tell your grandfather of your position? He had no idea that your father was reduced to poverty. The last letter which he sent him was returned, unopened, and your uncles said that they had lost all trace of their older brother. Henry again and again tried to locate him, but never was able to do so.

"You have indeed come up under great tribulations and you deserve much praise, but, my boy, you seem so bitter, so rebellious. Do not let this feeling of envy and resentment spoil what good you have accomplished, and at so great a cost. The world will seem a happier place to you now that you have found your father's relatives and they you. With some one to care for you, some helping hand to guide, the sun will smile upon your efforts. Cheer up, Horace! Are you an idler? No, a thousand times no! Are you the man your grandfather would have delighted in? I am afraid not, boy. Would he have done as you did, situated as you were? I cannot say. Your grandfather started out in the world very poor. He won riches; the Laurences are one of the oldest and most honorable families in all Virginia. A dishonest deed, a lying transaction would have been as impossible for one of them, as it would be for a river to run up hill. The Laurences gave you their honored name. That you will do nothing to dishonor it, I feel sure. Now, although it comes at a late day, they will do you justice. They will give you their love."

"I ask for nothing from them but my just dues!" declared Horace stiffening. "As the only child of my grandfather's oldest son, I ask for his share of the estate."

"We sympathize with you and will help you, Horace!" cried Neal and his mother, not heeding his passionate outburst. But Henry and Julian, looking out of the window, said never a word.

PIONEER WORK IN SOUTH DAKOTA

(Continued from Page Three)

I have spoken in six public halls, the use of which was tendered without charge, in six schoolhouses, two churches, a claim shanty, a frame bungalow, a stone house, a log house, a sod house, two road ranches, a grocery store, a hotel dining room, an unfinished building at a town-lot sale, and on the sidewalk in front of a hardware store.

I found the new settlers not only hungry for entertainment, but quite awake to the great issue of prohibition, and the old ranchers—well, of course, they are all right. The country, too, is exceedingly interesting—level land, rough land, mountain peaks and bad lands; frame shacks, sod shacks, stone cottages and old log road ranches; old settlers, new settlers, and every kind of settler.

"I fear nothing in the universe but that I shall not know all my duty, or knowing it shall fail to do it."—*Mary Lyon*

W. C. T. U. WORK IN ALASKA

(Continued from Page Five)

of ideas, but of much else calculated to contribute to her physical and mental comfort, and, consequently, to her success as a speaker. The local work, so far as established, is in competent and faithful hands, and encouragement and inspiration must be conveyed by correspondence until the summer comes again, when, the writer hopes, "I, or some one in my place" will go over the ground traversed in 1910.

The concluding lines of this correspondence are written upon the S. S. "Alameda," which bears the traveler back to Seattle for a joyous holiday reunion with the friends who bade her Godspeed six months ago. Again the lights of the city "set upon a hill," send welcoming gleams across the water, this time in the gray dawn of a December morning. The sky brightens in the East and, as the steamer slips silently up to her moorings, friendly hands are waved in greeting, the clouds lift, the months of absence roll away with the mists of the morning and gratitude fills our hearts for safety attendant upon journeys by land and sea. and for comradeship tried and true.

The effort to enforce the state prohibition law of Georgia has in no way retarded the growth of Atlanta. During the past nine months there has been an increase in new buildings of nearly $2,000,000.

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HAVE THE MORMONS CEASED TO PRACTICE POLYGAMY?

HANS P. FREECE

(Our readers will be interested in the following refutation of the statement that polygamy has been abandoned by the Mormons. We give, in part, Mr. Freece's article. Ed.)

Recent press dispatches from Utah indicate that at the last general conference of the Mormon Church, its president, Joseph F. Smith, prophet, seer and revelator, demanded that polygamy cease and that future violators of that rule should be punished. In view of such dispatches, many have been led to believe that there is about to be a recession of the practice.

For more than forty years such purported dispatches have come from Utah to the ouside world, but every intelligent being in America knows that the Mormons have continued the practice of polygamy, in spite of such announcements. When I read the dispatches I immediately got in touch with Colonel William Nelson, editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, and quote from his reply, as follows:

"The dispatches sent out from here purporting to give a declaration or statement of the October conference of the Mormon Church, relating to polygamy, are impostures. There was no delivery about polygamy from the October conference nor was any allusion made to polygamy by any of the speakers."

Furthermore, the *Salt Lake Tribune* has recently published the names of more than two hundred men who have gone into new polygamy since the manifesto against it was issued, and not one protest has been made by those accused, although the *Tribune* invites such from any who are wrongfully accused. A guilty conscience compels them to keep silence. The *Tribune* is actionable, being worth more than one half million, and its owners are worth many millions, still not one libel suit has been threatened or brought. The Mormons would be swift to challenge any misstatements, but as it is, they are silent.

Joseph F. Smith, himself prophet, priest and king of the Mormon Church, upon the witness stand at Washington, declared, under oath, that in the practice of polygamy he had violated the law of God, and of his state, and that he intended to continue to do so.

Further dispatches from Utah to the effect that Apostle Lyman, who will succeed Joseph F. Smith, had called the apostles together and issued his decree that polygamy shall cease, are refuted by his own testimony at Washington.

The Mormon Church will never give up polygamy for the simple reason that to do so would mean the death of the church. To repudiate polygamy means to repudiate Joseph Smith, the founder of the institution. Now that Utah has statehood and so much political power, and now that Reed Smoot is in the Senate, the only possible way to stop the practice of polygamy is by a constitutional amendment.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent speech declared that "the saloon keeps more people out of work all the time, than prohibition would throw out of work a few days until they got other positions."

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CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

Her Initial Flight—Miss Many More Subs at the Helm

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, Dec. 31, 1910.

The new circulation airship of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* made its first flight this afternoon. It was the privilege of your correspondent to accompany, on this initial trip, Miss Many More Subs, the intrepid aviator and designer of the craft.

"Cirnop" is the name chosen by Miss Subs for her aeroplane. The word is, of course, an abbreviation of Circulation of National Official Papers, the department in the interests of which the airship will travel.

The craft presented a gala appearance, as ready for flight, it left its quarters. It is painted white, in symbol of the white ribbon, and trimmed with red and blue—red for THE UNION SIGNAL, and blue for *The Young Crusader*. It flies the banners of the two papers, and the flags of all nations in which their subscribers live.

Speaking of subscribers reminds me of a curious fact concerning the "Cirnop," which Miss Subs confided to me just before we started. There is, it seems, but one kind of oil capable of furnishing motive power for this aeroplane. It is a compound prepared by Miss Subs herself, and is called Subscription Oil.

It is in order, therefore, to notify all who wish a visit from the circulation airship that it can stop at no town not prepared to replenish its stock of Subscription Oil.

The route for the trial flight began at the new Literature Building of the National W. C. T. U., passed over the Evanston post-office, and followed the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Chicago.

We rose slowly, and circled the Literature Building several times. Miss Subs had the machine under perfect control, and even had leisure to call my attention to the objects of interest below us. Plainly visible through the windows were the spacious, light-flooded offices of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, with equipment strictly modern and comfortable and pleasing to the eye, but with "no costly frills," as Miss Subs remarked. The office force, of course, watched our start, National Officers, and all the helpers from the Literature Building, The Willard and Rest Cottage, giving us, as we set off, a hearty white ribbon cheer. Looking back, the white cornice of the Literature Building seemed to encircle it like a veritable white ribbon.

We stopped at Oak Tree Inn, I must not forget to say, and took on board Scamp, the subscription squirrel, Miss Subs' mascot. Scamp was a little fearful, but at last was persuaded to bid goodby to his friend Twinkle and his neighbors, the Blue Jay family—and we were off.

Passing over the post-office, we could see wagons carrying sacks of UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* to be weighed at the post-office scales. Over the fine new station of the Chicago and Northwestern we hovered a moment, watching the mail trains. Then on, over the easily distinguished line of elevated tracks, we followed our papers in this first stage of their journey.

Chicago—who that has not seen it from an airship, can realize its immensity. We know that it is the second city in size in the United States, and understand dimly that it is a center from which radiate the great transcontinental railway lines. But looking down from our height, and seeing the city spread out below us, gave us a new understanding of it as a center of many things that make up the lives of people the world over.

Some such remark I ventured, and Miss Subs, who is nothing, if not enthusiastic, responded: "Yes,—a good many of those mail trains you see crawling in every direction down there are helping to spread the white ribbon gospel by carrying our publications. If I carry out my 1911 resolution, by another New Year's eve every one of those trains will have some of our papers to carry."

The "Cirnop" returned, without mishap, to her quarters late the same afternoon. Miss Subs' plan is to visit, during the year, all the most interesting subscription centers of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, and, by reporting their plans and progress, to stir all unions to greater activity in the Circulation department. Her letters will appear in this column from week to week.

Letters describing the attractions of your town, in the way of subscription plans, news or history, will serve as a guide for the route of the "Cirnop" in her travels. Direct such letters to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

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"It is good to put a bother away every night. It all straightens out in the morning."—*Adeline D. T. Whitney*

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 12, 1911. No. 2.

WITH a heart full of gratitude to God for the blessings showered upon our white ribbon work, I thank Him for you, each and all, dear young comrades, for your devotion, your achievements and for the hope, happiness and enthusiasm you bring to our great home cause.

—Lillian M. N. Stevens

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—The Modern Verdict Concerning Alcohol, Page 3—Young People's Branch, Pages 4, 5, 12—Grandfather's Legacy, Page 6—Corresponding Secretary's Notes, Page 10.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE—CHANGES IN THE SENATE—NEW EDUCATIONAL MEASURE—DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH LEAFLETS—W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

The New Year's reception at the White House is a function which is enjoyed by thousands. The doors of the historic mansion are thrown open to the humblest citizen who may care to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. This year, the reception began at eleven in the morning and concluded at twelve minutes to two in the afternoon. The President received 5,625 persons. It was the second New Year's reception of the present administration. Mrs. Taft, who has gained much in strength during the last year, stood at the head of the line, with the President. Near by, was a group composed of the three brothers of the President, who attracted much attention. Ambassadors, ministers, and charge d'affaires stationed in Washington and representing thirty-eight foreign countries, were received, beside the heads of the army and navy, justices of the Supreme court, and members of the Senate and House who had remained in the city. Rich and poor stood in line for hours, awaiting the opportunity to wish the President a "Happy New Year."

A very beautiful and successful reception was held in the parlors of our W. C. T. U. headquarters. Flowers and flags, refreshments, music, a long receiving line of W's and Y's, (with Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, the new president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. at the head) and a room filled with delighted guests, made the occasion a memorable one.

Changes in the Senate

Upon the reconvening of Congress, Thursday, January 5, after the holiday recess, the announcement of the death of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, another member of the Senate, came as a great shock. This makes five deaths in the Senate since the adjournment of the last session, in June. As the sad announcement was made by Senator Scott, of West Virginia, heads bowed, and eyes filled, for Senator Elkins was a genial, affable man, and one who wielded great influence over his fellow members. According to custom, the Senate thereupon adjourned, as a mark of respect. It will reopen Monday, January 9.

Decimated by death, and thinned by the recent verdict of the voters, the ranks of the "conservatives" of the Senate are rapidly breaking to make place for the progressives. Fate and political changes form a combination that is proving disastrous to the reactionaries. Of the "old guard," the men who dominate the affairs of the Senate, Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Burrows, of Michigan, Carter, of Montana, Depew, of New York, Hale, of Maine, Kean, of New Jersey, and Scott, of West Virginia, will retire March 4—and Senator Elkins has passed away. These impending changes in the Senate will inevitably result in reorganization of the committees next session. This will advance progressive Republicans to important chairmanships and to membership on influential committees hitherto controlled by the reactionary element, and the prayer in our hearts is voiced by Longfellow,

"Thou, too, sail on O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union strong and great:
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee."

The report of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections, upholding the legality of the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, has caused many members of the Senate no end of dissatisfaction. They feel that the report was signed by a majority of the committee without themselves having looked into the evidence. Senator Beveridge, a member of the committee, expects, on Monday next, to file a minority report in the Senate, and it now seems probable that the Lorimer case will be the most important feature of the present Congress. In the meantime, Senator Lorimer's friends are doing all they can to capture a majority of the Senate in favor of approving the committee's findings. While they are not admitting that a majority is opposed to such a course, some of them are considering a suggestion that the best way out of the trouble, is to have the whole matter referred back, for further investigation, to the committee.

New Educational Measure

Congress has placed on the calendar for the present session, and is likely to consider, a bill providing for technical, industrial, and educational training, and agricultural teaching in every public school of the country. This is one of the biggest programs that the government has ever outlined. To carry out the provisions of this measure will cost about $12,500,000 annually, but it is figured that the nation will get back at least $10 for every dollar spent. The bill is known as the Davis-Dolliver bill and was introduced at the last session and formally reported. It provides, in brief, for the establishment of technical and manual training schools, in connection with all of the city schools and departments of home economics in such of these institutions as need them, and agricultural departments in all of the country schools.

Distribution of Health Leaflets

With the co-operation of school authorities and the health department, a prominent club of Washington has this week distributed 60,000 leaflets designed to improve the physical condition of children in the District of Columbia. The pamphlets were issued to school children to be taken to parents or guardians, who are urged, by consultation with physicians or dentists, to insure the health and future welfare of the rising generation.

"Attention now may save your child from a life-long handicap" is the slogan of the movement. Its promoters, simply seek to give, in plain language, some of the results of the latest scientific study of health in the home and in the school. The leaflets were distributed after a "health talk" was given in every room of every grade, in each of the public schools of the District. The following headlines are calculated to draw the attention: Characteristics of Healthy Children—Growth and Nutrition—Food and Drink—Cleanliness—Care of Teeth—Care of the Eyes—Care of Ears and Nose—Clothing—Work, Rest, and Play—Sleep, etc.

The committee which compiled the leaflet and directed its issuance, is composed of a number of prominent physicians, educators, etc., with Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph. D., L.L. D., L. H. D., ex-president of Rutgers College, as chairman.

Judge William H. DeLacy, of the Juvenile court, at one of his "good citizenship" meetings held this week, addressed 150 wards of the court, his theme being the need of honesty and sobriety as an adjunct to a successful life. At the close of the address, every boy present pledged himself to abstain from the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors until he reached the age of twenty-one years. This court is highly favored in having such men as Judge DeLacy and probation officers Rev. Zed H. Copp and John R. Dillon, who study and look after the moral, mental, physical and spiritual interests of the children of the District, encouraging habits of industry and thrift, and aiding to overcome a poor environment and promote good law-abiding citizenship.

W. C. T. U. Activities

The District W. C. T. U. has recently taken up the department of Curfew work, and has been greatly favored in securing as superintendent, Mrs. Della G. Smallwood, regent of the District D. A. R. and principal of one of the most exclusive schools for young ladies in Washington. The press of the city are with us in this undertaking, giving most excellent editorials in favor of a Curfew law and promising to aid in all practicable ways. The asphalt streets of the city are ideal for roller skating, and children glide about nightly, little girls of tender years being frequently seen after ten o'clock at night along the public highways.

During the "week of prayer" the Interdenominational Missionary Union has held daily meetings, in the Church of the Ascension. Friday, January 6, was set apart as Temperance day. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, pastor of Mount Pleasant Congregational church, led the devotions. Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. M. C. Hull, and the gifted president, Mrs. John N. Culbertson, were the speakers. Social life in Washington is at its height, and the punch bowl is in constant requisition. Young men and young women, as well as their elders, go from one afternoon reception to another, imbibing freely with the usual results. O, for a woman to stand for total abstinence and sobriety as did Mrs. President Hayes and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who by their example caused the social life of Washington largely to do away with the punch bowl at receptions, and the wine drinking at dinners.

On Wednesday of the coming week, Chapin union of the District holds its regular meeting at W. C. T. U. headquarters. Representative John P. Swasey, of Maine, is to address the meeting on "How Prohibition is Enforced in the State of Maine."

At the mothers' meeting held this week, a large number gathered. Madam Willard, or "Saint Courageous," was the theme of the day. Mrs. Louise H. Earll, superintendent of the department of Red Letter Days, gave the principal address, and Mrs. Sarah D. LaFetra was the delightful hostess of the occasion.

W. C. T. U. Headquarters is indeed a center of good in this city, sending far and wide its influence for righteousness.

THE MODERN VERDICT CONCERNING ALCOHOL

D. H. KRESS, M. D., Washington, D. C.

A great change in opinion has taken place recently in regard to the value of alcohol as a beverage and a medicine. A little over forty years ago a Quaker applied for life insurance in an English company. He was carefully examined and pronounced an excellent risk, with one exception—he was a total abstainer from the use of wine and whisky. While the man who habitually drank to the point of drunkenness was not received even then by insurance companies, the one who used it in so-called moderation was regarded a better risk than the total abstainer. The highest degree of health, it was thought, could only be enjoyed by the moderate drinker.

Insurance companies today no longer consider the abstainer a poor risk. The overweight produced by the use of alcoholic beverages is no longer regarded by them as an indication of robustness and health. By carefully kept records these companies have ascertained that the one who is below the normal body weight is a safer risk than the overweight. Insurance companies are now seeking, not moderate drinkers, but total abstainers.

For years medical men have regarded alcohol, in some form, as the great standby at the sick-bed. No drug appeared to do so much for the patient. For headache, for stomachache, for sleeplessness, for nervousness, for fatigue, for irritability; in fact, for any disagreeable and unwelcome symptom, wine, beer, whisky or brandy was resorted to. I remember well when the wine or whisky bottle was found in almost every home, to meet the emergencies which might arise. The presence of the bottle had, no doubt, much to do in creating the many emergencies; for the bottle was always in demand.

Hospitals Are Dropping Alcohol From List of Remedies

A great change has taken place the past few years, in the minds of medical men, regarding the value of alcohol as a remedy in disease. In the hospitals of the United States its use has been diminished one-half to two-thirds the past ten years. Some hospitals have abandoned its use altogether. Medical men no longer place the same dependence on alcohol as a remedy in sickness; some have entirely dropped it from their list of remedies.

What has brought about this change? Scientific experiments and studies have demonstrated that alcohol does not do what was claimed for it. It does not bring health to the sick man. It produces a *feeling* of health in sickness, for the same reason that it causes a feeling of wealth in poverty. It produces mental paralysis, or a state of partial unconsciousness. For this reason, the poor man, although poorer, is less conscious of his poverty, and the sick man, even though seriously ill, is less conscious of his condition. Alcohol tears down the danger-signals nature wisely erects along the pathway of transgression.

Alcohol is not merely a narcotic poison, a deadener, it is also an irritant, and as such does injury to every tissue with which it is brought in contact. Under its narcotic influence the injury resulting from the irritation is not appreciated. For instance, alcohol is taken to relieve in dyspepsia the unpleasant symptoms associated with an irritable stomach. While it paralyzes the nerve terminals of the stomach, and thus affords relief from the local symptoms, it increases the irritation, or aggravates the condition which is responsible for the unwelcome symptoms. Naturally, when the narcotic effect has worn off, the abused and much injured organ cries out louder than before, and another dose is again demanded to afford relief. In this manner the desire for alcohol is often created and maintained. The person is under the delusion that he is improving, while the local condition is constantly becoming more serious.

> A generation ago, insurance companies preferred the moderate drinker as a risk; now they much prefer the abstainer.
>
> Hospitals have lessened the consumption of alcohol by one-half, two-thirds, or entirely.
>
> Many physicians are abandoning the use of alcohol largely or entirely in their practice.
>
> What has brought about the change? Alcohol has been on trial at the bar of scientific research, and has been found to be a murderer and a deceiver.
>
> It causes a feeling of warmth, when the body is losing heat too rapidly.
>
> It causes a feeling of increased power, when the victim is weaker, as shown by instruments of precision.
>
> It causes a feeling of intellectual increase, when the brain and nerves are actually retarded in their action, as shown by test.
>
> It promises protection from disease, and paralyzes the white cells, the body defenders.
>
> It destroys reliability and efficiency, as every large industrial establishment can testify.
>
> It is ruinous to physical efficiency, as athletes can testify.
>
> It is not the occasional drunk who suffers most injury, but the moderate drinker who takes daily small doses.

Even Small Doses of Alcohol Diminish Working Power

It is not the one who goes on an occasional spree and then abstains who sustains the greatest injury. The one who resorts to alcohol in small doses daily is being injured to a greater extent than the man who drinks to excess occasionally. It is the continuous mild irritation that brings about the organic degenerative changes in the blood vessels and organs of the body.

In health the body is protected from germs of disease by an army of soldiers known as leucocytes, or white blood-cells. Alcohol, by paralyzing these cells, makes them incapable of protecting the body from germs of disease. Some time ago a young beer drinker met with an injury which necessitated a surgical operation. When entering the operating room he inquired of the surgeon, "Doctor, will the operation kill me?" "No," the doctor replied, "the operation won't kill you, but the beer may." The operation was skilfully and successfully performed, but the wound refused to heal. Blood-poisoning set in, and the man died. Beer was responsible for his death.

Among the poor and ignorant, beer, stout, and wine are still considered nutrients and foods. The nutritive value of these beverages amounts to very little. They are never taken because of the nutritive properties they contain. No intelligent physician ever prescribes their use for the purpose of imparting strength. They are used and prescribed because they deaden the sensation of fatigue which is felt by the poorly nourished body in need of food or of rest.

Alcohol does not impart strength; therefore it cannot be considered a nutrient or food. By numerous experiments, conducted upon animals and upon men, it has been found that even small doses of alcohol diminish the working power. Athletes abstain from its use in order to excel. Railway engineers and other employés in positions requiring accuracy, are not considered safe if they use alcohol in moderation. It has also been found necessary to restrict the use of alcohol on the battle-field. The abstinent soldier is more reliable; he marches better; he shoots better; he is not subject to frequent attacks of sickness and other indispositions, as is the user of alcohol. In exposure to severe cold, alcohol has been found dangerous to life, because it reduces body temperature.

The additional burdens thrown upon the liver by the use of alcohol, make it incapable of oxidizing leucin, uric acid and other dangerous body wastes; as a result these get past the liver into the tissues, where by constant irritation, they do great injury. Gout, rheumatism, neuritis, irritable temper, and periods of despondency and depression, are frequently associated with the moderate use of alcohol. A state of chronic congestion is also brought about in the organs of elimination—the kidneys and lungs. Kidney diseases, pneumonia and other lung diseases are more common among moderate users of alcohol than among total abstainers.

Alcohol, however, exerts its most ruinous effects upon the delicate and sensitive structures of the body—the brain and nerve tissue.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Laythe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill.

OUR NATIONAL SECRETARIES

[We give below, brief sketches of our three Y. P. B. secretaries. Our organization is certainly fortunate in having as its representatives, these gifted young women, all graduates of leading institutions of learning.—ED.]

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, field secretary of the Y. P. B., needs no introduction to the readers of these pages. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, having received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science. After teaching for a year at Bellewood Seminary and Normal School, she responded to the call for temperance workers and became an organizer for schools and colleges in New York state. Later she became a National organizer and lecturer, leaving this position to become General secretary of the Y Branch, afterwards changed to the Y. P. B.

Miss Mosher is a member of the Presbyterian church of Westfield, New York. Her excellent command of language, thorough knowledge of the reform she advocates, and her ready wit, make her a very pleasing speaker. These qualities, coupled with culture, executive ability, an unusual insight into human nature, and earnest consecration to her chosen work have given her remarkable success in her work with the young people throughout the United States. In the words of one who is well qualified to speak on the subject: "She is the right woman in the right place and is admirably adapted to and thoroughly equipped for her work."

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, the college secretary of the Young People's Branch, is well known to white ribboners. She is greatly beloved in Minnesota where she filled many positions, serving as state editor of the *Minnesota White Ribbon*, as secretary of the Young Women's work, as state organizer, as vice-president and, for twelve years, as state president. In September, 1910, she was appointed secretary of work in schools and colleges for the state and held that office at the time of her election as the National Y. P. B. secretary.

Mrs. Scovell is of New England parentage and birth, and came to Minnesota when only four years of age. She is a graduate of the State University of Minnesota, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon the death of her husband, Robert L. Scovell, she gave herself to the work of the temperance reform, in which she has been signally successful. She is a member of the First Methodist church of Minneapolis.

She has been a great traveler, journeying to all parts of the United States, and has twice crossed the ocean to visit other lands. She is a forcible and pleasing speaker, and presents her subject with an earnestness, born of inspiration, which carries conviction to the hearts of her hearers.

Miss Sibyl E. Horning, the Headquarters secretary, belongs to a family which has long been identified with the work of our organization. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, who was an intimate associate and co-worker with Miss Willard, and for a long period served the National W. C. T. U. as treasurer. She is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, who has been for many years National superintendent of the Press department. Miss Horning's grandfather and father were Baptist ministers, and she is a member of the First Baptist church of Evanston, Illinois. She was born in New York, but received her education in Chicago and Evanston, taking her freshman year at the University of Chicago and the other three years of her course at the Northwestern University, graduating in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Mrs. B. Laythe Scovell Miss Sibyl E. Horning

She was the first president of the Evanston Y. W. C. T. U., and has been connected, in an official capacity, with a number of college organizations. She was a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Glasgow.

Miss Horning's interests and ambitions have, from childhood, been of an altruistic nature, as is evidenced by a response made by her when a child. When asked what her grandfather's profession was, she replied: "He's a preacher man, and so is my papa, and when I grow up, I'm going to be a preacher woman, too."

GREETINGS FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY

Dear Friends of the Y. P. B.:

It seems such a little time ago that I was sending to you, through these pages, a New Year's greeting, and now again I come to wish you all good things in the year before you. Doubtless, as we look backward, we all can see where we might more beautifully have perfected our tasks—but the past is gone, and it is useless for us to spend time in regrets. The present is ours, and the future is full of promise. Surely this will be the best year we have yet known in young people's work. It has long been my hope that we might have a college secretary to plan for the enlisting of the young people in our educational institutions, and now that is to be a reality for Mother National has arranged for us to have Mrs. Scovell for the college work, while Miss Horning will be at Headquarters every day, and attend to the correspondence, making it possible for me to do more field work and as she says, "It's like three horses, instead of one, pulling a load."

We are to have an office all our own at National Headquarters. We wish to have it redecorated in blue and white, our National colors and have a new rug on the floor. I wonder if some of you would not like to have a part in the decorations. If so, you can send the money to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, being sure to state what it is for. In our office we shall have pictures of past general secretaries, and all our books, documents, and banners. Visitors to National Headquarters cannot fail to see that the Y. P. B. is a vital part of W. C. T. U. work. Now that the leaders are doing all they can to make this a great year, what are *you* going to do?

The world is new in opportunity and expectancy, but with all that, it is an old one. It has gained a large experience and its roots are deep in an ancient and conservative past and some reformers are likely to find themselves, at times, weary and disheartened. Knowledge was never so valuable as today; knowledge of the past; of enduring principles; of what men and women have done, or have failed to do. Those who would succeed in overcoming evil must set themselves burrowing at foundations. They must know truth. One great desire I have for the young people of our Branch is that they may be able to give a scientific and financial reason for their belief in the temperance reform.

Then, let us, this year, never leave the sky out of our landscape. A little child said, as he lay on the bank and looked down into the still water: "Mother, how can the sky and trees get down into the water?" "They are not there," the mother said, "do you not see the rocky, muddy bottom?" The child sighed and looked wistfully up into the infinite blue above. "There isn't any bottom to the sky, is there, mother?" Beautiful lessons, the children teach us, if we will listen. May this be a great year for each of you because you know the reason for your faith, and because you always

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

look up and not down. Dr. Van Dyke sums this up in his beautiful poem:

"Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal,
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole
And happy heart that pays its toll
To youth and age and travels on with cheer."

Yours with best wishes,

RHENA E. G. MOSHER.

A MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

My Dear College Young People:

I make my first bow to you through THE UNION SIGNAL. When, in 1907, at Nashville, Tennessee, I gave the notice calling for a change in the National W. C. T. U. constitution that would create a college young people's secretaryship, and when, in Denver, in 1908, I again urged the creation of this secretaryship, I had no idea that I should be the college secretary. My ideal for that position was the most charming, winning young graduate we could secure. She is still my ideal, but she must develop through the experiences of real work in a real college Y. P. B. and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has, for the time being, set me the task of training state and national secretaries who will, in time, place the colleges in practical accord with science in regard to alcohol. Such a thing as a college banquet with wine or a smoker, ought to be relegated to the past, as unscientific, uncivilized and barbarous. The fact that the Emperor of Germany, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden and the Queen of Holland are all total abstainers is convincing proof that the world is waking up to the wholesale poisoning of the people.

At the twelfth congress on alcoholism, held in London, England, July, 1909, the following statement was signed by many eminent scientists of Germany, France, England and the United States: "Exact laboratory, clinical and pathological research has demonstrated that alcohol is a dehydrating, protoplasmic poison, and hence its use as a beverage is destructive and degenerating to the human organism. Its effects on the cells and tissues of the body are depressive, narcotic and anesthetic. Hence, therapeutically, it should be used with the same care and restriction as other poisonous drugs."

It is the purpose of the college Y. P. B. to make a scientific study of alcohol, to keep in close touch with the latest findings in science in regard to it, to study its effects physically, psychologically and from its social and economic side.

Oratorical contests, debates, essays and recitations afford fine opportunities for the making of total abstinence and prohibition sentiment.

A college Y. P. B. can secure a good temperance speaker for college chapel exercises, for the baccalaureate sermon, or the commencement oration; glee clubs may be formed to sing temperance music and new college songs advocating cold water may be written.

At least once a month there should be held among the members of the college Y. P. B. a regular meeting where a review of some article on scientific temperance may be given, songs sung and all the fun and jollity of a college society indulged in, but fun with a purpose.

There should be a temperance science bureau in each college library. The Y. P. B. may secure space in the library to be devoted to the science of alcohol, or any phase of the temperance question, starting with a common letter file and good articles and editorials clipped from the daily press. These should be indexed alphabetically, and also an index kept of articles appearing in up-to-date periodicals. Inquiry should be made so frequently of the librarian for some of the latest scientific books on this question that when the next budget for new books is made up, the ones wanted will be included. Magazines containing articles on the alcohol problem may be filed away in the space allotted. *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be among the magazines on the reading table of the library; likewise THE UNION SIGNAL. Let the fires of your enthusiasm be fed by a knowledge of the subject with which you have to deal.

I have just given a month to North Dakota, visiting the colleges and schools. Five college and five high school Y. P. B.'s were organized. In some colleges, the work at present will be carried on through the Y. W. C. A., a temperance meeting being held once a month or quarterly.

Of course, the work done in the schools and colleges is free of charge. Therefore, wherever I go, I ask the state W. C. T. U. to plan a regular lecture tour for me, so that I can speak evenings to the public on general temperance phases, can take collections to defray expenses and salary while in the state, and that I may take pledges to build up its college Y. P. B. work. Over $200, in pledges, was given to college Y. P. B. work in North Dakota the one month I was there. Over $100 of this was paid in cash, and I turned it into the state treasury. We aim, in time, to make this work self-sustaining but for the present, it must be helped by the general public who are glad and willing to assist.

I would like to ask each college Y. P. B. to send its college pennant to Miss Sibyl Horning, The Willard, Evanston, Illinois. We want these pennants to decorate our Headquarters office, and desire that every college in the United States may be represented there.

Yours in loving service,

BESSIE LAYTHE SCOVELL.

A WORD FROM THE HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY

Dear Young People:

I am so glad to greet you and I hope we shall become great friends. I am glad, too, that I am going to be in touch with you through correspondence, and I hope you will keep my office humming with business. I want you to write me about what you are trying to do and what you are accomplishing.

Miss Mosher has told you about the nice room Mother National has given us. When it is freshly decorated and furnished, perhaps we can have a picture of it in THE UNION SIGNAL, for you to admire. When you come to Evanston, be sure to see this new office that belongs to every member of our Young People's Branch.

There is rejoicing every time word comes of the organization of a new Branch. Within the last few weeks I have heard of ten new friends added to our numbers in Mayville, North Dakota. The corresponding secretary of the Branch, Viola Hatcher, says, "They all seem to be so interested in the work and I am sure they will continue to be." Pennsylvania has a fine new Y. P. B. in the suburb, Maxham, organized by Miss Cora Cramer. Mrs. Blanche Young is the local W. C. T. U. general secretary. We are very glad to welcome the thirty young people of Glasco, Kansas, and the twelve of the Highland church. Mrs. Blanche Pitcairn sends us word of this, her good work.

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead and Mrs. F. A. Warren organized a Y. P. B. in Cleveland, Ohio, at the close of the National Convention in Baltimore. The Branch started with thirty members, but no doubt has many more by this time, as it is enthusiastically conducting a membership contest which is to close this month.

Will each one of you who reads this letter, whether you be a member of the Young People's Branch, or of the W. C. T. U., or not a member of either, make these New Year's resolutions:

Each Y. P. B. member to secure one new member.

Each W. C. T. U. member to help, in some way, either to organize a new Y. P. B. in your community, or if you already have one, to secure new members.

Each friend of our cause to sign the pledge and join somewhere.

Each Y. P. Branch to organize the boys and girls into Loyal Temperance Legions.

Thus will we all be trying together. When you have made your resolution a reality, write to me about it. It will help me to live up to my resolutions.

I wish you success this new year, whether it be in school, in business, or in the home; and to be successful means to be cheery, faithful and kind.

A Happy New Year!

Cordially yours,

SIBYL E. HORNING.

One of the delightful events of the National Convention was the reception given by the Y. P. B.'s of Maryland, in one of the large rooms of The Lyric. A great many of the young people, with their friends, were present. Short speeches were made by Miss Gordon, Miss Stront, and Miss Mosher. A white satin bag, containing a gift from Miss Mosher's friends, was presented to her. There were rally cries, temperance songs, delicious refreshments and an all-round good time.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER III

"Your grandfather did not forget you, Horace," insisted Henry Gibson, hurriedly breaking the embarrassing silence, "nor did he cease to worry about his wayward boy. He spent more than one sleepless night praying that he might learn the whereabouts of his son's child. I am glad that you arrived in time. It was such a satisfaction to him to see Jim's boy before he died. You were not the victim of fate, as you seem to think. There is no cruel hand which thrusts one person down to the depths of degradation and exalts others to the high places of the earth. Your poor, weak father, your proud, foolish mother were at fault when they refused to let your kindred know where you were."

"She was a good mother to me," sighed Horace, "but she was very proud," he admitted.

"And pride, you know, usually cometh before a fall," reminded the old man gently. "I suppose, though, that you will think I have forgotten the errand on which I came. The air is close," reaching for the black valise, "let us go out doors to the cottonwood. When Henry and I had a matter of any consequence to settle, we always went there. It was his favorite lounging-place. Today, I will close my eyes and believe that he is near. I do not know what the will contains. I am as ignorant of its contents as are you. He wrote this letter and brought it to my office one day last spring. He asked for my sealing wax and when I gave it to him, he carefully put a big blotch on the envelope and stamped it with his seal ring. Here is the document written by his own hand: 'The Last Will and Testament of Henry Laurence.'"

When the party reached the cottonwood, the old man, carefully holding the precious document, leaned dreamily back against the old tree's enormous trunk. Up above, the silken leaves rustled gently, whispering their golden secret in a language peculiar to themselves. The tender sweetness of the beautiful June day stole over the senses of the little group, as they scanned the wondrous panorama spread out before them. To the east, stretched the wheat fields, gleaming yellow in the afternoon sun. The waving grain softly melted into the gray of the hills, dotted here and there by fields of emerald corn and interspersed by evergreen groves and clumps of deciduous trees. In front of the group, the farm-house held out hospitable arms, promising peace and happiness to all who came within its walls. Just across the pasture stood the red barn. Glimpses of hay and corn, farm implements and vehicles—a miscellaneous collection—greeted the eye.

Mrs. Laurence seated herself on the rustic bench beside her old friend. At the old man's feet were the grandsons, Julian, Henry and Neal. Horace stood a little aside, hungrily eyeing the long, white envelope and wistfully speculating as to the message hidden behind its glaring seal. With a deliberateness which seemed most tantalizing, Henry Gibson opened the envelope. As the old lawyer unfolded the white sheets, he ran his eye rapidly over them as if to be sure of their contents. Then, clearing his throat, he began to read:

My Dear Grandsons: I write with trembling hand, when I remember that I am endeavoring to pen a message which, long after I am gone, shall be cheering and helpful to you. Would I could map out a career for you all which would bring you true success, but that is impossible. Each one of you must choose the life which best pleases you, and for which you think you are peculiarly fitted by birth, education and environment. That done, you must work out your own destiny.

Years ago I decided that I would map out a course of living, which should follow the lines of honesty and truth. The Lord Jehovah has mercifully led me through many changing scenes, sustained me in various trials, and has enabled me to bequeath to my children and my children's children, the inheritance of a healthy, perfect body, good judgment and principle, and best of all, a good name which is greatly to be desired above riches. I am glad, too, that I have something else to leave you, though of not so great value: Four hundred acres of this land, a good farm for each of you. Neal and his mother must take the house and buildings, with the surrounding acres. To Henry, I give the East farm. To Julian, the West farm and the hills. Horace will have the fertile valley land, the swamp and river bottom. There is one condition which must be fulfilled, however, before the deeds to these farms are given to you. Each boy must make use of his new possessions. Farm, cut timber, do anything you choose with your land. At the end of the year, bring to my old friend Gibson, your accounts and results. He will reward you according to the work done, and give you instructions as to the future.

Of Neal's plans, I am fully aware. What you other boys have chosen for a life-work, I do not know. If I could advise, I would beg you to take up the simple life in these hills where your fathers were born. The cities become more crowded every day; daily the price of food stuff increases; thousands walk the streets, breathing impure air, suffering endless torture to keep themselves alive, while here under God's blue sky, where food and drink and work are so plentiful, there is such a dearth of men that the farmer can scarcely harvest his crops. In the peach orchards near us, bushels of perfect fruit lie on the ground and rot because of the lack of harvesters. The price of milk is such that only the rich can procure what they want and yet the farmer's own sons, rather than perform the irksome task of milking, rush off to the city to live in a little, unheated hall-room, and to work for a pittance which scarcely provides them with food and drink. I wish I could persuade you boys to marry and settle down on the farms to work the land, as I worked mine sixty years ago. I wish I could paint for you, a picture of the beauty and independence of a farmer's life. But as I have said, you must follow your own inclinations. To earn this land, you must live on it twelve months. After that, you may do as you please but the one who makes the best use of it, shall receive an additional legacy.

Another thing, grandsons—there is a fortune hidden somewhere on these acres. It will belong to the one who finds it. Last, let me beg of you, be men, men of honor, of worth, of integrity. Have a purpose in life. Keep every promise made to the Giver of every good and perfect gift and He will lead you into paths of peace. My blessing attend you all,

HENRY LAURENCE.

For a moment, perfect silence followed the reading of the document. Then, Horace broke the embarrassing pause. "A fig for your will!" he cried angrily, snapping his fingers in front of the astonished lawyer, "you said my grandfather bad remembered me. I might have known that I would be cheated out of my rights, here as elsewhere. Help! Do you call that help? A fig for such help! The old man's intention is plain enough. He did not care to disinherit us outright. He did wish to give our country cousin all the advantage possible. He would not give us an idea as to the location of this wonderful fortune, but he as good as said that it would come to the one who makes the greatest hit with his tools. What do I know about farming? And you, and you"—Horace, in his frenzied appeal, turned to Julian and Henry who sat quietly listening. "You'd be a pretty specimen to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow!" he sneered, looking at Julian's snowy flannels. "Your fine hands would look well guiding a plow. I say a fig for the old man's wishes. We must file a protest at once!"

Henry indolently shrugged his shoulders. "I would not stay on that land twelve months, for four times four hundred acres," he drawled. "Let the one who wants my share, have it. He's welcome."

"It is the most beautiful country I ever saw," mused Julian thoughtfully, "I might put in my year, painting. If I sold sketches of these beautiful spots, it would be using my land, would it not?"

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

LISETTE'S PRAYER

M. DISQUE, Freetown, Ind.

During the time of vintage, Lisette's drooping spirits revived. Young men and maidens from all the nearby villages came to Uncle Gascoigne's and Aunt Marie's to gather the luscious grapes and press them into red wine. What a holiday season it was—working and singing by day, and dancing by night! It was all new to little Lisette, whose family the previous spring had emigrated from sunny France and had left her with rich, childless Uncle Gascoigne.

Although treated kindly, Lisette secretly pined for her own near and dear ones far across the big ocean—her father and mother, her brothers and sisters. She felt very lonely with no children for playmates. Now that the vintage season, so full of new delights, had arrived, the child forgot her woes and once more became merry and happy.

After the beautiful autumn, came cold winter days when Uncle Gascoigne's wine was stored in the cellar in huge casks. During this season when he spent much of his time indoors, Uncle Gascoigne made frequent trips to the cellar, bringing up huge steins of wine, which he and Aunt Marie would drink, as they sat beside the open fire. As a consequence, both became peevish and cross.

Each night as she lay in her little bed, Lisette listened with fear and trembling to the quarrels and bickerings of the couple in the room below. How she wished that the winter was over, or that Uncle Gascoigne would stop drinking wine.

After this had been going on for some time, one day Uncle Gascoigne became unusually ill-natured, and Lisette crept about the house, scarcely daring to lift her eyes. Immediately after supper, she begged permission of Aunt Marie to go to bed. Alone in her room, she tossed feverishly, longing for the time when she could go to her own people across the ocean. She was startled from her sleep by the sound of a tremendous crash. Bounding from her bed, she ran down the stairs, but stopped at the sight which met her eyes. Near the center of the large living room stood Uncle Gascoigne, in a fit of anger, throwing wine steins and bottles upon the tiled floor. Aunt Marie, white and still, crouched in a corner. With beating heart, Lisette crept swiftly back to her room. Might not Uncle Gascoigne, in his drunken fury, do some great harm to Aunt Marie and herself? She flung open the wooden shutter and peered out into the cold, white world. Back of the house stood the old stone barn, and inside was kind, soft-eyed Blaze, Aunt Marie's beautiful cow. Clinging with trembling fingers to the trellis and vines which covered the side of the house, the child clambered down to the snow-covered ground. She sped to the barn, opened the door and called softly, caressingly, desperately, "Blaze, O Blaze, let me come in and lie down by your side." On the straw-covered floor, close beside the gentle animal, she snuggled down. The warmth from the cow's body soon made her drowsy, but before she fell asleep, she clasped her hands and offered an earnest little prayer:

"O dear Lord, please make Uncle Gascoigne stop drinking wine and Aunt Marie quit scolding, and take me away to America where I can see my own dear father and mother and brothers and sisters again. And please, dear Lord, don't forget me; I'm down here in the barn beside Blaze, trying to get warm. Amen."

When the tempest of Uncle Gascoigne's wrath had somewhat subsided, Aunt Marie went up to Lisette's room, fearing that the timid, sensitive child might have become frightened at the noise. Lisette was not to be found. When Uncle Gascoigne learned that the child was missing, it served to sober him somewhat, and for the remainder of the night the remorseful, terror-stricken pair searched vainly for some trace of the little one who had been entrusted to their love and keeping. The church bells were rung, the village was aroused and ways and means discussed for finding the lost or stolen child.

It was late the next morning when Aunt Marie went to the barn to milk and found Blaze, contrary to her usual custom, lying quietly on the straw as if not wishing to disturb the little figure clad in a white nightgown, who lay at her side.

Explanation and rejoicing followed, Aunt Marie assuring Lisette that she really did not mean anything by her scolding and would do it no more and Uncle Gascoigne promising that he would never again drink and frighten his dear Lisette. The memory of those days and nights of terror lingered long with Lisette, and, as a consequence, she became very ill. Aunt Marie and Uncle Gascoigne watched tenderly with her, many times renewing their promise that if only the dear little life were spared, they would live better lives.

In the days of early spring when Lisette had sufficiently recovered to be about the house, there came to Uncle Gascoigne a letter, the contents of which made the child's heart leap with joy. It was from the father in far-off America and contained money to pay the passage of his daughter across the Atlantic, and the message that the family could no longer spare her.

"I thought," said Lisette simply to Aunt Marie, "that God was very, very good to me when he answered the first part of my prayer and made Uncle Gascoigne stop drinking, but now I do not know how to thank Him, when he has answered all the rest of it, by letting me go back to my father and mother."

You must live each day at your very best,
The work of the world is done by few;
God asks that a part be done by you.
—*Sarah Knowles Bolton*

LITTLE PEOPLE

(Written by Madam Willard, the mother of Frances E. Willard)

The world will be what you make it,
Little people;
It will be as you shape it,
Little people.
Then be studious and brave,
And your country help to save,
Little people.

When we walk into the gray,
Little people,
And you into the day,
Little people,
We will beckon you along
With a very tender song,
Little people.

If the war is in the air,
Little people,
When we make our final prayer,
Little people,
We will pass along to you
All the work we tried to do,
Little people.

So be valiant for the right,
Little people,
For a battle you must fight,
Little people;
'Twill be glory when you win,
But to falter would be sin,
Little people.

Then be studious and brave,
Little people,
And your country help to save,
Little people,
From whisky, rum and gin,
And the evils they bring in,
Little people.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE UNION SIGNAL desires for its file, copies of the State Reports for 1910. Will state secretaries who have not already done so, please send these as soon as convenient?

THE UNION SIGNAL wishes to continue its custom of frequently publishing in its columns, for the convenience of travelers, a list of the temperance hotels in the United States. We ask the coöperation of our readers in securing and sending to us the names of first-class temperance hotels.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A program for the observance of Frances E. Willard Memorial Day, February 17, will be given in the issue of January 19. This program should enable any union to arrange for a successful public meeting. Ministers and educators will doubtless be willing to assist. We call attention to Memorial Day at an early date, because we are assured from inquiries received, that every union intends to observe this day, take a collection from friends and send the amount to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer.

At the recent Baltimore Convention great enthusiasm on this subject was expressed. The state presidents and officers felt sure that the receipts from the Memorial Fund this year would be greater than at any time in the past. This means that our great work could be largely extended on the frontier and in the states that still need help. Even in strong states there are special interests that can be pushed with the aid of the Memorial Fund.

Beer Advertising A Crime Against Humanity

In a late issue of one of the largest and most reputable Chicago papers there appeared a full-page advertisement of beer. One-half of this space was given to the assertions: "Total abstinence is one extreme, and inebriety another." "Disciples of the first are slaves to restriction, of the second, slaves to indulgence." "Neither can know the joys of moderate indulgence."

The other half of the space was devoted to the "benefits" of beer. It was said to have a "food value, a soothing effect, to assist digestion, to wash away clogging wastes."

Either the managers of this paper believe the assertions of this advertisement, or they do not believe them. In the latter case, which is the more probable, the management, in admitting the advertisement, is acting on the same principles which governed Jim Fisk and Uncle Daniel (Drew) in their Wall Street operations back in the sixties, when religion and business were strangers to each other and conscience an unknown quantity. We had been believing the world was a long way from David Harum's aphorism, "Do unto the other feller, the way he'd like to do unto you—an' do it fust." This simply means get money, get it at any price.

There are people who have been taught from childhood, by precept and practice, that beer is valuable. There are others, and their number is constantly increasing, who know beer is harmful, and for one of this class to sell space to deceive and destroy the people, is simply a crime.

Scientific Authorities Condemn the Use of Beer

Who says beer is beneficial? The liquor tribe. Who says it is harmful? The largest and most reputable medical societies and specialists in this and other countries. If beer had no alcohol in it, it might be harmless but it would be insipid and no one would drink it. Even the commissioner appointed by the Russian Society for the Protection of Russian Health, says, "Alcohol has only one effect upon the brain and that is a paralyzing one." G. Sims Woodhead, M. A., M. D., F. R. S. E. professor of pathology in the University of Cambridge, says, "Alcohol is a narcotic poison of which the pernicious effects are to be seen on every hand." Dr. Norman Kerr, England, president of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, says, "Alcohol does not nourish but pulls down, does not stimulate but depresses, does not strengthen but excites and exhausts." Sir Victor Horsley says, "Very small doses of any drink containing alcohol constantly taken, ultimately cause depression of the efficiency of the heart." Such testimony can be multiplied *ad infinitum* with conclusive illustrations.

It is a crime to advocate even the moderate use of beer in these days when the authorities on this subject tell us that sickness is always more apt to be fatal with beer drinkers and accidents more frequent and more serious; when the temperate drinker is known to easily succumb to lung trouble and infectious diseases; when it is generally conceded that *moderate* drinking injures posterity, and that alcohol is the great degenerating agency; when it has been demonstrated that more work can be accomplished without beer, or other alcoholic drinks than with them; when life insurance companies compute that the beer drinkers' lives are shortened from 40 to 60 per cent; when athletes and explorers have discarded alcohol; when workmen are forbidden to bring beer upon the grounds of electric and other great plants; when 88 per cent of the manufacturers of the United States demand of their workers total abstinence; when about one million railroad men in this country must be total abstainers from beer and all other intoxicating liquors in order to retain their positions; and when it is known that the men who make up the so-called inebriate class are recruited exclusively from the so-called temperate class.

"For the Thoughts of Men Are Widened."

Even the bravest and most buoyant worker is at times tempted to become discouraged and disheartened at the slowness with which great reform movements advance. As a cure for such an unhealthy mental condition, occasional indulgence in retrospect is desirable. Consider, for instance, the change in public sentiment on the question of universal peace and arbitration since that department of our work was inaugurated. Quoting the words of another, "There was a time when any suggestion of a peripatetic peace commission would have been laughed out of existence by the glib cynics, the 'practical' experts and the doubters. The old, threadbare fallacies about human nature, the virtues of war, the impossibility of arbitrating vital questions, or matters affecting honor, are not as much in evidence as they were a few years ago." Today a multi-millionaire considers his millions wisely invested in an enterprise which shall further and promote the cause of universal peace, and suggestions of large appropriations for increasing the armaments of

our nation meet with outspoken disapproval from the tax-paying public. That our organization has played a large part in educating the public to its present advanced plane of thinking cannot be questioned. Slowly but surely, through education and agitation, we are widening the thoughts of men on the great issues that vitally affect the health and happiness of society.

The Double Standard of Morals

Of the manifold evils of society which may be directly or indirectly traced to some one's indulgence in strong drink, none is more tragic and pitiful than that of the delinquent girl. That she is a terrible menace to society is becoming every day more certain; that present methods of dealing with the problem are inadequate and ineffective, is equally certain. That splendid agency for helping and reclaiming defective and delinquent children, the juvenile court, while it feels equal to grappling with the delinquent boy, stands aghast at the problem the girl of this type presents.

Rheta Childe Dorr, in an article in *Hampton's Magazine* for January on "Reclaiming the Wayward Girl," traces the responsibility for this great evil to its rightful source, when she says:

"Inevitably there will come a time when it will be known that personal immorality of the masculine half of the world is exactly as much of a social danger as the personal immorality of the feminine half. It will be admitted that the results are the same, that the consequences, measured in terms of disease, crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, insanity, are precisely the same. That time has not yet come. Until it does come, the juvenile court will struggle in vain with its girl problem."

Sadly it must be admitted that the time has not yet come, but it is far nearer than upon the day when Frances E. Willard urged upon society "the white life for two." Let white ribboners continue, as they have ever done, to pray and speak and write for the exaltation of the single standard of purity for the two sexes, until society, at large, shall have a clearer vision of the subject.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Jewett, former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, who left headquarters last June for a year in the Northwest, finds her health so far restored that she has returned from Alaska to Seattle to undertake some special literary work. Mrs. Jewett may be addressed at W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 482 The Arcade, Seattle, Wash.

A SWEEPING VINDICATION

The Prohibitory Law of Alabama Defended by State Attorney General A. M. Garber

The attorney general recently submitted to the governor of Alabama, his biennial report. Under the head of criminal cases, this document set forth some interesting facts and figures. The law requires the circuit solicitors to make reports to the attorney general of all cases disposed of by them. The following significant fact is shown in these reports, namely, that for the last two years there was a decrease of 606 in the criminal cases disposed of, compared with those of the two previous years. There was also a decrease in the number of homicides.

The following shows a decrease in public drunkenness: For the years, 1907 and 1908, there were 968 cases of public drunkenness compared with 635 cases for the same offense in 1909 and 1910. A decrease of thirty-four and one-half per cent is thus shown.

"I may truly assert," says Attorney General Garber, "that so long as the forces of education and enlightenment continue to fight illiteracy, the forces of prohibition and temperance will wage war upon the admitted evil of the liquor traffic."

THE DEADLY "SMOKER"

HORACE FLETCHER

A few days ago I received an attractive-looking card of invitation to a college reunion. It ran something like this:

"Come and have a frolic with the boys; the dust will be shaken out of the piano, also out of the voices of the sweet singers. Come! Have a

GOOD FEED,
GOOD SMOKE,
GOOD TIME!
House Committee"

I can remember the time when such a promise of a "good time" would have been quite, if not very alluring, but that was when I was steeped or pickled in nicotine to such an extent that I was comfortable only when I was in some kind of a stew.

I didn't quit nicotine; it quit me; and the route to the separation of the ways between nicotine and myself has been so pleasant a one that I wish my nicotined alumni friends could run down it for a while and realize what a really good time can be enjoyed breathing pure air.

The greatest hardship I have to endure in the interest of diplomacy is to sit with a lot of persons around a table

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

"REST IN THE LORD"

The little woman told her story simply, yet powerfully. Her son had suddenly disappeared; he had gone out from the home, as usual, one afternoon and did not return. The days grew to weeks and the weeks to months and no word was received from him. This mother was used to trusting God implicitly with every matter of life and she went at once to Him in her distress and fear. But, somehow, her heart did not find rest from its sick agony—the weight, lifted for a little, always returned and threatened to overwhelm her.

On the wall of her sitting-room hung a text, "Rest in the Lord," and every time she passed through the room the silent sermon was impressed upon her heart. She tried to follow the precept, asked repeatedly that she might so find rest, and, at last, after weary months unrelieved by one word from her lost one, in despair she cast her unbearable burden wholly on the only One who could bear it and actually found "Rest in the Lord."

"Then, almost immediately," she said with a sunny smile, "I heard from my boy, who had crossed the ocean—he was in London—and before many days he came back."

The lesson of this story was sorely needed by the one to whom it was told. She also had a burden too great to bear alone, which she endeavored to give to God. It was found still pressing on her own heart and life. She had felt dismayed and distressed, that after having given this matter again and again to the Lord, it should still be burdening her. Why could she not, why did she not leave it at the mercy seat? She felt condemned.

And then to her came the remembrance of an experience in the life of her Master, when, facing all the unimagined horrors that the cross held for Him, He cried unto the Father, not once or twice, but thrice: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." It seemed as if He, too, had learned to carry His burden again and yet again to the One who loved Him, until crying submissively, "Nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt," His overcharged heart was calmed.

Divine Comforter, left with us to bring to our remembrance the things of Christ, we thank Thee and Him that such an experience in the Life Wonderful was left for our encouragement and healing. We are then to continue to bring to Him the burden which oppresses us and never cease to do so until the day we are able to leave it with Him. Then from that particular sorrow or worry we shall find complete release.

"Ye have need of patience, that after ye have done the will of God ye might receive the promise." "Rest in the Lord."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE.
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER.
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES

FRANCES P. PARKS

The Literature Building

The first note is, of course, concerning the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, a note of thanksgiving and good cheer. Long cherished hopes have become realities. The new building has been completed; the equipment is in place; and the hum of industry is heard in all the beautiful rooms. At the dedicatory service held a few weeks ago, Mrs. Stevens referred to the friends who by their cheer, their good-will, and their contributions had made the enterprise a success. Though she omitted entirely her own share, let us not forget how much we owe to our National President, who has planned and thought to good purpose from the inception of the idea, who has watched, with helpful, all-seeing eyes, the building come up from its foundation, and whose enthusiasm has never palled under the burden of details but has kept fresh and vital as the value of this building to the work has increasingly opened before her.

It is a joy to see the great literature of the organization, now for the first time owned and controlled by the National W. C. T. U., being installed in the stock room. The question of how, and where, and of whom to order W. C. T. U. literature and other supplies has been a vexatious one both to those who ordered and to those who served. Hereafter, orders for all supplies, with the exception of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, and requests for the free literature for use in commemorative meetings, are to be addressed to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building. A catalog of publications is being prepared. Meantime *watch* THE UNION SIGNAL for announcements of new supplies.

The President's Annual Address

Portions only of the President's address are given before the Convention, portions only are published in THE UNION SIGNAL. The complete address, published in pamphlet form, is a most statesmanlike and valuable document, indispensable to the white ribboner who would keep herself informed along the lines discussed. The first edition was quickly exhausted, but a reprint has been made and can be secured, as long as the second edition lasts, for the nominal price of five cents per copy.

The Annual Leaflet

The Annual Leaflet, which more truly than the full Annual Report, is the convenient hand book of our organization, is ready and many orders have already been filled. A new feature, one that it is believed will add value to the little booklet, shows the paid membership of each state as given in the report of the National treasurer. The location of state headquarters, so far as known, is also added for the convenience of traveling white ribboners.

Changes in Roster

Some changes in the roster will be noted: The name of Mrs. L. E. Bailey does not appear in the list of organizers, as Mrs. Bailey resigned to accept an engagement with another organization for work she felt would be easier for her than that of the organizer. Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine—better known, perhaps, as Mrs. Don P. Blaine—is the one new member of the Board of Organizers. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, listed in our 1910 publications, among the National lecturers, resigned a year ago, her onerous duties as president of the National Equal Suffrage Association making speaking engagements for us impossible. Miss Belle Kearney, reappointed by the Baltimore Convention, has likewise resigned, as a contract for 1911 with a lecture bureau precludes acceptance of other platform engagements. Miss Kearney wrote, "As my time is consumed with Chautauqua and lyceum work, it is only right that I should sever my official connection with the National W. C. T. U. I shall retain my local membership either at Flora, Mississippi, or somewhere else." A new National lecturer on social purity, Dr. Emma F. Drake, has been added to the roster.

The February Red Letter Day

Numerous requests have been received for suggestions for the Commemorative meetings to be held next month. THE UNION SIGNAL of January 19, will contain a Memorial Fund Day program, prepared for use at Commemorative meetings. Send to the National corresponding secretary for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund leaflets.

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN

"The glory of life is to love, to give, to serve." May your lives during the coming year "be thus illumined," and brighten every life with which you come in contact.

"Not what we have, but what we use,
Not what we see but what we choose:
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.
The thing nearby, not that afar:
Not what we seem, but what we are:
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true:
Not what we dream, but what we do:
These are the things that shine like gems;
Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live:
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease."

In the memorable words of Charles Dickens, "May the New Year be a happy one to you: happy to many whose happiness depends on you." Will not each of you give thought and time and effort, during the coming year, as opportunity offers, to making a success of the important and fundamental department of Temperance and Labor.

Our National banner will next year go to the state securing and reporting the greatest number of new county superintendents.

To the state which carries forward, in the most comprehensive and thorough manner, the work of our department, five dollars will be awarded.

A photograph of Miss Willard (the kind sold for $3.50) will be presented to the state superintendent of Literature who distributes, or causes to be distributed, the largest amount of Temperance and Labor literature, and reports the same to the National superintendent.

To the county superintendent whose unions have held the greatest number of meetings in the interests of our department, will be given a sterling silver souvenir spoon.

The period of time covered by this competition is from January 1, to September 30, 1911.

Campbell, Cal.

RESCUE WORK

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

"Better living and better service do not come by chance; they are the result of thoughtful and earnest effort."

Nineteen Hundred and Eleven is here with its magnificent opportunities and corresponding responsibilities. This winter the legislatures of twenty-three states convene. Dear state presidents and workers, is your state one of the number? If so, will you not use your strength and influence to have enacted adequate laws relating to the traffic in women? Before this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL reaches its readers, the presidents of states that are listed in the group will have received copies of "The Law Proposed for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic," sent out by the National Vigilance Committee, and also copies of the Illinois law on the subject.

The United States Government has begun a crusade under the law enacted by the last Congress. Assistant Attorney General William H. Harr has been placed in charge of the Bureau of Investigation, and a special agent is now rapidly making a tour of the larger cities in the East to collect information as to the best mode of procedure.

BOOK OF PRAYERS
Complete Manual of several hundred terse, pointed, appropriate Prayers for use in Church, Prayer Meetings, Young People's Society, Sunday Schools, Missionary, Grace and Sentence Prayers. Question of How and What to Pray in Public fully covered by model, suggestive and devout Prayers. Vest Pkt. size, 128 pages, Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, postpaid; stamps taken; Agts Wanted.
GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Bldg, Chicago

For the purposes of the department crusade, the following classification is made:

First. The most serious and difficult class with which to deal is the immigrant. Unquestionably many ignorant girls are lured to America by promises of honest and profitable employment; upon landing they find themselves in the power of masters who take advantage of their ignorance of the language and their inability to voice their protests, and keep them in a life of absolute bondage. The special agents of the department in Europe have all been advised to lend aid from that quarter, and steps have been taken to present the matter to the French and Italian governments, asking their assistance.

Second. Intolerable conditions of slavery exist among the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific Coast. The special agent is on the alert to guard against Mexican women being brought across the border line into towns and cities in the Southwest.

The National Vigilance Committee of the United States is what its name indicates. Shall we not do all in our power to supplement its efforts and endeavor to secure adequate laws to meet existing conditions.

We are doing progressive work in our department, although not moving as rapidly as I could wish. The lecturers for the department are "all-round" women—specialists in their line: Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Elmira, New York; Rev. Eugenia F. St. John, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, Sapulpa, Oklahoma. There is a great demand for the literature of our department, and I am eager to send it out to all who may desire it. The following is a list of leaflets, of which I trust you will make use: "The White Slave Trade of Today" (Third Edition) by District Attorney Sims; "Street Dissipation," by Police Matron Thorpe; "The Lure of Luxury," by Forrest Crissey; "The Traffic in Women," by L. B. Smith; "Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong," by Judge Ben D. Lindsey; "What Can I Do," by L. B. Smith; "The Outcast," Unknown. I shall soon have a leaflet published on "Segregation of Vice."

May the new year bring you happiness and prosperity.

Burlingame, Kansas.

OLD COMMON SENSE

Change Food When You Feel Out of Sorts.

"A great deal depends upon yourself and the kind of food you eat." the wise old doctor said to a man who came to him sick with stomach trouble and sick headache once or twice a week, and who had been taking pills and different medicines for three or four years.

He was induced to stop eating any sort of fried food or meat for breakfast, and was put on Grape-Nuts and cream, leaving off all medicines.

In a few days he began to get better, and now he has entirely recovered and writes that he is in better health than he has been before in twenty years. This man is 58 years old and says he feels "like a new man all the time."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WITH THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, HAMPTON, VA.

Special Correspondence

The Christian Temperance Union at the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Virginia, began its meetings on November 3, in the beautiful new Franklin Murphy chapel. The organist and the choir kindly assist us in the singing. The chaplain of the home, Rev. J. Martyn Neifert, is also present, and helps us in every possible way. He has promised us, this winter, stereopticon views of the effect of alcohol on the human system. Surely our lines have fallen in very pleasant places. At the first meeting, thirty-five were present; at the second, forty-five; at the third, eighty; at the fourth, 500; at the fifth, 100; at the sixth, ninety-five; total 855, making an average of 145 at each meeting.

The union is auxiliary to the Hampton union and meets weekly, using a neat, typewritten program. A committee of five provides entertainment, the ladies alternating with the "comrades."

On Thanksgiving night, the church in the home presented a beautiful appearance. It was prettily decorated and was crowded to the doors. The president, Mrs. Amelia F. Colgan, in a nice little speech, gave to the union the beautiful silk flag which was awarded to it at the Baltimore Convention. This flag is the National prize offered by the department for the largest percent increase in membership, and work accomplished.

The choir furnished music, and then we had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Edith Densmore, of New Hampshire, an ardent W. C. T. U. worker and also an elocutionist of rare ability.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION NOTES

The yearly report of Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, has been issued. This publication can be secured from her at Winthrop Center, Maine, her home address.

During the past year, the New York department of Peace and Arbitration has distributed 200,000 pages of literature; that of Pennsylvania, 80,000 pages; Missouri, 50,000; Massachusetts, 40,000.

The department has been circulating the World's petition for international peace and is aiding to spread broadcast the leaflet of the American School Peace League, which offers student prizes for the best essays on peace, the contest being limited to those of the Normal and Secondary schools of the country.

One of the most encouraging features of the department Plan of Work is the effort to bring about a saner celebration of Independence Day. One county sent a petition to the city council asking for the prohibition of the use of firearms, firecrackers, etc.

Even a king is not without influence. The German Emperor not long ago began a crusade against excessive beer-drinking among his people. The latest reports show that, as a result of his talks, the consumption of beer in the navy has steadily fallen during the past four years. The decrease last year was as much as one-third. The Emperor recommends tea and milk as substitutes. He probably knows whereof he speaks.—*Exchange.*

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. L. E. Bailey can be addressed at 121 13th avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., for the next three months. She returns to her home at Caribou, Minn., March 31.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis was the speaker at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Pennington (N. J.) W. C. T. U., recently held in the M. E. church. Seated upon the platform were four charter members who have been active in the work from the first: Mrs. J. L. Allen, president; Mrs. I. R. Clarkson, Mrs. J. C. Bunn, and Miss Elizabeth L. Laning.

Mrs. S. B. Shaw, state evangelist of the Michigan W. C. T. U., is assisting her husband in his evangelistic work and is holding successful mothers' meetings in connection with the local W. C. T. U. societies in each place visited. She also delivers temperance lectures under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the close of each revival meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw will be at work in Hobart, Ind., all during the month of January.

A Y. P. B. of thirty-four members has been organized in the Indian Industrial School of Wahpeton, N. D. It is under the leadership of Miss T. Cavalier, teacher, and came into existence through the efforts of Miss Jessie McKenzie, state W. C. T. U. missionary to the Indians. She predicts good temperance work by these young people, not alone in the school, but in the homes and communities to which they will return. At a recent meeting of this Non Reservation school, which has pupils from at least five tribes, the sacredness of pledge signing, the strength gained from union with others, and personal responsibility, were discussed. The three-fold Y. P. B. pledge was then read and explained, and an invitation to sign, extended. Before the afternoon closed, fifty had given their names.

QUALITY

It is not the quantity but the inherent quality of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that enables it to perform its mission. It is the one remedy universally known and used because of its ability to quickly restore lost strength, increase weight, and vitalize the nerve centers.

There is vitality in every drop of

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

FIRST-MONTH FAGOTS

"J." L.

Resolution Hints

Resolutions help. They may be a standing joke, but they are ever-useful things, just the same, for they arouse ambition.

Here are a few which ought to fit many of you:

Resolved that we will be faithful in attendance at all meetings of the Young People's Branch!

Resolved that we will give earnest study to our helpful book, "Alcohol and Health!"

Resolved that we will have reports of all meetings sent to the local papers, and of all special meetings to THE UNION SIGNAL!

Resolved that we will constantly coöperate with the Mother Union and the Loyal Temperance Legion in the peaceful warfare against the rum curse and the cigaret evil!

Trite resolutions, you may say—but follow one to its highest goal, and you will find that "resolutions pay."

Contests and Publicity

There are many communities in which the contest publicity scheme has never been tried. These places are just the ones where it will "take" quickly and do good work for the cause.

A prize speaking contest is always desirable, and another which is decidedly worth trying is the essay contest. Have, for instance, an essay contest on, "The Spread of the Temperance Movement," "The Danger of the Beer Habit," or "Why Saloons Must Go." Offer two prizes, a first and second, securing your funds from some public-spirited citizen, if your treasury cannot stand the strain. Limit the contest to grammar or high school pupils (unless you can start several contests simultaneously), and make your announcements through the teachers of the school and by means of your home newspaper. Choose able and disinterested judges, and honor the contestants by having the final decision read at a public meeting, or entertainment, where there will be time for the prize winners to read their efforts to a large audience.

By constantly "talking up" the contest, offering equal aid to all the contestants, having the winning essays read in public, and afterwards printed in the home paper, you will be able to attract to your society many friends, secure new members, and do much toward the creating of wholesome temperance sentiment.

Bravo! Missouri!

Missouri is "showing," instead of having "to be shown!"

One of the plans for the young people of Missouri is that each branch shall, during the year, organize another branch, thus doubling the membership.

"A new Y. P. B. was organized here, and another one at —," thus read the reports in frequent mails. "The state is awake," say some. It is more than awake, it is up and dressed and blessedly busy! There are few of our states which are not awake, but some of them are not quite through rubbing their eyes and wondering what the weather is.

Missouri is "showing," instead of having "to be shown!"

Patronizing Home Folks

We hear much about how we should patronize home merchants and tradespeople. There is need of such preaching. To realize the need of it, simply "put yourself in the other fellow's place" for awhile, and think how you'd feel if friends and neighbors refused to buy necessities of you, were you a home merchant or tradesman.

We, of the white ribbon family, often need a little preaching along the same line, for we are prone to forget that it is not only our duty but our privilege to purchase all necessities for our work of "the home folks"—that is, the workers who are authorized and recognized dealers in the many books, papers, booklets, leaflets, pictures, songs, posters, post cards, maps, pins, etc., which do so much for the cause. The creators, editors and publishers of these necessities have put a vast amount of thought and time and labor into the work; and don't forget that the money received goes toward the still further promotion of the cause which is dear to your heart.

Over-conscious Youth

"I like them all, but find it so hard to approach some of the girls and boys! You notice I don't say young ladies and young men. It is hard for me to say that; it makes me feel so old!" This remark voices the feeling of many women in regard to their relations with members of the Branch.

The young people of today respect white hair and life-lined faces, but this respect is too apt to be a cold, distant thing which causes the workers of mature years to stand hesitant, or aloof.

Back of all this lies a faulty self-consciousness—a self-consciousness which is increased by the constant thought, "I am young! I am young! Youth is the thing!"

In these days when young people accomplish so many great and good things, such self-consciousness may be somewhat natural, but be that as it may, it often retards progress, for it hides the truth that youth is not wholly a matter of years, and that the best will be possible only when *all*, regardless of age, work together congenially and disinterestedly for the realization of a grand ideal.

Things to Get Ready For

Now is the time to plan for the socials and entertainments which you intend to promote within the next few months. Many workers say that a little calendar, neatly printed, or typed, and sent around to all the members and friends, will do good service in the way of awakening ambition and creating interest. Such a calendar should give "plans ahead" for two or three months, dates of meetings, socials, sales, etc., together with a list of officers and committee members.

Among the good things which might have place on such a list are:

An "Alcohol and Health" quiz,

A temperance essay contest,

Fitting observance of Miss Willard's memorial, February 17,

A Valentine sale or social,

A speaking contest on February 22,

A spring literature-spreading campaign, to begin on the first of March.

BALTIMORE Y. P. B. CONVENTION NOTES

The Y. P. B. conferences were presided over by the general secretary, Miss Mosher. The following new state secretaries were introduced: Miss Simmons, of Michigan; Mrs. Loomis, of Kentucky; Mrs. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, Miss Anderson, of Massachusetts; Miss McLaird, of Minnesota; Mrs. Hanson, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Romine, of Tennessee; Mrs. Mihills, of Texas, and Miss Marshall, of Illinois.

Miss Mosher gave a very interesting and encouraging report of the year's work.

Greetings were ordered sent to Miss Margaret Bilz, Mrs. Lillie Atkins, Mrs. Scovell, Mrs. Frank Powell, Mrs. Hattie Young, Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright, Mrs. Seberry and Mrs. Frances Barnes.

In place of Mrs. Atkins, who was kept away by illness, Miss Crow, of Delaware, spoke on "The Social Life in the Y. P. B." A most interesting discussion followed this talk.

The helpfulness of the program exchange was emphasized, and Miss Rietta Emerson, 802 American Building, Baltimore, Maryland, was made director.

"Our Hindrances and How to Overcome Them," by Mrs. Loomis, was followed by a discussion of the hindrances met afield.

The following introductions took place: Miss Thomas, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Bentley, of Missouri; Mrs. Weech, of Virginia, and Mrs. Hetzler, of Maryland, who gave greetings from over four hundred young people.

Mrs. Blaine gave a history of her "Columbia's Congress." Miss Page, of New Jersey, spoke for the Missionary and Frances E. Willard Memorial Funds. Mrs. Florence Loomis, Louisville, Kentucky, was made custodian of our Missionary Fund. Pledges were given as follows: New Jersey, $60; Iowa, $25; Minnesota, $50; Kansas, $75; Pennsylvania, $50; District of Columbia, $15; Delaware, $25.

A letter of greeting from Miss Amy A. Swankie-Cameron, World's general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, was read and the secretary was instructed to reply. A letter of sympathy was ordered sent to Miss Page who had been called to her sick mother.

Miss Mosher explained the Y demonstration and asked that suggestions for a demonstration leaflet be given by the following: Miss Lee, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bentley, of Missouri, and Mrs. Romine, of Tennessee. She also described the booklet, "Alcohol and Health," and the books which are to follow in the four years' course.

The general secretary spoke of Miss Rumsey, National evangelist of our Y. P. B., whose work is most helpful among the young people. As she was not well, a message of love and greeting was ordered sent to her.

A general discussion followed regarding a pin for the Branch. The selection was left with the National secretaries.

It was decided that each state should arrange for a pennant, 12 by 36 inches, rather than for a banner. The colors adopted were Alice blue and a motion prevailed that a national banner be prepared.

Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent of Medal Contest work, was present and spoke of her department. She also offered to the state Y. P. B. secretaries, as a prize for the greatest number of Y. P. B. medals won during the year, a handsome cameo pin. Her offer was received with enthusiasm and appreciation. Mrs. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, moved that a design contest should be entered into by the Y. P. B.'s of the country, all designs for the four medals, silver, gold, grand gold and diamond to be submitted to and be passed upon by Mrs. Carman and the National Officers. The motion prevailed.

An invitation was given to attend the Y rally in Washington, Friday evening.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

Henry Gibson bowed his answer. The calm indifference of this handsome young fellow, his face unruffled by anger, was beautiful in contrast with the anger displayed by Horace's dark visage.

"I was sure that your artistic soul would see something to admire in the old place," declared the old man proudly. "Your grandfather thought this farm the prettiest place in the world. He would be glad to have you show the wonders of Nature to the world, by means of your pictures. While you are painting, you might stumble on the treasure. Who knows? Gold has been found in yonder hill. It was rumored that all the valuables from a Spanish war vessel, which was wrecked on the coast, were carried down the river and unloaded somewhere near this farm. You may never set eyes on it. On the other hand, the treasure might appear at any minute. I would not spend much time in fortune hunting, but it will do no harm to keep your eyes open. And you, Neal?" Mr. Gibson let his eyes rest very tenderly on his godson's face. He knew, without asking, what answer this boy, with the honest face and fearless eyes, would give.

"I feel thankful to grandfather for everything," murmured Neal. "The money will help me to go back to school. Mother can live differently. If I could do as I liked, I would return to college immediately, but time will show what I am able to do. Laborers are scarce; the farm must be tended. If I can not make satisfactory arrangements, I will stay right here and do whatever seems best. I do not expect to find a fortune, but if I tend the farm faithfully, it will bring mother and me a good living and a little later, if all is well, I will gratify my desire for study."

"Spoken like a man!" ejaculated the old lawyer. "I knew that you would see it in the right way. If your grandfather had cut you off with a shilling, you would have found something to be thankful for, I'll be bound. Then do I understand that two of you agree, and two object to this document?" He turned expectantly to Henry who was about to speak. A messenger on horseback suddenly dashed up the drive and stopped before the group.

"I have a couple of telegrams for Julian and Henry Laurence," he announced indifferently. "Are they here?"

Frowning at the interruption, the two young men named took the envelopes containing the messages and cut the ends. Suddenly Henry paled, crumpled the sheet in his hand, then smoothed it out as if he would again read the words written thereon. Julian opened his lips to speak. At the same moment, both boys read aloud:

"Valley Gem Bank suspended operations this morning. Everything gone."

"It cannot be!" gasped Henry looking about in a daze. "They carried all my business. If this is true, I am a beggar."

"It can not be!" echoed Julian. "If so, all that lies between me and starvation, is my brush. I must go to New York at once."

"You have forgotten your inheritance," interrupted Neal. "Here in the hills you have a good chance to make a new start. It does not take a fortune to live here. Don't worry. Perhaps it is all for the best. You will probably be truer, better men if you are obliged to give up a life of idleness for one of usefulness. Perhaps you will look back on this day as one of the happiest of your life and will think of your past with feelings of disgust. Unless we are useful, grandfatner used to say, we are cumberers of the earth. The report about the bank may not be true, but if it is, your legacy will take away your worry."

Henry, his studied indolence all gone, suddenly jerked out his watch. "It is 4:30 now," he said briskly, "and I must go to New York at once. Mr. Gibson, will you allow your man to drive us to the train?"

THE "SKY-SCRAPER"

Elizabeth, whose four years had been spent in a suburban town, had been to New York for the first time, and was giving some of her impressions of the sights there.

"And, O aunty," she said, "there was a house with a first story, and a second story, and an attic, and another attic, another attic, and another attic, and another attic, and another attic, and another attic, and another attic, and then a whole lot more attics on top of that!"

Our country may well face the new year, which is also the beginning of a new decade, with gratitude for the past and confidence for the future. That the 1920 census will show a continuation of marvelous growth, no man can doubt. How grand a thing it will be if civic responsibility keeps pace with population; and there is where each individual has an important part to play.—*The Youth's Companion.*

All alcohol and all things of an alcoholic nature injure the nerve tissues.—Sir William Gull, physician to Queen Victoria.

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

San-Alco Concentrated Food Flavors in Tubes

Positively No Alcohol—26 listed flavors.
Send for a tube of VANILLA to try.
Prices: 15 and 25 cents, post paid.

T. H. KELLY, MOORE, PA.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.* We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle. **FACTORY PRICES** on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.* **Tires**, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

THE DEADLY "SMOKER"

(Continued from Page Nine)

that spells surfeit in its whole appearance, and inhale second-hand cigarette or cigar smoke while ordinarily sensible men tell stories that harmonize with the atmosphere.

Next morning after a "smoker" the sleeping-room smells like a Third Avenue beer-saloon in which a lot of tramps have slept in chairs tilted against the wall; the clothing worn during the "festive occasion" resembles a second-hand pile of cast-offs in the cellar of a ragpicker; and the head holds heavily to the pillow, craving ice-water.

Tobacco represents the more subtle sort of vicious cycle. It will very quickly kill a guinea-pig; it will also kill a new-born babe; and it shortens by many, many years the lives of all that indulge in it.

* * * * * * *

Every smoker knows that it requires extra good physical health to enable one to enjoy tobacco. That is, if one is the least bit ill, it will show in not only a lessening of the enjoyment of smoking, but may go so far that one cannot tolerate the taste, smell, or sight of it. Therefore it is reasonable to argue that tobacco is injurious to such an extent that only the strong can tolerate it.

There is no drug or medicine that works both ways, making a well man better and a sick person sicker. Besides these objective obvious signs of the evil influence of tobacco, the blood-pressure instrument reveals the fact that any amount of tobacco tasted or inhaled pushes up the pressure. As high blood-pressure is a concomitant of sickness, the inference is significant.

The height of felicity is absence of desire for anything, accompanied by a superabundance of energy ready to be liberated in the form of constructive activity. To arrive at a condition of health or calm resourcefulness where not even a "good smoke" is wanted is a happy state indeed, and it is possible of attainment through securing an automatic equilibrium of nutrition by systematic Fletcherizing.

The sloughing off of desire and taste for tobacco is not so rapid as in the case of alcoholic stimulants; but, if it is given half a chance, it will surely go.—*Christian Endeavor World*

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Hon. Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, judge of the Third Judicial district of North Dakota, has recently published a manual of the Prohibition law of the state, as amended to date, which gives all decisions of the Supreme court of North Dakota on this question, with frequent citations from the Supreme courts of Kansas and Iowa. This manual is being sent out by the State Enforcement League and is invaluable to all temperance workers as a reference book of the highest authority. White ribboners joyfully hail its appearance, and have a keen appreciation of the inestimable service rendered by Judge Pollock to the cause of prohibition.

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CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

Miss Many More Subs Writes from West Virginia—Predicts All Records Will Be Broken—The Benescope

St. Albans, W. Va., January 7, 1911.

The "Cirnop" has broken all aeronautic records by sailing, without stop, from Illinois to West Virginia, thus demonstrating that we shall be able to visit, at will, any or all parts of the country dependent only upon the distribution of Subscription Oil. I predict that before the end of 1911 we shall also have broken all subscription records for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*.

We have now perfected the benescope, by means of which, as we pass along, we are able to see the good work that is being done by white ribboners. Our flight across the intervening states was too swift to permit observations, but we have seen many cheering things in West Virginia. At Morgantown, where is located the state W. C. T. U. headquarters, we saw Mrs. Yost, the president, with her secretaries, busy with the plans for the year, and just now especially busy in preparation for the tour of the state by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. We take this as a good subscription sign, for Mrs. Armor is one of our papers' most loyal friends, and sends in many subscriptions, crediting them to the state superintendent. Other workers, too, whom we must not take space to mention, were active in all that forwards the temperance cause.

We are now at the pleasant home of Mrs. V. E. Mohler, who is associate superintendent of the National department of Circulation of National Official Papers, as well as state superintendent, and who always has plenty of Subscription Oil on tap. She and her daughter, Miss Edith, are untiring workers for our papers.

Last year the West Virginia state union sent out hundreds of little pink slips, just large enough to be easily and quickly read, calling the attention of the local members to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader—The Crusader Monthly*, it was then—and showing them the advantages of working for subscriptions. Doubtless something of the kind will be done in the state this year.

Scamp, the Crusader Scribe, was particularly pleased with this pink slip, because it said "Five Hundred Subscribers to Secure!!" He would like to call upon all the West Virginia boys and girls who are reading *The Young Crusader*, but we shall not have time for that. Scamp has left his friend, Twinkle, to keep proper guard, during his absence, over *The Young Crusader* lists.

Our next stopping place probably will be in the sunny South, for there is a state not far away where we shall be able to take on board a particularly large supply of Subscription Oil.

Yours for a good circulation,
M. M. SUBS

To avoid delay and unnecessary trouble, please correctly address your subscription letters to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill. Your paper is well known in this post-office, and any address other than that given above, is unnecessary. Do not address subscription letters to the editors (who have plenty of letters of their own to handle), or to individuals who might be away for a time and the letters remain unopened until their return. THE UNION SIGNAL is always at home and your letter, if correctly addressed, receives immediate attention. Requests for changes of address, sample copies, subscriptions, or any inquiries concerning the same should be addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

TOLSTOI'S LAST WORDS

Before he passed from earth, the great Tolstoi left this farewell message to the world:

"Instead of returning evil with evil, try to return evil with good; to say nothing ill of men; to act kindly even with the ox and dog. Live thus one day, two days or more, and compare the state of your mind with its state in former days. Make the attempt and you will see how the dark, evil modes have passed away and how the soul's happiness has increased. Make the attempt and you will see that the gospel of love brings not merely profitable words, but the greatest and most desired of all things."

HERE'S A GOOD SHOWING

Chief Justice Clark, of the supreme bench of North Carolina, gives it as his opinion that the prohibitory law in that state has reduced general crime 50 per cent. The returns for last year and this year prove the statement of Judge Clark. Murder in the first degree showed a decline of 32 per cent in the two years, burglary 20 per cent, larceny 40 per cent, manslaughter 35 per cent, murder in the second degree 21 per cent, minor crimes from 25 to 50 per cent. There has also been a falling off of 15 per cent in violations of the anti-liquor laws. Judge Clark has prepared a five years' comparison, which shows that some crimes have decreased more than 60 per cent since the saloons of the state were closed.—*Exchange.*

Hvita Bandet

The Scandinavian White Ribbon.

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Mrs. Amanda L. Peterson, Editor
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"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no *rheumatism*, or sluggish liver, and I can *breathe* now. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are *so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses* and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

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The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 19, 1911. No. 3.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of Frances E. Willard, presented by the State of Illinois to be placed in Statuary Hall, be accepted by the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the statue of one of the most eminent women of the United States.—*February 17, 1905*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE LORIMER CASE—CAPTAIN PEARY TELLS HIS STORY—OPIUM EXCLUSION ACT—NEW SUPREME COURT HEADQUARTERS ADVOCATED—REPRESENTATIVE SWASEY ON PROHIBITION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Again death has entered the United States Senate—Hon. Charles H. Hughes of Colorado having passed away during the week. This makes the sixth Senator who has died during the past six months.

The place of Senator Elkins is being filled by his eldest son, the Governor of West Virginia having appointed him to represent that sovereign state in the Senate during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. Elkins is the third generation of his family to represent West Virginia in the Senate, being the son of Stephen B. Elkins, and the grandson, on his mother's side, of former Senator Henry G. Davis.

The Lorimer Case

In the midst of the hurry of Congress, with but little over a month left in which appropriation bills involving a billion dollars or more must be passed to carry on the work of the Government, the Lorimer case has been brought forward in the Senate. It has already consumed the most of three days. The question was introduced in the form of a resolution presented by Senator Owen of Oklahoma as follows: "Resolved, That the so-called election of William Lorimer on May 26, 1909, by the Legislature of the State of Illinois was illegal and void, and that he is not entitled to a seat in the United States Senate."

Speeches have been delivered by three Senators, and the matter bids fair to continue prominent, despite the desire of many to get it out of the way.

Representative Dwight of New York, Republican whip of the House, has announced that he intends to force members to attend its sessions. He said today, after securing a call of the House, that in a few days he would demand the enforcement of the House rule, providing that members shall not receive pay for those days they do not spend in attendance at the House sessions, which was adopted as long ago as 1872. "I am in earnest about this," said Mr. Dwight today. "It has been threatened before and nothing has been done; but this is the short session; we have a great deal of work to do. This cannot be accomplished if half the time is spent in securing quorums." As soon as the members find out that Mr. Dwight means what he says, the attendance is expected to improve wonderfully.

Captain Peary Tells His Story

The inquiry of the House committee on Naval Affairs into Captain Peary's claim to have discovered the North Pole, which inquiry is being held in connection with the Senate bill to retire the explorer as a rear admiral of the Navy, with full pay, is attracting considerable attention. Captain Peary, for the purpose of bringing out any facts that the committee may desire, has invited questions. Representative Macon of Arkansas and Representative Roberts of Massachusetts are the leaders in the opposition.

After Mr. Peary has told his story and the naval committee has considered the records he has submitted, it is probable that the bill introduced by Representative Bates of Pennsylvania at the last session, proposing to retire Mr. Peary with the rank and pay of a rear admiral, will be favorably reported. It is even possible that Mr. Peary will receive more signal honors than this, by being given the thanks of Congress, carrying with it the much coveted "floor privilege" and a gold medal.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has ordered reported to the Senate a treaty, between all the powers designed to discourage the circulation of obscene literature. This is a movement greatly to be commended, as the united effort of the world powers in this direction can but bring untold good.

Opium Exclusion Act

Recommending early legislation to remedy defects in the opium exclusion act, President Taft has submitted to Congress a message, together with a report from the Secretary of State, giving cogent reasons why the drug evil should be stamped out in the United States.

> Representative Swasey of Maine, in an address before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington, D. C., at the District Headquarters, predicts that the bone and sinew of Maine will stand by the Prohibitory Law.

The President in his message gave his approval to the recommendations of Secretary of State Knox for making the opium exclusion act more effective. Secretary Knox desires amendments to the law that will prohibit any vessel engaged in trade, from any foreign port or place, to any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the territorial waters thereof, or between places within the jurisdiction of the United States, from carrying opium prepared for smoking, and that would make it unlawful to export from the United States and from territories under its control or jurisdiction any opium or cocaine, or any derivatives or preparations of opium or cocaine, to any country which prohibits or regulates their entry.

New Supreme Court Headquarters Advocated

For the first time in twelve years the Supreme Bench is complete and the great and important cases of the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil, involving millions of dollars, are being argued before that august tribunal. The quarters assigned this—the highest court in the world—are very meager, and the large number of lawyers engaged in these cases, and the still larger number desirous of listening to the arguments, have found it almost impossible to be accommodated, while the general public have been to a large degree crowded out altogether. This unpleasant situation has led to considerable discussion as to why a building should not be erected to house this great court in a suitable manner befitting its dignity.

Another question that has attracted universal attention this week, is that of fortifying the Panama Canal. The report of President Taft, in transmitting to the House the report of the Board of Officers of the Army and Navy which considered the subject of defense of the Panama Canal, contained the following message: "In my judgment it is the right and the duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sums. I urgently recommend that an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress, in order that these defenses may be completed by the date of the completion of the canal." Strong objection to this has been made in the House by some of the leaders, and the matter is not yet settled.

Representative Swasey on Prohibition

The address of Representative Swasey of Maine, before the Chapin W. C. T. U. at headquarters this week, was given before a fine audience, who by their almost continuous applause showed their keen appreciation of the subject presented. Mr. Swasey gave the most conclusive proofs of the fact that "prohibition does prohibit in Maine." He reviewed the matter from the beginning and showed the amount of liquor imported and manufactured in the state in the old days, when every general store sold rum, people were poor, and drunkenness was common. He asserted that now all is changed—the people are prosperous, rum sellers are convicted, and there is more money in the banks than there are voters; he predicted that the bone and sinew of Maine would stand by the prohibitory law.

The care of the children is receiving much attention at the hands of the press of Washington. An editorial in the *Evening Star* of this city with large head lines, "Children on Streets 'Til Late at Night," has called attention to this deplorable fact. The writer urges the need of a Curfew law, which is in direct line with our plans at the present time. This morning a committee composed of women prominent in W. C. T. U. work, met at the home of Mrs. D. C. Smallwood, the recently appointed superintendent of that department, to consult as to the best way of furthering the passage of such a bill. There is about a month of legislative time left us, but nevertheless we hope we may get this greatly to be desired law.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The hymns, Scripture readings and addresses given in this issue should create enthusiasm for the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The commemorative service should not be one of sadness but of sacred joy. It should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests the order in which the hymns, readings, excerpts and addresses can be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.—EDITORS.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM—IN OUTLINE

[The readings and poems mentioned are in this issue; make selections. The program should not be long.]

Hymn—"The Crusade Glory Song" (From *The Temperance Songster*)

Scripture Reading (See selections)

Prayer by Minister or White Ribboner (See prayer by U. S. Senate Chaplain)

Singing—"White Ribbon Rally Song" (From *The Temperance Songster*)

Remarks by the Presiding Officer

Readings—Frances E. Willard (Biographical Sketch); Tribute by Anna A. Gordon

Exercise—"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard"—To be given by five members of the L. T. L. or by other children

Singing—"Saloons Must Go," Miss Willard's famous marching song for the children—By a chorus of L. T. L. members or of other children

Readings—The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund by Lillian M. N. Stevens. The Memorial Fund—How it Helps, Lifts, Educates by Frances P. Parks and National Superintendents

Collection.

Solo

Tribute to Frances E. Willard by Members of Congress (Given by different members of the union)

Readings—Poems by Katharine Lent Stevenson and Ella Gilbert Ives

Singing

Reading—The Present Status of The Temperance Reform by Lillian M. N. Stevens

Brief Addresses by Resident Pastors or Others

Solo—"Victory"

Doxology

Benediction

CRUSADE "GLORY SONG"

Tune—"Glory Song"

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

When long ago, in the snow and the sleet,
Womanhood knelt in the pitiless street;
Out of that agony, out of defeat,
Blossomed a glory for you and for me.

CHORUS:

Oh! that will be glory for me,
Glory for you, glory for me;
When this dear land of the white ribbon band
Strikes off Rum's chain, shouting, "Glory I'm free!"

Far sped the seeds of that wonderful flower,
Telling the world of its heavenly dower;
God, in the germ, was its hiding of power,
Linking its glory with you and with me.

Hands all electric with impulse divine,
Now span the globe with a white ribbon line;
Conquer we must, for the cross is our sign,
Gleaming with glory for you and for me.

When every home is protected and sweet;
When our beloved are safe on the street;
When the saloon is an outlaw complete;
That will be glory for you and for me.

—From *The Temperance Songster.*

SCRIPTURE READING IN UNISON

And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy. And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy.

A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hand and let her works praise her in the gates. She doeth good and not evil all the days of her life. She girdeth her loins with strength and maketh strong her arms. She spreadeth out her hand to the poor. Strength and dignity are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom and the law of kindness is on her tongue.

The Lord gave the word; the women that publish the tidings are a great host.

Prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.

Righteousness shall go before Him, and shall set us in the way of His steps.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good.

The God of heaven He will prosper us.

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all.

Both riches and honor come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all and in Thine hand is power and might, and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all.

Now therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name.

ANNOTATED SCRIPTURE VERSES FROM MISS WILLARD'S BIBLE

(To be read by different members of the union)

Psalm 146: "Magna Charta of the Woman's Temperance Crusade, December 23, 1873. The Crusade picture has in it a church, a home, a saloon."

"'Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed.' My first verse for temperance work. Portland, Me., August, 1874."

"'I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me and heard my cry.' First of all there must be a cry for Him to hear; the spirit of that cry must be patient. This is the reformed man's psalm."

"'The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it.' See new version; *women* made up that company."

"'The Lord will provide.' Promise for California trip, March 5, 1883."

"'Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.' The keynote of every true patriot—1889."

"'The former treatise have I made O, Theophilus of all that Jesus began both to do and teach.' DO and TEACH. Each supplements the other—both are essential to the Christ life."

"'Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.' Be careful for nothing, prayerful in everything, thankful for anything."

Hebrews 11. "Eagle's Nest, Catskill Mountains, August 5, 1894. Wonderful eleventh of Hebrews. God is seen to be our creator, redeemer, abolisher of death, our sufficiency for life. Faith is the sixth sense."

"Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters."

"'Behold, I will do a new thing.' Motto of W. C. T. U."

Ezekiel 6:4-22. "Woe to the liquor traffic—1883."

"Make a chain; (W. C. T. U.'s) for the land is full of bloody crimes and the city is full of violence."

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel (W. C. T. U.) that they go forward."

"The ten commandments. We must love what God loves and hate what God hates. Conscience declares 'you ought;' we must reply, 'I will.'"

Numbers 6:24-26. "A benediction often used by 'us women' when no clergyman was at the meeting."

"'So I prayed unto the God of heaven.' 'On the instant he lifted up his heart.' That is the truest praying. O God, give me more and more this habitude of prayer."

"'And next unto them repaired Shallum, the son of Halohesh, the ruler of the half part of Jerusalem, he and his daughters.' Note! *His daughters.* Good."

"To feel although no tongue can prove,
That every cloud that spreads above
And veileth love itself is love."
(Up in the Den.)

"'In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the spirit.' My vow is thus to be; fiftieth birthday."

"'There are also celestial bodies.' Blessed celestial body—for this I wait.'

"My last thought upon this planet if I am conscious will be: 'Lord Jesus receive my spirit.'—1888."

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

PRAYER OFFERED IN SENATE CHAMBER

By the Chaplain, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the time of the Acceptance of the Statue of Miss Willard

Father Almighty, we remember what Thou hast given this nation in sending such an apostle of Thy word; of Thine own righteousness. She taught this people that the wisdom from above is first pure, and she showed them how to add to their purity, peace, and gentleness by those efforts by which men shall work with God for the coming of His kingdom.

Father, we remember her. We preserve the memorials of such a life. But it is not for the past; it is for the future that we pray, that the people of this land may know what it is to be pure in body, pure in heart, pure in soul; that they may offer to Thee the living sacrifice; that men and women may know that they are the living temples of the living God.

Be with us in the services of today. Be with this nation—North, South, East, West—in the school room, in the church, and in daily duty, as men and women seek to draw nearer to God, and yet nearer—yes, Father, even though it were a cross that raiseth us—that we may come nearer to Thee. We ask it in His name. Amen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Frances E. Willard, the most famous temperance reformer of the nineteenth century, was born at Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839.

"The childhood of Miss Willard was singularly beautiful. Free as the birds of the air, yet guided gently and wisely by loving parents, she came into young womanhood like a well developed flower, ready to open its petals, reveal its beauty, and shed its fragrance upon a world."

Miss Willard was graduated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. She became dean of the woman's department of her *alma mater*, and was professor of rhetoric in a faculty otherwise composed of men, many of whom had been educated in European universities The Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon Miss Willard the honorary degree of LL.D.

Miss Willard studied abroad for two years, and was the author of several books, including her autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

For nineteen years Miss Willard was president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for fifteen years president of the World's W. C. T. U., of which she was the founder. "She crystallized the Golden Rule of Christ into this greatest, most powerful woman's organization the world has ever seen. She revealed to the world a statesman-like brain, and generalship unexcelled, undaunted courage, true philosophy and a power of oratory which swayed multitudes."

"A gift of surpassing excellence was her wonderful ability to create within others faith in themselves; quick to discover latent powers, she seemed to fit, as if by intuition, the work to the worker. Scores of women, North and South, under her loving inspiration and guiding hand, have become tremendous forces for good. Writers, public speakers, organizers, directors of departments, rise up and call her blessed. She believed in them, and they dared to believe in themselves. Perhaps no man or woman in all history has inspired so many others to noble endeavor. In Miss Willard we find the combined elements of a powerful leadership. She was a flaming evangel of truth which radiated at every point."

"The years since her strong, magnetic, yet winsome personality left us have proved the greatness of her soul; that her largeness of vision and her inspiriting power were perfectly adjusted. The causes she espoused, the spirit of the things for which she stood, survive—an enlarged, persuasive, diffusive, conquering force."

FRANCES E. WILLARD

"A Dreamer and a Doer"

ELLA GILBERT IVES

"Behold, a dreamer cometh?" Yes, a Seer!—
One who in vision rapt foresaw this wide,
God-smitten earth, borne on resistless tide
Of spirit forces to the golden year;
A world transfigured to a luminous sphere,
By sun-bright deeds and natures glorified;
A home-like world, so fair it may abide
His coming—the heart-searcher's—without fear.

A dreamer? Yes: but ah! a doer too,—
Jeanne D'Arc of later time and fairer fame.
In moral realms she conquered; to the Blue
Her soul unfettered rose, 'mid loud acclaim:
"To lead a mighty host to see and do,"
Sang angel choirs, "behold, this dreamer came!"

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

ANNA A. GORDON (By Request)

The whole world loves Frances E. Willard.

In the year 1905 the Illinois legislature voted to place in Statuary Hall in the nation's Capitol at Washington, D. C., the statue of Miss Willard, the first and only woman to be thus honored. Some of these statesmen did not fully believe in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, those insurance policies of happiness for the home and righteousness for the nation which Miss Willard gave her life to help establish. But these high-minded statesmen recognized the fact that Miss Willard was not only a famous educator and tireless temperance reformer, but a patriot who had rendered the highest service for God and home and native land. They admired the greatness of her character, her generous heartedness expressed in lavish deeds and her yearning desire to protect the little child, as well as to help "poor humanity that beats its life along the stony streets." The white marble statue of Frances E. Willard is a gentle, though strong and dignified womanly presence among many statues of the nation's foremost soldiers and statesmen. It inspires in the hearts of men and women noble and holy resolutions. Upon it rests the halo of the home.

Scores of school buildings and many other public institutions in our country bear Miss Willard's name; in thousands of schoolrooms may be seen her pictured face; in many a church where her life work is gratefully revered, radiant sunshine reveals the beauty of a Frances E. Willard memorial window.

Hundreds of little people have been given her beloved name, and in countless homes this name is a synonym for all that is highest and truest and loveliest in life.

In the successful Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston we see embodied Miss Willard's most altruistic, inclusive spirit. The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital in Chicago publicly exemplifies her belief in medical temperance.

Many a drinking fountain has been placed in honor of Miss Willard, notably the Willard Fountain in Chicago, presented to the city by children of the World's L. T. L., and representing a child offering a cup of water.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

A great hearted legislator has said: "The grand life of Frances E. Willard is a beacon light to the good and true of all sects, races and creeds in the civilized world, and her wonderful achievements are lights and landmarks on the cliffs of fame which will for all time illumine the paths of millions of women wherever civilization has a foothold."

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rejoice in the wide-spread and varied recognition of the life and glorious achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U. and of the one who more than any other has made our organization all that it today represents.

White ribboners have aided in establishing many of these memorials to Frances E. Willard, but the one which beyond all others claims the interest and active promotion of those who most closely shared the smiles and tears, the toil and triumphs of Miss Willard's earthly pilgrimage is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, in the interest of which commemorative meetings are held.

WHITE RIBBON RALLY SONG

FANNIE B. DAMON

From the home-land to the far-land, from the captive to the throng,
Wheresoever we are needed to uplift a soul from wrong,
'Tis our country and our kindred, altogether we belong,
Reach out the helping hand.

CHORUS:
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
The nations of our God.

While the homes of earth are darkened and the strong men fall as prey,
While the women toil in anguish and the little children stray.
There's a Voice—who has not heard it calling to us night and day?
Reach out the helping hand.

—Page, 64, *The Temperance Songster.*

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is "by every year the more endeared." Enduring and notable memorials to her great and blessed work have multiplied. The schoolhouses that bear the name of Frances E. Willard, and the schoolrooms in which the favored boys and girls look with loving reverence upon her pictured face, are found in every section of our land.

The memorial windows at the New York Chautauqua and the bas-relief in New York's state Capitol at Albany are other well-known tributes to her memory in the state that is proud to be known as the birthplace of Frances E. Willard.

It is one of the great events in the history of our great reform and indeed in the history of any country—the placing of Frances E. Willard's beautiful white marble statue in the Capitol of the United States. In Statuary Hall in the midst of honored generals and statesmen "How great she stands!"

Once more, the third time since 1900, the enrollment of those whose names are to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame has been taken. Among the eleven chosen by the more than one hundred learned electors is the illustrious name of Frances E. Willard. Soon it will find an honored place on one of the panels in the Colonnade. In New York, the city which was the scene of her heavenly translation, she is now enshrined in the Hall of Fame.

We, her comrades, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are grateful for these worthy memorials of our long time and beloved leader, but it is eminently fitting that our memorial should be the raising of a fund to perpetuate the work for which she lived and labored.

The Memorial Fund was established at the St. Paul Convention, 1898. The plan is for each local union to hold each year a Frances E. Willard commemorative meeting, preferably on or near the seventeenth of February; and to send to the Memorial Fund two dollars or more from the offering received; this to be used for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the W. C. T. U. All thoughtful, well-informed people must agree that no memorial to Miss Willard could be more fitting; and that nothing could please her more than to know that in this way isolated and needy places are reached with the W. C. T. U. gospel, and that new unions are organized and weak unions strengthened, and financial aid given to assist in prohibition campaigns.

It is not too much to ask, it is not too much to expect, that there shall come from each state for the Memorial Fund each year, an amount equal to two dollars from each local union in the state.

If this were done the Memorial Fund would be upward of $20,000 instead of less than $10,000.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

Katharine Lent Stevenson

How still she stands!
The snow-peak kissed by morning's glad first-beam,
The violet, bending to the woodland stream,
The hush of twilight grey, before dawn's gleam,
Are not more still.

How calm she stands!
Like ocean's voiceless peace, the waves below,
Like winter's quiet, 'neath its depth of snow,
Like the still heart of earth where all things grow,
Is her great calm.

How great she stands!
A mountain-peak her soul; an ocean wide;
A river, sweeping on with full, free tide;
A sacred shrine where holiest things abide;
How great she stands!

How loved she stands!
Unnumbered souls their costliest incense bring;
O'er all the world her name doth heart-bells ring;
Love-notes to her e'en little children sing;
How loved she stands!

A Queen she stands!
In her our woman-heart hath found its throne;
Through her our kinship with all good is shown;
Her white life makes our royal birthright known;—
Our Queen she stands!

A Seer she stands!
To her clear eyes Truth's radiant sweep unfolds;
She reads what, down the years, the future holds;
She sees things heavenly 'neath their earthly mould;
A Seer she stands!

A Knight she stands!
A maiden-knight, whom fear could not assail,
Whose eye flinched not, whose great heart did not fail;
Who sought, and found, e'en here, the Holy Grail;—
Our Knight she stands!

Stand, radiant soul!
Here, in the center of our Nation's heart;
Forever of its best life thou'rt a part;
Here thou shalt draw thy land to what thou art;
Stand, radiant soul!

Stand, conquering one!
Swift down the years already leaps the morn
Of holiest triumph, for which thou wert born;
"Sought out" our land shall be "no more forlorn."
Since thou dost stand!

THE MEMORIAL FUND

How it Helps, Lifts, Educates

"What is done with the Memorial Fund?" is a question often asked.

At the last National Convention Mrs. Frances P. Parks, who, as National corresponding secretary, is in charge of the Memorial Fund, and whose splendid reports at the National Conventions have created so much enthusiasm, reported $9,209.36 as the total amount received in 1910 for the Memorial Fund.

It is not generally understood that the appropriation for the printing of the Annual Leaflet, that indispensable encyclopedia of our work, comes from the Fund. Sixty thousand of these Leaflets were sent out last year.

Appropriations amounting to $3,359.80 were made to states and territories from the Fund. At the National Convention in Baltimore, many of the state presidents told of the benefits received. The president of Mississippi, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, gave her statement in writing. Although the state received a comparatively small appropriation, she gratefully said, "The Fund has helped to or-

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER IV

While his cousins in New York wrestled with the tangled skein of their own affairs, Horace Laurence was limping over his newly acquired acres. Too sensible to spend his days in treasure-digging, the young man turned over in his mind the stories he had heard, noting every point which could possibly be of advantage to him in his solution of the complex problem. His quick eye detected the lumber and the fine sand by the river which would, in his opinion, more than make up for the difference in value between his land and Neal's fertile acres suited only for farming. He calculated to a nicety what the cost of opening a gravel bed would be and what outlay would be necessary to get his sand and lumber to market.

Tired from his walk, this hot summer day, Horace sat down in the forest to rest. It was a beautiful place. The shadows lay long and slender upon the moss-carpeted, fern-embroidered earth. Birds twittered in the trees which waved above his head and fragrant flowers of vivid scarlet, purple, and white and yellow added a pleasing touch of color to the landscape. But it was not these things which the sharp eyes of Horace Laurence were scanning. With precision he singled out the walnut and oak and cherry trees, in distinction from the less valuable ones. He carefully counted the hundreds and thousands of feet of lumber which these forest giants would produce, if they were laid low.

"Perhaps that is the fortune the old man meant," mused Horace, limping over to a muddy pool half filled with ooze, and standing a moment looking solemnly down into its limpid, brown depths. "No doubt grandfather meant well enough, but the harm of years cannot be undone in a day. The world has robbed me of my inheritance. The joys of childhood, a happy home, the hope of heaven—everything has been denied me. I have been robbed, robbed. O the shame of it!"

The young man despondently threw himself down upon a little slope of ground. Then giving way to a pernicious habit which he himself regretted and wished he might overcome—that of smoking—he lighted a cigar and moodily threw the match far from him. It fell into the pool and immediately a light flared up, then quickly died.

"Must be spirits around here!" ejaculated Horace comically, lighting another match and inspecting not only the pool but the surface of the water which was covered with great oil-like globules. "Come to think of it, I believe Burning Springs is not far from here. I do wonder if there is oil or gas on my newly-acquired possessions. There might a more improbable thing happen."

He sprang to his feet and began to limp up and down the river's bank. It was growing dark when he arrived at a decision. There, under the shadow of the moaning pine tree, he had studied out the problem which had vexed him and had outlined the course which he intended to follow. In the light of his new hope, weariness and fear were forgotten. With a strange light burning in his eyes he started hopefully out on the three-mile tramp to Grafton. Limping along at a furious gait, mind and hand and muscles working convulsively, he planned and talked aloud until he reached the telephone station at the little city.

On one of his trips about the metropolis, Horace had met an oil expert, a poor fellow who in an hour of weakness had fallen a victim to man's greatest curse, strong drink. As with many another man, the rum king had wrested him from his honorable position and thrown him into the gutter. Horace, always kind to those less fortunate than himself, had often taken Dan Gallagher to his own boarding-house. He had fed him and watched him and tried to keep him from drinking. Then one day with a temperance pledge in one hand, and a letter of introduction in the other, he had gone to Dan's room. Just as he had expected, he found the poor wretch in the depths of despair.

"That won't do any good, Dan," he ejaculated, laying his hand on the drunkard's shoulder. "There are just two things you must do if you wish to succeed. You must brace up and quit drinking. I'll get you a job; then you must be a man. Here's a pledge, Dan. Sign it. O you must!" as the man shook his head, "and you will keep it, too. Here's your promise of a place and your recommendation." Horace held out the letter. "I called up the Standard Oil Company and talked to a man whom I knew. I told him all about you and your failing and he promised to give you a chance. He's had a tough time himself, so he's better able to sympathize with you than some folks would be, and he says if you keep straight and do the right thing, they'll promote you and raise your salary just as fast as you deserve it. You can stay right here with me and it won't cost you a cent. Stay until you get a start. I will go out to the works with you, if you like, but I think it would be better for you to go it alone. I'll be your friend and stick right to you, if you'll be half way respectable."

As Horace walked along, he thought of Dan and of the poor fellow's gratitude. He remembered that it was all a happening of three years ago, and that ever since Dan Gallagher had been an honorable and respected man. In fact he had surpassed Horace for during a revival meeting at the church near their boarding-house, Dan Gallagher had promised to live differently. He had married the pretty little organist and now, as the head of a happy home, was steadily and surely working upward. But his success had not dimmed the ardor of his love for Horace. He clung to the dream-idol which he had enthroned in his heart—Horace Laurence as God wished him to be.

"Dan said he'd do anything for me," muttered the young man as he limped up the stairs leading to the telephone office where burned a dim light. "I'll tell him to take a three weeks' leave of absence. He could in that time size up the prospects, I suspect. I reckon this is what the church folks would call bread cast upon the waters. If Dan can help me I know he'll do it. Well, one good turn deserves another."

With a knock at the door to announce his coming, Horace limped into the office.

"Call up long distance," he said briskly to the girl who sat at the switchboard, "and get New York City."

"New York City!" gasped the girl, opening wide her eyes, "that will take quite a while and will cost," she hesitated, "considerable."

The young man only nodded and smiled. Apparently he was amused at her concern. "I know it," he said amiably, sitting down in the revolving chair at the desk. "I'll wait. I knew it would take some time."

A long-distance call was an almost unheard of thing in Grafton. Not knowing just exactly how to proceed, the operator consulted her instruction book. Then she returned to her curious customer. "Whom did you wish to call?" she asked. Main 18907? Very well, I will get them just as soon as I can."

It seemed a lifetime to impatient Horace before he heard Dan Gallagher's hearty voice. "What's the matter, old fellow?" the voice vibrated with fear. "Anything wrong?"

"Nothing of any consequence," answered Horace wearily. "I'm tired, dead tired and I need you awfully, Dan. You said you'd do anything I asked. I'm going to test you. I can't explain here, but I want you to get a leave of absence and take the morning train for Grafton. Don't fail me. Will you come?"

"I'll be with you, the Lord willing!" came back the convincing assurance.

"Time's up!" the telephone girl broke in. The bell tinkled and Dan was gone.

For a long minute and a half, Horace Laurence stood as in a dream. The echoes of Dan's rich, mellow voice were still ringing in his ears. He thought with delight of his coming on the morrow. Suddenly awakening from his revery, he paid the telephone charges which, though heavy, did not seem to impress him, and then limped out into the night.

It was almost morning when Horace reached the farmhouse. A tinge of red was painting the eastern sky just above the tree tops and quiet rested upon the old house. The hall doors were open. With stealthy tread Horace limped into his room and threw himself upon the bed. He had fallen and hurt his ankle and now it pained him terribly. Weary, worn, and suffering, he groaned aloud in agony. Mrs. Laurence, who slept just across the hall, was awakened. She hurriedly dressed and came to the door of Horace's room. "Are you sick, Horace," she inquired. "Can I help you? I have been so uneasy because you did not return. I hope nothing serious is the matter."

To her surprise Horace opened the door. She saw that his clothes were splashed with mud and water and that his face was wan and haggard.

"I am sorry that I disturbed you, Aunt Elinore." His voice was plaintive. "I did not think of your worrying about

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Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

(Continued from Page Five)

ganize; it has supplied much literature; it has furnished the larger part of the money used in two prohibition campaigns in the legislature; on one occasion it supplemented an absolutely empty treasury at the beginning of the year; it made possible department work appropriations; in general, it has on numerous occasions rescued us from rather hopeless conditions and put a new song in our hearts." In fully half the states receiving appropriations from the Fund the money was used in campaign work, either for literature or for speakers.

The entire appropriations for three National departments come from the Memorial Fund—Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Work Among Colored People, and Work Among Indians. The work at Ellis Island, New York, is supported by this Fund. Miss Mary L. Orr, the missionary, distributed last year 15,000 garments, 30,000 leaflets, 3,000 gospels and 200 Testaments. Mrs. Mae L. Gruninger stationed at the dock in Philadelphia met, during the last year, sixty-three vessels bringing 46,014 immigrants, distributed 18,838 leaflets and secured some signers to the pledge.

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, the National superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, has four assistants. Mrs. Amanda Peterson of Worcester, Mass., is her Swedish associate. She edits the *Hvita Bandet*. Mrs. L. C. Williams, the Chinese associate, reports many leaflets and L. T. L. Manuals printed in Chinese. Mrs. S. C. W. Bowen, Spanish and Japanese associate, reports 4,613 pages of literature and 640 pledge cards used, outside of California. Mrs. S. A. Hughes, Welsh associate, was a delegate to the World's Convention. The appropriation last year for this department was $1,200.

The Work Among Colored People, Mrs. E. E. Peterson. National superintendent, received $550 from the Memorial Fund. The superintendent says, "Ours is the only organization throughout the entire land, which is doing steady work among negroes. Great sentiment was made in Florida for prohibition and total abstinence; 122,000 pages of literature have been published for the department."

The Work Among Indians, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent, is still another department made possible by the Fund. The superintendent says, "A backward look of but ten years shows striking changes among the Indians. The ambition to live like white folk is spreading among them, year by year. From Montana comes the report of an enthusiastic Indian L. T. L., with dues paid to the state W. C. T. U. They have held three medal contests, one quite remarkable for its excellence, with two contestants equally meritorious, and all excellent. This is in connection with the industrial school under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Some work has also been done among the Crows at Fort Shaw. Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag is the faithful superintendent in Montana."

North Dakota is easily the banner state for Indian work, that being the only state in which the W. C. T. U. employs a special missionary for Indians, whose time is given to the work. The missionary, Miss Jessie McKenzie, is also state superintendent, and knows her Indians. Here is eminently hand-to-hand work, and the fruits of her labors are hand-picked. She goes into the homes, schools and wherever she can reach the Indians, using abundant literature and whatever means she finds available to develop a better life among them.

The Memorial Fund supplies all the free literature sent out from National Headquarters. There is a call for free leaflets to be used in young people's church societies. Letters are frequently received by the National corresponding secretary asking for material that will aid in the preparation of temperance papers for special meetings.

It is evident that the Memorial Fund enables the National W. C. T. U. to prosecute ideal home missionary work. If each union would raise the sum of two dollars ($2) the Fund would this year amount to $20,000.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

This Fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was established at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1898. Each local W. C. T. U. is urged to arrange for a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send the sum of two dollars or more, from the offering received, to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who will forward to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

Friends of Miss Willard and of the temperance cause, as well as individuals and churches interested in the principles she advocated, are urgently requested to contribute to this Fund.

All contributions sent to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, will be gratefully acknowledged.

If it is desired to remember the National W. C. T. U. or the Memorial Fund with a bequest, the following would be a proper legal form:

I give, devise and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States (incorporated), the sum of ———— dollars, to be used by said corporation in accordance with its declared objects.

The National W. C. T. U. carries on forty-five departments of work, all tending to girdle the monster tree of the liquor traffic. The tree that is girdled dies. The society is organized in every state and territory in this country and in about fifty other nations.

The W. C. T. U. has secured the enactment of temperance education laws for the public schools of every state and territory.

The W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in state campaigns for statutory prohibition, constitutional amendments, reform laws in general and those for the protection of women and children in particular; and in securing anti-gambling and anti-cigaret laws.

The crusade of the medical temperance department against concealed alcohol in proprietary and patent medicines, resulted in agitation for legislation requiring the publication of the ingredients used, and awakened the church and secular press to the danger lurking in medicines.

The W. C. T. U. aided in obtaining an appropriation of $9,000 from the legislature of Illinois for a statue of Miss Frances E. Willard, now in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.; the only woman thus honored.

It first secured the appointment of police matrons, now required in nearly all the large cities of the United States.

During the entire session of Congress the W. C. T. U. keeps a superintendent of Legislation in Washington to look after reform bills.

The W. C. T. U. was among the first to ask for an appropriation by the United States Congress for amusement halls, libraries, and better food for the soldiers, which appropriation now amounts to about two million dollars.

Organization among colored people is a very encouraging feature of W. C. T. U. work; also among the Indians in Indian schools.

The department of organization among foreign-speaking people prints and circulates literature in twenty different languages and keeps a missionary at the port of New York. It is planning to increase, as rapidly as possible, the number of languages in which literature is printed.

The W. C. T. U. has created a great literature, distributing many millions of pages annually in addition to the official W. C. T. U. papers.

For catalogue of general literature and bulletin of special campaign literature, send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the official organ of the National W. C. T. U. It is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, owned and controlled by the organization. The price is $1.00 a year. It has an extensive circulation.

The Young Crusader is the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, the society for the boys and girls. It also is a sixteen-page paper with a large circulation. The price is 25 cents a year.

About six hundred thousand meetings have been held the last year under W. C. T. U. auspices, or addressed by W. C. T. U. speakers. The society, the largest woman's organization in the world, constantly increases in membership. The

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SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The National W. C. T. U. Literature Building is admirably adapted for business purposes. Orders for literature are being promptly filled. There are splendid leaflets for campaign and organization purposes.

A delay of two or three days occurred in filling orders, while the literature was being placed on the shelves of the stock room. Everything is now in excellent order. Send for the literature.

We hope this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will reach many who are not regular readers of our paper. Our readers are urged to widely distribute the paper, taking advantage of the special offer of $1.25 per 100 copies (if not less than fifty are sent to one person).

March 1 is THE UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day*, the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Our special UNION SIGNAL *Day* issue of this paper will appear February 2, which will be ample time to furnish program material for use in your local union. If you wish a sample copy of it sent to those whose subscriptions you wish to secure, please see that the name and address of each is sent at once to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill. These sample copies will be sent free of charge if the names reach us by February 1. Please state that you wish samples of the special UNION SIGNAL number.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

(From the Annual Address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Baltimore, Maryland, 1910)

Comrades, let us rejoice that prohibition is to keep up its onward march! There will be occasional halts, but these will be as nothing compared with the great and ever greater advances! We refer not only to the progress in the United States, but also to the prohibition victories in the British Colonies, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and in Canada. The prohibition agitation in England is bringing good results and the situation in England from a prohibition standpoint was never so favorable and so encouraging as today. Iceland already has prohibition, Finland voted for it but the Czar of Russia holds it back, and Sweden has by national plebiscite declared in favor of prohibition by a vote of 1,845,249 to 16,471. This vote unmistakably shows that the Gothenberg, or Disinterested Management system, is not satisfactory even in the land of its origin and long operation. The effort to eliminate the liquor selling profit which is supposed to go to the liquor seller, and leave it to the town or state to make the profit, is not likely to work advantageously to the state or town, as has been amply proven in South Carolina where this system was adopted fifteen years ago. Out of forty-two counties of the state only six have retained the Dispensary system, and we confidently expect that in the very near future the entire state will adopt prohibition. Presumably the Gothenberg or Dispensary is the best form of *license* law, but all license laws are wrong in principle and so far as suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned are unsuccessful in practice.

We condemn the sale of intoxicating drink in the saloon, the hotel bar, the drug store, the grocery store, the canteen, and the restaurant. We condemn its sale anywhere and everywhere, and we believe the Methodist Church was right when it rose as a body and *spoke up* in its general conference saying, "The liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin!" If every one who professes to hate sin would live up to this pronouncement we should have national prohibition in very short order. Although cruelly delayed by avarice and appetite, we do not doubt that the order is on the way.

Those who are engaged either directly or indirectly in the liquor trade always are strenuously and desperately opposed to prohibition. The larger the measure of prohibition the more strenuous the opposition of the liquor tribe. They are opposed to local option in license states, for it may lead to local prohibition; still more are they opposed to county option because it may lead to county prohibition and yet still more are they opposed to state-wide prohibition. This of itself furnishes ample proof that prohibition prohibits sufficiently to always hurt the liquor business.

* * * * * * *

There are many triumphs for the temperance cause which cannot be statistically enumerated. There is not a state, and scarcely a community where there has not been a temperance triumph, for the right and the truth are indestructible and wherever they stand they are surrounded by a troop of angels and God himself is keeping watch. The story of the recent struggles and achievements in the states I am leaving largely for the respective state presidents to relate from this platform. Of all the holy crusades, of all the sacrifices made for righteousness sake, of all the unselfish aspirations and endeavors of the past, not any according to their day and generation have exceeded in noble purpose, sublime pathos and splendid heroism the work of our white ribbon comrades to free their states from the bewildering, brutal, blighting, blasting curse of the legalized saloon. The state-wide prohibition flag still floats over Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and temperance victories in the other states during the year count notably on the side which makes for the righteousness of our nation.

WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

It occurred to me that I ought to work for the good cause just where I was—that everybody ought. Thus I first received the arrest of thought concerning which, in a thousand different towns, I have since then tried to speak, and I believe that in this simple change of personal attitude, from passive to aggressive, lies the only force that can free this land from the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

It would be like dynamite under the saloon if, just where he is, the minister would begin active work against it; if, just where he is, the teacher would instruct his pupils; if, just where he is, the voter would dedicate his ballot to this movement; and so on, through the shining ranks of the great powers that make for righteousness, from father and mother to kindergarten toddlers, if each were each day doing what each could, just where he is.

Let us be great-hearted, royal-natured, superior to all pettiness and narrowness, patient and steadfast—for this we all may be.

Everything is not in the temperance reform, but the temperance reform should be in everything.

The teaching of hygiene in the public schools will steadily become a means of grace, and the fight for a clear brain which the temperance reform is making will help to usher in a more religious age than the world has ever seen, for only when the cobwebs are all swept away from the soul's skylight can a man really think God's thoughts after him.

"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley).

This interesting and strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The National W. C. T. U. has made a reprint of it in attractive booklet form. It is a dainty, twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation. Price, 8 cents each; 6 for 25 cents; 100 for $5.00.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESSES BY UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

(February 17, 1905)

Until today no state has contributed the statue of a woman. No one imagined forty-one years ago, when this act was passed, that the heroic figure of a woman would ever stand beneath the dome of Statuary Hall. But the world is growing in more ways than one; and the world is ready now to believe that a courageous womanly woman makes as heroic a figure as a brave man.

The world has been better because Frances E. Willard lived. She devoted her life unselfishly to the cause of humanity, and she brought sobriety into the homes of untold thousands; and at her death she left an organization that has been and will continue to be a potent factor for good in the world.

The state of Illinois, in presenting the statue to the United States, to be placed in Statuary Hall among the figures of the greatest men that have lived in the United States, has honored itself, has justly honored a great woman, and has paid a tribute to all American womanhood.

The character of Frances E. Willard is womanhood's apotheosis. She was American. She was the child of our American prairies, daughter of an American home. And so she had strength and gentleness, simplicity and vision. Not from the complex lives that wealth and luxury force upon their unfortunate children; not from the sharpening and hardening process of the city's social and business grind; not from any of civilization's artificialities, come those whom God appoints to lead mankind toward the light.

To make the homes of the millions pure, to render sweet and strong those human relations which constitute the family—this was her mission and her work.

Illinois presents this statue, not only as a tribute to her whom it represents—one of the foremost women of America—but as a tribute to woman and her mighty influence upon our national life; to woman in the home; to woman in all the occupations and professions of life; to woman in all her charity and philanthropy, wherever she is toiling for the good of humanity; to woman everywhere, who has ever stood "For God, for home, for native land."

I think Miss Willard's largest influence will be associated with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I cannot speak of that without a sincere feeling when I remember one near and dear whose life was wrapped up in the benign purpose and plans of that great organization.

The general assembly of Illinois did well to set up this monument in memory of Frances E. Willard. The children who have covered it this day with flowers have paid to her a tribute so simple and so appropriate that its fragrance will fill these corridors long after the formal ceremonies of this hour have been forgotten. And in after generations, as long as this venerable edifice remains, the women of America, as they look upon the chiseled beauty of that face, standing like that of a goddess among our heroes and our sages, will whisper a word of gratitude to the people of Illinois when they remember the act of her general assembly, which, careless alike of custom and of precedent, has added to the title of their citizenship this perpetual dignity in the Capitol of the United States.

What did the Woman's Christian Temperance Union accomplish under the leadership of Frances E. Willard? She lived to see it grow from a small, struggling organization with which she was connected in 1879 to a world-wide movement, the most splendid organization of women that ever existed, numbering in the United States more than 300,000, with a following of half a million.

INSCRIPTION ON PEDESTAL OF FRANCES E. WILLARD'S STATUE

"Ah! it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."—FRANCES E. WILLARD

Educated, cultured, refined, journalist, author, and professor, she abandoned all these professions that she might devote her life to the advancement and promotion of the cause that was near and dear to her, the sacred cause that has the soul-inspiring watchword, "For God and home and native land."

Whittier beautifully and appropriately says, in lines addressed to her:

She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized, for doing good,
The world's united womanhood.

Miss Willard relinquished that which women hold dearest and most sacred, the shelter of home.

It was that other women might, under their own "vine and fig tree," enjoy the blessings of a pure and virtuous home that she sacrificed and toiled and endured. She found the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a National organization. She made it international. Its labors were confined to one country; she made its activities world-wide. Its motto, "For God and home and native land," with divinely inspired evangel hope and faith, she transformed to "For God and home and every land."

No repetition of Miss Willard's language can reproduce the charm that clothed it as it fell from her lips. She brought all the wealth of culture and learning to her work.

Statesmen, warriors, and patriots may strive and build and achieve, but all their striving, building, and achieving is in vain, even "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal," if it disregards the eternal moral verities and does not conserve the true happiness and the highest welfare of mankind. This divinely gifted woman bent every energy, shaped every purpose, and devoted every aspiration of a godly life to the consummation of this happiness and welfare. It is meet that her work should be thus recognized.

In the year which followed the Civil War one of the forces most potent to sweep away the mists and let in the sunlight, was the army of women led by Frances E. Willard. With chains of gold, stretching across the gulf which divided the sections, she bound together the homes of the North and the homes of the South until the dividing chasm disappeared, and a mighty nation moves forward under one banner, with resistless force, to the tremendous destiny prepared for it by the omnipotent God.

Miss Willard is not only the equal, but, in many ways, immeasurably the superior of the lords of creation. Still, in some respects before the law, with its many relics and survivals of the dark ages, she still wears the badge of inferiority. These Miss Willard struggled manfully to remove. Notwithstanding the arbitrary disadvantages under which she has labored, women have in all ages given us shining examples of greatness and genius that need not shrink from comparison with the sterner sex.

While Miss Willard had extraordinary executive and administrative ability, she could not have accomplished her great work had she not been divinely blessed with qualities and graces of the mind, heart, and person that are seldom found combined.

In no other nation of the world have the political rights of women been broadened as rapidly as they have in this country. Her prominence in the educational work of the United States meets with no denial. Her impress upon the life of the nation has become more and more apparent, and always for good. She has contributed her full share in the achievements of our nation. She has not only molded the character and trained the intellect of our citizenship, but has been a worthy and equal companion with her sons and husband in after life in their private enterprises and their public duties.

If the most distinguished of those who are immortalized in marble in yonder Hall could speak their belief as to the greatest factor in their secured fame, the answer would undoubtedly be, "My mother."

Therefore it seems to me that the decision of my state was a most appropriate and wise one in selecting in this day and age from her illustrious sons and daughters the best known and most universally loved woman in the United States, Frances E. Willard, as the one to be commemorated in marble and stand in the National Capitol, as an evidence of our appreciation of a singularly beautiful and useful life.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MERCY

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell

I desire to call the attention of all co-workers and all interested in the principle of humaneness, to the fact that fourteen of the United States have laws prescribing humane education in their public schools. These laws are obeyed, to some extent, the degree of observance depending largely upon the interest of the teachers and their access to humane text books or some other form of assistance and suggestion. It is also safe to assume that a certain proportion of the educators, even in states where humane education is not yet compulsory, recognizing its beneficial effect, are disposed to introduce it if the way to do so is made clear to them.

For these reasons I desire to bring to the notice of all those interested in this department, an excellent manual for teachers and our W. C. T. U. "Band of Mercy" workers, written by Mrs. Flora Helm Krause, of Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Manual of Moral and Humane Education," and published by R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, Chicago, Ill. The book is not intended to be placed in the hands of pupils, but is a guide to teachers in selecting the means through which the humane idea can best be conveyed to the youthful mind, and I think it can be safely recommended as an admirable book for the purpose, and not likely to be soon superseded by anything better. It aims, through the medium of nature study and civics, to teach humaneness, thus avoiding the necessity of adding another separate study to an already crowded curriculum. The book is beautifully illustrated, well arranged for work in all grades, and the helps recommended are by the best authors. It is not too much to say that the extended use of this book would develop in the rising generation, the sentiments of justice, love, and compassion in their application to every living creature, and would discourage and diminish the tendency to greed in business relations and the idea of war as a method of settling international disputes.

Another means of helping the development of humaneness is the instruction of teachers in the principle at their Institutes. The author of this book and her husband, Mr. Hugo Krause, are qualified educators, and can be secured to lecture on humane methods of teaching at teachers' institutes. They can be addressed in care of the Anti-Cruelty Society, 90 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Jeanette, Pa.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter

The success of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as an organization, is due to the fact that every phase of its work is aiming at some definite end, and with forceful bearing upon the purpose of society at large.

The aim of the department of Physical Education is to secure healthy and efficient physical conditions for a great nation, which will do much to overcome the prevailing demand for sedatives—the open door to unrestrained indulgence in narcotics. These favorable conditions are not produced by the use of drugs of any kind, but by obedience to the divinely established laws of nature.

To this end, the department advocates a necessary feature of education which is seriously lacking in the training of a large majority of children now attending the public schools. The intellect is systematically developed, while the physical part of the child's existence is neglected.

Bodily discipline prevails in the schools of the largest cities; but, we are told, the pupils of all the cities combined, number only a little more than one-third of the enrollment for the entire country. It is safe to say that more than one-half the children attending school are approaching mature years without adequate knowledge of the laws of personal hygiene, and, practically, with no bodily training, on which success in life so materially depends.

Proper correction of this deficiency in our system of education, can be accomplished, at this late day, only by compulsory legislation. The lack, so far as it yet exists in the larger cities, is gradually correcting itself. The serious part of the problem concerns rural districts where bodily training is equally needed. We cannot expect legislators who represent rural districts—and these are usually a majority in the House of Representatives—to vote for measures which will increase the expense of rural schools, unless these same law-makers can see, and appreciate, the value of the training concerned. Suitable effort must be made to show its importance for boys and girls outside of cities, as well as for those reared in cities. To accomplish this, there must be practical school demonstration.

If given the benefit of even a limited amount of training along this line, the average rural teacher will be eager to utilize systematic exercise, as an education, in the daily curriculum—not only for the pupils' sake, but because it can, and will, help settle the question of school government, which is one of the teacher's great problems.

As a preliminary step to this end, we urgently recommend that county and local W. C. T. U. officials and superintendents of this department, immediately appeal to the county teachers' institute executive, asking that a specialist be employed to give two lessons each day of the regular session of the institute. If lack of time is urged, it should be mentioned that the first lesson of the day can precede the opening of the morning session; while the second will be an acceptable respite some time during the afternoon. If scarcity of specialists and funds is offered as a hindrance, then suggest that some capable teacher in the county, either man or woman, be authorized, in ample time, to take training under some specialist near at hand, with assurance of sufficient compensation to at least meet the expense incurred. She could then do the initial work. Few teachers will fail to carry something to their schools, if they can have the needed help.

The institute program may have been determined during holiday season. Do not let this prevent placing the matter before institute officials. If suitable effort is made in behalf of the plan, not many county executives will fail to give it trial. Enlist teachers to make the same request.

In the absence of all training on the part of the teacher, we do not recommend printed helps, save as a last resort. Something of value might be obtained in this way, though mistakes would probably occur. Every teacher should, for a brief time at least, come under the instruction of a specialist, before attempting to give even the first lessons.

When teachers once understand what physical education means, many will be found ready to contribute to the expense of a yearly instructor, if such cannot be secured in any other way. It is an expense, however, which should be met by public funds.

Recent conference with an educator of national repute, bore upon the necessity for a county physical education *supervisor*, to be regularly employed, as is done in cities. This would be a radically advanced step, and can be brought about, eventually, only through legislation; but it will not result until the importance of bodily training is first tested in rural schools. It can readily be seen that the immediate work of the hour is to secure initial instruction for the rural teacher, which means all teachers outside of city schools.

No more helpful literature is needed at this time, than the "Open Letter" to teachers; also, the letter to mothers, six pages each. These are furnished, for free distribution, at the rate of 35 cts. per hundred; or, 10 cts. per dozen.

The "Open Letters," the Program Envelope (15 cts.) and the Study Package (25 cts.), from which the preparation of several programs is possible, can be secured of Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National superintendent, Mansfield, Ohio; also, from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

No one department is any more successful than is Physical Education, in enlisting women who are not yet connected with the society. Try the Special Meeting as a means of securing new members, inviting mothers in particular.

In answer to inquiries, the following

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

SALOONS MUST NOT BE RESTORED

H. P. BURUSS of Alabama

There is no question of the liquor traffic being an evil and a destructive influence to the individual, the family, the business, the social body, the nation and the race involved. This has been demonstrated by common sense, daily observation, science and individual and national investigation. The suppression of the evil is recognized as imperative and necessary by all intelligent, public-spirited and patriotic citizens.

Shall the traffic be recognized, legalized and honored by the state or shall the traffic be condemned, outlawed and eliminated by the power of the state? There is no escape from the dilemma. The state must recognize and approve or disapprove and condemn the traffic. The judgment and conscience of the state must meet the issue squarely and decide the question positively. Will our coming legislature stand for progress, for truth and good government, or will it stand for retrogression, degradation and reaction into drunkenness, debauchery and crime? Today in Alabama the liquor traffic, the curse of the ages, is a fugitive from justice, an outlawed institution, a degraded business writhing in an agony of effort for restoration to legal life, respectability and commercial influence. If the business remains an outlaw, a degraded fugitive from justice, a beast of darkness and secrecy, it must eventually die of emaciation and atrophy. Its own pestilential atmosphere will breed its death. Advancing society will slough the gangrene off. The white corpuscles of the social body will eliminate the poison.

Public Conscience Against Continuance

The liquor dealers know that the public conscience and judgment will not stand for the permanent continuance of an extensive and profitable trade in the dens of the blind tiger. The business also is too harassing, uncertain and expensive. The blind tiger is a restless and unhappy beast. The friends of the nefarious institution wish to exchange their outlawed, hideous, degraded blind tigers for thirty pieces of monopolistic silver, thirty influential saloons that will fix the tone of our city, dominate our commercial and business institutions and control the affairs of our great city for years to come. Let every thoughtful, observant and patriotic citizen compare the condition of our fair and splendid city in the last two years with its former condition under the saloons. To see a drunken man on the streets of Birmingham even now, is occasional and exceptional as compared with the regime of the saloons.

The Policy of Prohibition Justified

First, Prohibition has accomplished two positive and distinctive results in the judgment of every citizen who is willing and able to recognize a fact when he sees it. These two results justify the policy of prohibition morally, socially and economically.

It has eliminated at least sixty per cent of the liquor formerly consumed under the saloons and put that saving of sixty per cent into the mouths, minds and homes of the women and children who will be the citizens of the next generation. Wisdom is justified of her children. Is not this a moral, social and economic gain for the community and state?

Second, it has withdrawn and now withholds from the liquor traffic the legal recognition, protection and justification of the business by the state. This legal status, this legal recognition and protection is the best asset the liquor business ever had. This is a valuable and profitable asset and of course is the coveted prize of the liquor dealers. It is the essence and the quintessence of the issue. No sensible and intelligent man who is not blind believes the statement that as much liquor is drunk under prohibition as was consumed under the regime of the saloons. At present the attitude of the state towards the liquor business is that of condemnation instead of recognition; outlawry instead of justification; prosecution instead of protection; moral disapproval instead of moral support.

The fruits of prohibition are sobriety, decency and economy for the home and the community. What have always been the fruits of the saloon? What are the natural fruits of the saloon? Are they not drunkenness, strife and economic loss to the individual consumer, the family and the community? The leaders of many of our industries and lines of business testify positively to an improved service in the railroad business, manufacturing industries, mining plants and all establishments requiring reliable and steady labor in the district.—*The Birmingham Ledger.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Child Labor Day, Sunday, January 22

The above date has been selected as Child Labor Day, and the National Child Labor committee and many ministers, as well as your superintendent, hope that every effort will be made to preach, especially on this date, the gospel of larger opportunities for all children. A postal card addressed to the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second St., New York City, N. Y., will bring to you literature for the use of speakers, and a small sum will secure some for distribution. May the Lord preserve us from killing the sweetness of young life by the greed of gain, and help us to dedicate ourselves anew, in the beginning of the new year, to the preservation and development of the nation's child life and the training of mothers and fathers for parenthood.

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

Magazine, Ark.

GREEN COUNTY, OHIO, HAS ... W. C. T. U. Post Cards FOR SALE

Frances Willard, White Ribbon, with W. C. T. U. Motto and Pledge, Invitation, Appropriate Passages of Scripture, tinted or plain, at very reasonable price.

Address, MRS. R. S. HARMOUNT
JAMESTOWN, O., County Supt., for samples and prices

NEW SUPERINTENDENTS

The Franchise department was left vacant by the resignation, last August, of the Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, who is associated with her husband, Rev. Charles E. Varney, in evangelistic work. Mrs. Varney, it should be said in passing, will do a great deal of W. C. T. U. lecturing this year, having an engagement of six weeks in one state alone. Mrs. Varney, as National superintendent of the Franchise department, is followed by Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, of the newly enfranchised state of Washington, who has already made her introductory bow through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. Washington is also honored by two other appointments to this board: Mrs. Margaret Munns, new National superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes, and Miss Mary E. Brown, in charge of the recently added Curfew department, now separated from that of Mothers' Meetings.

The new superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance is Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler, and of the department of Penal and Reformatory Work, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett.

FAMILY OF FIVE

All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which causes the trouble.

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved, and was given, coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it.

"Long live the discoverer of Postum!"

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

THE UNIVERSAL DEBT

MRS. CORA E. SEBERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The world owes me a living" is a phrase often used by the thoughtless to justify a lazy, aimless, and sometimes wicked life.

The world does owe us whatever we work to earn, and no more; but, to my mind, we all owe something to the world—owe past generations for what they have bequeathed us, owe to the children of the future in their helplessness, owe to our Maker a debt which with existence is laid upon us—and that is, to do our part individually in making this world a better place than we found it.

Many have shirked their part, and so added to ours; but those of us who acknowledge God as Father, feel that He is expecting our assistance as naturally as He expects to help us. Some one has said, "The Lord never employs hired help; if His sons and daughters do not take up His work, it remains undone."

To whom else can He look for aid in carrying out His scheme for righteousness on the earth? And as we study the character of great men and women who have been true to Him and to their fellow beings, we find no one who has surpassed our own Frances E. Willard in all that makes for effective service.

She made this country and the world better; she left it purer than she found it; she paid her part of the universal debt of the race. So we who seek to do our share, may well study the characteristics which dominated her life and made her a type, a model for us all.

Frances E. Willard's Prophetic Vision

The first thing we note in her was a prophetic vision. Every true reformer must possess and cultivate this gift. Do you suppose we should be where we are today in temperance or any reform, but for those clear-eyed, so-called fanatics, who fifty years and more ago saw not only the beginning but the end which must justify such struggles?

A prophetic vision means a highly developed spiritual nature—Frances Willard possessed this. She was one of the naturally pure in heart, who see God and his leadings more clearly than most of human kind. She was an unsullied channel through which His truth was carried to the world, uncontaminated by the human vessel. That was one secret of her power, and her spiritual vision caused her to realize that only as we put ourselves in line with spiritual laws and forces success in its highest sense awaits us.

If people could only see that because we are on God's side in these great moral warfares victory is inevitable! We are running parallel with natural law, we are working in unison with the constructive powers of the universe, we are in harmony with upbuilding spiritual forces, and all this means ultimate triumph for purity and truth. Frances Willard saw it all with the eye of the prophet; she based her life work on unswerving principles—she was stable!

Frances Willard's Stability and Sympathy

As we pass through life that element of character—stability—impresses most of us as more desirable than any other because of its rarity. We talk of this world as a "world of change," and it is, of necessity. The heart breaking part of it consists not so much in change of circumstance or condition as in vacillating affections and so-called principles. How refreshing to meet concentration, singleness of aim, directness of purpose. We feel instinctively that one who is wedded to principle is reliable in all matters. In the time of mental storm we turn to such people as we turn to the rock in the tempest. We rejoice in Frances Willard's stability. Let us possess it as did she—we must if our efforts are to be effective.

And let us emulate as well her wonderfully sympathetic nature, for such a nature is a reflection of God's own. She welcomed any experience, however undesirable, by which she might approach the heart of humanity, know its needs, and minister to them. On one occasion in speaking of her conflict with poverty, of finances so low as to make her diet a very frugal one, she says: "I looked at the poor about me, and I said to them in my heart, 'You do not know, you do not know how near to you I feel, for I, praise God, am hungry too!'" What a spirit is this! No repining, no questioning—she accepted it as part of God's plan in her development, as well as in her labor for Him, and was grateful for this proof of His confidence in her.

This incident not only reveals her great heart of sympathy, it discovers to us her capacity for self effacement. She gave up her home, which was to her a heaven upon earth. She left the mother, who was her best beloved in all the world. She renounced a position that would have made her financially independent. Why? To demonstrate that she loved God with all her heart and soul and mind and strength, and her neighbor as herself.

Strenuous Work Develops Character

There is no woman in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who has made a success of her work but has sacrificed time, money, comfort, and in many instances life itself. If you have ever followed the proceedings of one of our great National Conventions, you have discovered that fact. You discern it in the address of the wonderfully able, untiring President. You detect it in the reports of hard worked superintendents of departments and in the note of hope and cheer uttered by faithful evangelists. You also see it in the faces of earnest delegates.

But with every effort made we give our souls a chance to find that richer life which Frances Willard exemplified, and without which there is no development, and we are made thereby bigger in soul and character. It was the bigness, the Godlike in Frances Willard's nature that appealed to the best in others. The influence of such a woman never dies. It is still helping us pay what we owe to the world, for it is not only what we say or what we do but what we *are* that shall make this world a better place in which to live.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

Born in Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839.

Taught in Pittsburgh Female College, 1863-1864.

Preceptress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., 1866-1867.

Dean of Woman's Department Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1871-1874.

President of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1879-1898.

Founder of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1883, and its President, 1891-1898.

"Entered upon the activities that are not succeeded by weariness," February 17, 1898.

NOTICE

I have nearly ready, a new, up-to-date prohibition map of the United States, showing the past four years' progress, in the same order of those prepared in previous years.

I have also a fine blue-print map of the International Sunday School lessons for the current year, showing the places, countries, mileage, routes, etc., referred to in the lessons for the year.

The price of each of these maps, on paper, is 30 cents, on cloth, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

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Positively No Alcohol—26 listed flavors.
Send for a tube of VANILLA to try.
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A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

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Rogers Park, Illinois

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The object of this institution is to provide Medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 N. Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Relley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas. Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

me. I have been going over my new possessions. This feeling of ownership is something new to me. Naturally I was studying how to make my land more valuable; and how to keep the conditions of my grandfather's will. To stay away from New York even six months means the loss of the business which I have labored four years to build. If I lose that, I must make this deal pay."

"Your grandfather arranged for all of you to stay here while you were carrying out the provisions he named."

As if he had not heard her words, Horace continued: "I hit on a plan out there in the woods which I believe is a good one. I went to town and called up a friend of mine in New York. I asked him to come to see me tomorrow and he said he would. I did not dream, Aunt Elinore, of your being uneasy, as I am not used to having any one take an interest in my welfare. I would have reached home sooner, had it not been for 'my crippled foot.' Horace flushed painfully. "Beside, I fell and hurt my ankle. I thought for a time I wouldn't be able to get here at all."

"You poor boy!" cried Mrs. Laurence, catching a glimpse of the injured member. "There was a barn filled with idle horses and yet after a long day of tramping, to which you are unaccustomed, you walked to town over that rough road. I believe your ankle is sprained. I'll go to the kitchen and light the gasoline stove and then I'll help you out and we'll bandage your foot in no time at all. It should have been attended to at once."

Horace painfully followed his aunt to the kitchen and sank into the little cushioned rocker. He looked with grateful eyes at the kindly figure hovering over the stove. In a little while Aunt Elinore had some hot vinegar ready to put on the injured limb.

"Now we'll see to your foot, Horace," she said briskly, bringing a foot-tub over to the chair where sat her nephew. "Oh!" she exclaimed suddenly, "I don't see how you walked at all. I will have to cut your shoe. See how swollen your ankle is."

Taking a sharp knife from the table drawer, she deftly slit the shining leather. With careful hands she massaged and bandaged the poor foot. "Now lie down there on the couch and rest," she said, when the work was finished, leading Horace to an old-fashioned "rester." "Father used to lie here and watch me while I worked. I'll put a hot water bottle on your ankle and cover your eyes. Then perhaps you can get a little sleep. I will be as quiet as I can."

Her ministrations finished, Elinore Laurence bent over Horace and softly kissed him on the forehead. "Poor boy!" she murmured, "Poor boy!"

A tear rolled down the sufferer's cheeks. "If I had been treated like this years ago I would have been a different fellow," he said to himself bitterly. "In all my life no one ever kissed me. Even my father and mother gave me only cuffs and blows. Oh—" a sharp exclamation escaped his lips. His aunt came hurrying to his side.

"Does your foot pain you so terribly?" she inquired anxiously. "Perhaps we should have a physician."

The young man smiled into the tender face above him. "You are all the doctor I need, Aunt Elinore," he said softly. "Yes, the pain is terrific."

But Horace Laurence did not explain that his greatest suffering was caused, not by the injured ankle, but by the vain regrets which tugged at his heartstrings.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

(Continued from Page Seven)

gain in 1910 above all losses was over 20,000. Each woman who joins the W. C. T. U., paying the annual membership fee, belongs not only to her local union, but also to the state, the National and the World's W. C. T. U.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1911 will meet in Milwaukee, and the prospect is that it will be even larger and more enthusiastic than that of any preceding year.

ATTENTION!

Send to the National corresponding secretary for the above in leaflet form, for use on Memorial Fund Day. A limited number will be sent free of charge, except for postage.

The time will come when the human heart will be so much alive that no one can sleep in any given community if any of that group of human beings be cold, hungry, or miserable. But now we not only carry on our lives within actual sight and sound of untold misery, shame, and sin, but we are not sufficiently disturbed by it to be hindered in our pleasures or ambitions!

—*Frances E. Willard.*

Memorial Fund Meeting Supplies

Please note carefully on another page the advertisement, with prices, of supplies that will be helpful for a Memorial Meeting.

Order of NATIONAL W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The convention issue of "The Temperance Songster," 15c per copy: $1.80 per 100.

"The Annual Address of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens," 5c per copy.

"Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life" by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, 3c per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, 2c per copy; 30c per 100.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," by Anna A. Gordon, 75c per copy.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, 3c per copy; 90c per 100.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon, 2c per copy; 30c per 100.

Order of National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Illinois

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Leaflet, free except for postage.

EVERY WOMAN NEEDS A MATCHLESS DUSTLESS MOP
for polished floors, etc. Saves one-half the labor of sweeping and dusting. Prevents dust and disease. Sample 60 cents. 100 per cent profit to agents.
MATCHLESS SANITARY CLEANER CO., F-42 River Street, CHICAGO

New White Ribbon Pins

A dainty open bow stick-pin, white enamel on gilt, 5 cents each; 6 for 25 cents.
A flat open bow-pin of same material (larger) 5 cents each; 6 for 25 cents.

For Sale at NATIONAL W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We Ship on Approval *without a cent deposit*, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.* Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
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GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from Page Ten)

statement is made: The National department awards two Frances E. Willard Memorial banners to the states standing first and second in successful work for the year. Points determining awards are based upon:

(1) Increase of county and local superintendents during the year.

(2) Total number of special meetings held.

(3) W. C. T. U. members secured at these special meetings.

(4) Efforts to secure state legislation in the interests of physical education.

General conditions will receive consideration.

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Flour for cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
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FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

MODERN CRUSADERS

Christian women who once crusaded in rum shops are now crusading in halls of legislation, in primary meetings, and the offices of excise commissioners—work just as really Christian as praying in saloons in those other glorious days. Let us not limit God, whose modes of operation are so infinitely varied in nature and in grace. I believe in the correlation of spiritual forces, and that the heat which melted hearts to tenderness in the Crusade is soon to be the light which shall reveal our opportunity and duty as the Republic's daughters.

—*Frances E. Willard.*

AMBITIOUS AGENTS
will find in our non-alcoholic TUBE FORM food flavors, (saving 80 per cent) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable and permanent business. Write for terms, and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once.
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Latest Literature and Supplies

On Sale at National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

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2

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Pictures of Frances E. Willard

Selected and recommended by the General Officers of the National W. C. T U. in accordance with the vote of the National Executive Committee

For Schools, Libraries and Other Public Buildings

These are beautiful photographs, unframed, size 20x24 inches, enlarged from the most satisfactory of the pictures of Miss Willard taken during her later years.

Price $3.50 each, carriage charges not prepaid. Must be sent by express. Please be sure to order by number.

Helps for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster" — 35 cents per copy; $3.60 per 100; paper, 15 cents per copy; $1.80 per 100.

Annual Address by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—5 cents per copy; $3.00 per 100.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry, by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today, by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

Campaign Leaflets, prices given below

Annual Leaflets, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .01
Per 100 ..... .75

Annual Report, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .15

A Brief History of the W. C. T. U.,
Per copy, cloth ..... $ .50
Per copy, paper ..... .25

Annual Address of National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens,
Per copy ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... 3.00

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Prohibition's Onward March. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Is Prohibition in Maine a Success? By Lillian M. N. Stevens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .25

Maine Prohibition: Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield. One and one-half page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

The License System. By Seaborn Wright. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Prohibition Brings Prosperity. By Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
Per 100 ..... .40

Six Months of Prohibition in Lincoln, Nebraska. By Mayor Love of Lincoln. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Beneficial Results of Prohibition in Kansas. By Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .25

Prohibition in North Dakota. By Judge Charles A. Pollock. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas. By Governor W. R. Stubbs. Three-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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The Bible Teaches Prohibition. By Mary Harris Armor. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less ..... $ .02
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The Saloon vs. The Labor Union. By Rev. Father Cassidy. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Extracts from an Address Delivered by Ex-Secretary John D. Long. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
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Prohibition Promotes Prosperity: Opinions of Prominent Maine Citizens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic. By Governor J. Frank Hanly. Price, per 100 ..... $ .25

Beer a Dangerous Drink. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Prohibition Map of the United States. Size 18x24 inches. Price per copy .. $ .15
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Five copies to one address ..... .50

Song Leaflet—The Prohibition Map and the Song, "Make the Map All White," words only.
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Per 300 ..... 1.00
Words and music, per copy ..... .05
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Per 10 ..... .25
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Flag Posters: In colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children.
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Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

Flag Postcards: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Pledge or Prison. The Pollard plan for reclaiming drunkards, as presented by Judge Pollard at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .05
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1. "Watch Me." 2. The Things We Forget. 3. Mother's Smile. 4. His Mother's Version. 5. The Word of Commendation. 6. A Mother's Forgiveness. 7. The Timely Rest. 8. Your White Ribbon. 9. "Homekeeping Hearts Are Happiest." 10. Mothers' Sons.

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Price, per 50, 15 cts.; per 100, 25 cents.

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Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

In State Edition Land—Subscription Oil Kept by Every Union

Jacksonville, Fla., January 12, 1911.

The "Cirnop" took on board in West Virginia such a good supply of Subscription Oil, that we were able to skim along the Atlantic coast to Florida without stopping. We saw so much of interest in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia that we are resolved to revisit those states when we can spend some time there.

The benescope, which I mentioned last week, has proved itself very useful indeed, enabling us to see good work in many places where we had not time to alight. So far as Subscription Oil is concerned, we might have stopped wherever there is a union in this state, for every one of the unions keeps it constantly on hand. In Ocala, Plant City, Tampa, Miami and Tallahassee we found the largest amounts, with the exception of Jacksonville, state headquarters, which has the biggest stock of all —seventy-eight units. Coleman, Daytona, DeLand, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Key West, Lake City, Lakeland, Madison, Orlando, St. Petersburg, South Jacksonville, Starke, Wildwood, and many other places, seen through the benescope, revealed subscription work that is worthy of more extended mention.

Last year Florida gained 224 per cent in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions and took the premium at Baltimore for the greatest gain of any state. It also won the banner for the most subscriptions in proportion to membership, twenty-two per cent, and took one of the $25 premiums for 250 subscriptions credited to one person. New York and Pennsylvania are the only states having more subscribers than Florida, and the latter has only 129 more. There were forty-four unions on last year's Honor List, and on the Honor Roll were Mrs. Doig of Gainesville, credited with 250 subscriptions, Miss Neal of Jacksonville, 141, and Mrs. Nelson of Miami, thirty-seven.

There are two facts back of this remarkable record: One is that Florida has a state edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, which goes once each month to nearly every member of the W. C. T. U.; the other is the enthusiastic work for the paper by the state president, Miss Neal, and her loyal helpers. Just as a sample of their ways of working: A few days ago Miss Neal sent to THE UNION SIGNAL office a list of names of new unions to which she wished sample copies of the latest Florida Edition sent. About the time these papers reached the women, the presidents of the unions also received a letter from the state president, and another from the state corresponding secretary, inviting them to add to their stock of Subscription Oil. Will they? They will.

It is needless to say that, besides those who receive the state edition only, there are many who subscribe for the paper for *every* week. In fact, the state edition, so far from reducing the list of full-time subscribers, has greatly increased it.

There are many new unions in Florida, so there will doubtless be even better things to tell of the state another year. Miss Neal says: "We are going to stay at the top of the list for subscribers, if it is possible, for our women are so proud of our banner, and I am so anxious that they all have the paper. I assure you I shall give our women no peace unless they do increase our UNION SIGNAL list very much indeed."

Scamp, the *Crusader* Scribe, is a bit jealous over all this UNION SIGNAL booming. He would like it better if every Loyal Temperance Legioner had *The Young Crusader*, and reminds me not to forget to mention Mrs. G. W. Martin of Ocala, who is working hard for one of those gold watches for *Young Crusader* subscriptions this year.

My jolly little mascot need not worry, however, for he had a wireless from his friend Twinkle this morning, begging him to hurry back to the Literature Building at Evanston, because *The Young Crusader* subscriptions are coming in so fast that he cannot possibly keep watch of them alone. We shall therefore return to Evanston before taking another excursion of exploration.

We have had a most delightful time in Florida, and are just a little sorry to return to the land of cold and snowy winter. The orange groves and gardens of Florida are a temptation to delay. We hope to return to the state later in the year, and to give you a more complete account of some of its interesting places and people.

Yours for more state editions,
M. M. SUBS

SPECIAL OFFER

Every reader will be glad to share with her friends the pleasure of reading this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. You will wish many copies to distribute at your commemorative meetings and to file away for future use. We have ordered extra copies and will make you a special price of $1.25 per hundred (not less than fifty copies to one person at this price). Please send your orders early that you may be sure to get the papers. Single copies two cents each. Send a dime and the names and addresses of five friends whom you wish to interest in our work. Fifty cents will send a copy to each of twenty-five friends. We hope every union will send at least twenty-five copies.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introdnce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50 per cent commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

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National W. C. T. U. Literature Building

EVANSTON :: ILLINOIS

SEND to above address for all literature and supplies issued by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and advertised in The Union Signal; and also for all leaflets formerly carried by Miss Ruby I. Gilbert. These are now the property of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Literature Catalogue will soon be issued

Watch the advertising columns of The Union Signal

National W. C. T. U. Literature Building : : Evanston, Illinois

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Agitate, Educate, Organize for State-Wide Prohibition

Edited by Florida State Officers

STATE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

What shall this New Year hold of value to our great reform? Nothing, dear Florida women, unless you put something into it. Good things and great things do not happen any more. There's something to pay.

We want a growth and a gain and a victory this year. There is a price on these things, and a price within your means. A little effort and a little sacrifice—aren't they worth it?

If this is too general for you and you "don't see how," read my address at the Tallahassee convention, published in the State Report, and see what little things I ask you to do this year and something in the power of every member of the Florida W. C. T. U. Then follow the letters of the secretary and the superintendents—just simple plans along systematic lines. Oh, you can help and if you do, all of you, what an educational work we shall do this year!

In other states a word of warning has been needed; perhaps one would not be amiss to our unions after the stress of the past year. Never deem the W. C. T. U. an aid to any other society. It has a great work of its own. And never give its funds to other organizations. I heard of several unions in Ohio that did and when questioned said, "Why it is the same work." Let us see if you would treat your church the same way. You are a Baptist. I come to you for a donation to the Methodist Church. You say, "I must support my own church." Then I say, "But it is the *same cause*, better give it to us, we are a bigger church, and can reach people you can't, we need the money." But, a *loyal* Baptist, you do *not* give me the donation.

Oh women! let's be loyal to our own organization this year. We have works and ways that will reach every class and condition. If your local union and the state union had all the money you could afford to put into temperance work this year, you would see a marvelous change in public affairs.

Put your efforts, your strength, your time, your money into the W. C. T. U. and watch things move.

Of all the meetings of the year, make the Willard Memorial meeting the gem. We should hold it near the seventeenth of February. Watch THE UNION SIGNAL for good things for that program. Study the outline in the State Report; secure your best writers and readers and singers; make every one feel it is a great occasion. Impress on all the great privilege of giving to the Memorial Fund that perpetuates the great life and works of "America's Uncrowned Queen," and make the offering you send the state treasurer as liberal as possible—surely not less than two dollars.

I plead with every union that nothing shall prevent their participation in this offering this year. We doubled that of 1909 last year, help us to do better than that this year. You do your part and we shall not fail. There is no better occasion or way to educate the general public in our organization than a grand memorial meeting.

I am all the time urging my plans upon you, serve me the same way. Every one of you write me how you think our work can be pushed to advantage this year. Give programs, plans, suggestions. Truly I should be very happy to hear from every union in the state immediately, and with a full account of the *last* and *next* meeting.

Yours loyally and lovingly,
MINNIE E. NEAL.

Jacksonville

A CALL FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Dear W. C. T. U. Workers:

Happy New Year! How can we make it a happier year? By more service in our Father's vineyard. Work harder in 1911 to overthrow the legalized liquor traffic. We are proud to be engaged in the mightiest moral crusade in history. We are a volunteer army, serving a high purpose without hope of reward except to see Florida dry. Let education be the first plank in our platform this year, and the second plank be to influence politics. As our great temperance armies move from educational to political lines of action, there may develop slight inharmonies and differences, but all will rally for the final engagement. With a change of places, names and conditions the temperance fight in progress today is a repetition of the rebuilding of the wall in Jerusalem by Nehemiah and his followers. Workers, read anew that old story, and, under its inspiration, go forth to battle to the end. "And so builded we the wall."

Yours for more wisdom,
(MRS.) JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL

DeLand

LISTEN TO THE TREASURER!

To all the Florida White Ribboners:

A hearty greeting for the New Year. May it indeed be a year of growth in our temperance work; also one of peace and joy because we are doing our *best* for the cause. Above all may we "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ."

As your treasurer, let me make this personal appeal to you in regard to your state dues this year. *Please* send them in quarterly: will you not do this? Then there will be no danger of *all* the dues coming in at the last of the year, and always remember that it is 30 cents per member you are to send.

If only four or five members pay during the first quarter—send their dues. Then the next quarter there will be others who will pay—send their dues—and so on through the year. Let us see how early we can get our state dues paid up. This is one way for us to grow.

Sarasota is the first union to send in dues for 1911, and then comes Lake Weir with its first quarterly payment for five members. Who is the next to follow suit, I will tell you in my next letter.

Yours for service,
MRS. GEORGE I. DOIG,

Gainesville

NATIONAL WORKER IN FLORIDA

Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, former president of Minnesota, now National college secretary of the Young People's Branch, will spend the month of February in our state. Engagements will be made for Mrs. Scovell in every college town and in a few of the principal cities that have no state schools. Any one especially desiring Mrs. Scovell's services, will please write to the state president.

This is an effort to build up organized work among the young people of the state. They are the hope of our nation and to win them to our work now will mean in a few years a strong force of temperance home makers and voters.

Let every district give much thought to the work of the Y. P. B. this year; and every union spare no effort to secure an organization in its city. Five hundred young people in the W. C. T. U. is our stint this year. Will you help?

THE STATE REPORTS

The notice in last month's paper was somewhat mixed by the printers, so all of you did not understand it.

If you have not already ordered your State Reports, write to Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, DeLand, for as many copies as you need. Send 10 cents each, if they are to be forwarded by express; 15 cents each if by mail. Order now, for the limited number will not last long.

NEWS FOR FLORIDA EDITION

We want to hear from each union every month. For publication in the February number, news must reach Miss Neal, Jacksonville, not later than the third day of the month.

This year the Florida Edition will be the third issue of each month, so copy must be received the first of each month. Now, while you think of it, send on your news for February.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS

Dear Co-Workers:

As the new superintendent of the department of Mothers' Meetings, I am beginning the year with an open letter in our UNION SIGNAL. In this way I hope to attract the attention of every union in the state.

At our last convention I observed that so few unions held mothers' meetings. I wonder why. If it was good in former years for mothers to meet and pray together for guidance in rearing their children, it is certainly good now. Prayer is as much needed now as then. God has given every mother an immortal soul to train for His Glory, for upon her depends the formation of a strong, earnest, Christian character. Every community ought to have mothers' meetings which are especially devoted to topics suited to the growth and development of child life. These meetings should be restful and inspiring. Every community has its mothers with anxious, burdened hearts—hearts full of questioning. What more blessed mission than to plan meetings for these burdened ones, where the best thoughts and highest ideals may be exchanged; where heart may commune with heart and all may unite in one helpful ambition—to make the home what God intended it to be, a heaven upon earth, making every day beautiful as we pass along.

Let us cultivate the hearts as well as the heads of our children; and the pure thoughts and clean principles inculcated in our homes will be expressed in our national life of the future. Some writer has truly said, "It is not more men, but better, cleaner men that we need."

Now some are saying, "That's all very fine to read, but we do not know how to plan a mothers' meeting and our women would not come if we prepared a program."

Maybe we have planned unwisely. We

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

are apt to think because we are interested, others should be, and so they ought to be. But do we always make our announcements attractive? Advertising is the successful keynote in business. Planning for future generations should be the first business of our lives. So let's send out invitations, not the same old style, but bright catchy little verses. Have announcements made from the pulpits; published in the papers, followed by the program with the names of those taking part. Give verbal invitations and when your guests have come, be sure the program is as bright and wholesome as it read in the paper. Have good suitable music. Some time after the regular program—over a cup of tea and a wafer—have a heart-to-heart discussion. The most timid woman will warm to these sympathetic heart talks and unburden herself of the heavy load she has been bearing alone.

Ere this little greeting reaches you, every union will have received my circular letter containing programs for the twelve months. I have carefully, thoughtfully and prayerfully planned these programs and ordered literature that I thought would be helpful. I earnestly beg the co-operation of each union. If you have not already taken up this department, appoint your superintendent at once and follow the programs—rather use them as a guide. Fill in with selections you find best suited to your local conditions. These are mere suggestions but let us work together, as never before, for if we save the children today, we shall have saved the nation tomorrow.

(Mrs.) Joe Trueheart Franklin
Plant City

RED-LETTER DAYS

Dear Friends:

Again the time has come for celebrating the heavenly birthday of our beloved leader, Frances E. Willard. Every union is urged to hold a memorial meeting on February 17, in memory of Miss Willard, and a contribution is given then for the Frances Willard Memorial Fund. One very good plan for raising the money is to receive a free-will offering at this meeting. Then after the program, let there be a social hour, with light refreshments served.

No union should let Memorial Fund Day pass without holding a special memorial service. It is well to keep fresh in our minds the memory of those noble leaders and workers who have gone before us. Their lives are an inspiration and we are encouraged to greater and nobler effort by keeping before our minds the splendid examples they have given us, in their lives of unselfish and devoted service in this great work for the Master.

Let me also urge every union to keep an exact record of this meeting—how you celebrate the birthday of this noble woman; how many new members you gain (for we must always be gaining new members); how much money you raise; and everything of special interest. And not only must a record of this meeting be kept, but also one of every Red-Letter Day you celebrate and every social you hold. I must give my report for the state and I cannot give a good one unless each union sends in a full report of what it has done. A good plan is for the local superintendent to have a blank book and put down in it every Red-Letter Day observed and every social held. If this is done it will be very easy to fill out the report blanks that will be sent to you.

In closing, let me again urge every union to celebrate the seventeenth of February, the heavenly birthday of Miss Willard, by holding memorial services in her honor, and also by raising money toward the Fund.

Sincerely yours in the work,

(Mrs.) Albert H. Roberts,
State Superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days
Tallahassee

THE COMFORT BAGS

Does every union in the state know it is going to make a lot of comfort bags during the next two months? Write Mrs. Addie Wingood, Manatee, for directions as to the making, and Miss Neal, 27 East Bay street, Jacksonville, for the Testaments and Songsters at reduced prices. Don't put it off. If you can't make five dozen, make five, or twenty-five. Plan right away that your union is to have a part in that great gift to the battleship "Florida" of a comfort bag to every man aboard her.

It will be a great day when that ship goes into commission and the W. C. T. U. is aboard in this practical, homey, Christian way.

Every union represented at state convention made a definite pledge of the number of bags it would make. Now let every other union see at once what it can do and let us all do this work well and do it quickly; but make the bags according to directions.

AMONG DISTRICT PRESIDENTS

At the Tallahassee convention, Mrs. Alice Shear of Pensacola was elected president of the Seventeenth district—Santa Rosa and Escambia counties. Finding it impossible to give the time necessary to push the work, Mrs. Shear has induced Mrs. G. S. Pope of Cottage Hill to accept this responsible position and the state president has appointed her. Mrs. Pope brings to this new service years of experience in Christian work and intelligent interest in all W. C. T. U. matters, and we look for much growth and greatly increased zeal in temperance matters in West Florida.

Mrs. J. M. Pedrick of Orlando, now president of the Third district—Volusia and Orange counties—has written each union and is working on many plans to increase the usefulness of the unions and double their numbers before another convention.

Mrs. Annie L. Grimes of High Springs, president of the Eleventh district, writes, "I have written every union about our dear paper, and hope we will gain many subscribers to The Union Signal as a result; how more can I help the cause." This bids fair to be our banner district this year.

The new president of the Fifteenth district, Mrs. W. J. Schell of Marianna, is hard at work in her district doing all possible to build up the four new unions and carefully studying the territory for openings for other unions. Let everybody help West Florida until it shall be the best organized part of the state.

The Tenth district is without a president, Mrs. C. L. Bittenger of Ocala having recently resigned, to the great regret of many workers. The vice-president, Dr. Agnes Jones, and the secretary, Mrs. W. W. Clyatt, will keep up the work until the next convention.

NOTES FROM UNIONS

Arcadia—The holiday meeting of this well organized union was at the home of Mrs. W. W. Langford. The program was in part a review of "The Crusade," on which topic Mrs. R. L. Cline read a most interesting story, and in part a convention meeting, Miss Mitchell giving an account of the National Convention at Baltimore. Excellent music was a delightful feature of the meeting.

Bradentown—Our wonder union which grew from twenty-seven to 113 members in the first few months of its organization, observed Crusade Day in a parlor meeting at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Kinstrick, with a program of songs and readings that brought all into close harmony with the spirit of Mother Thompson and the other consecrated women of those marvelous days of the early seventies.

St. Cloud is holding regular meetings, interesting and helpful. The January meeting was a "Convention Echo," the program devoted to readings and reports from the splendid convention of Tallahassee. An L. T. L. of fifty-six, and various medal contests will keep the W. C. T. U. before the community in a very interesting way the coming year.

Gainesville—The next mothers' meeting is to be at the new home of Mrs. J. D. Turner, one of the first workers of this, one of our oldest unions. These mothers' meetings are a feature of the city, many inquiries coming to them from various unions in the state for plans and programs.

Tampa is enjoying some help from Miss Annie A. Robbins of Minnesota, a National organizer who is visiting a brother there; Mrs. Rogers of New York is also lending her voice and her enthusiasm to make the work grow.

Plant City has some of the brightest plans of any union in Florida to interest people in W. C. T. U. matters. Have you women that need to be coaxed to attend your meetings? Write Plant City for some of their prescriptions.

Manatee—A gold medal contest, conducted by the state superintendent of Medal Contests was greatly enjoyed by the entire city of Manatee last week.

Jacksonville (Riverside)—At its last meeting this union voted to send The Union Signal for a year to five ministers in small places in Duval and adjoining counties. That is a practical work that will make several people happy and greatly advance the cause. It is hoped this kind of giving will become epidemic.

Pierson bids fair to be the first union to redeem its pledge made at convention to have comfort bags ready by March 1 for the "Florida." The Testaments and Songsters have been ordered of Miss Neal and the bags are "a building."

MRS. STRATTON IN THE STATE

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee, who made so many friends during her four weeks campaigning with us last fall, will come to Florida in April for two months' services.

Institute work, district convention lecturing, and organizing in some of the unexplored fields will fill up the few weeks Mrs. Stratton can give.

No one who has ever worked in the state has made so many enthusiastic workers for the W. C. T. U. as Mrs. Stratton. Any community desiring a visit from her should write President Neal about it soon.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 26, 1911. No. 4.

On the Cruiser, "Colorado"

White Ribboners Presenting Comfort Bags to the Sailors

The first figure on the right is Mrs. Bradley, California's state superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors. Next to her stands Mrs. Harbaugh, a Colorado white ribboner, and between her and the sailor is Mrs. Dorr, president of the California W. C. T. U.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—The Situation in Tennessee, A Notable Court Decision, Page 3—Medal Contests, Page 4—Colorado and the Cruiser, The Year's Record for Woman Suffrage, Page 5.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROTECTION OF PANAMA CANAL URGED—IMPERIAL EDICT ON OPIUM QUESTION —GOVERNMENT BROADLY INTERPRETS "TRUSTEESHIP" OF INDIANS—ENFORCEMENT OF PURE FOOD LAW—MRS. TAFT PRESENT AT STANDARD OIL HEARING

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Considerable time has been given this week in the House of Representatives to the subject of war. The Army Appropriation bill carrying approximately $93,000,000 was under consideration, and was finally passed. The debate on the effectiveness of the army to meet all emergencies, was opened by Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs committee who in the course of his remarks said, "We have expended during the last ten years, in preparation for war alone, within four hundred million dollars as much as the entire bonded debt of the United States at the close of the Civil War. We have expended an amount that would build five Panama Canals. We have expended four times the cost of the Spanish-American War." And this is in addition to the great expense of building costly battleships and sustaining our Navy. Verily peace has its price as well as war!

Protection of Panama Canal Urged

Next in interest, and along the same lines was the discussion on fortifying the Panama Canal. The members opposed say, "The expense will be enormous and is unnecessary." "The plan is calculated to injure the cause of international peace, and to set back for years the present hopeful trend in that direction." The other side declares, "The canal is built and owned by the United States; it should be so protected that no enemy may destroy it. No possible enemy should have it in its power to reduce our Navy to half by destroying the canal, and to this end impregnable fortifications must be erected at its approaches." President Taft urges upon Congress the need of fully protecting the canal, and there the matter stands.

That America is in danger of becoming a nation of dope fiends, is the statement of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley is pushing a bill before Congress to compel druggists to keep a record of the sale of all habit-forming drugs. He says, "There is about eight times as much opium imported as could be legitimately utilized in medical practice, and the only inference is that the surplus goes to the habitual drug user."

Dr. Wiley also asserts that "the use of drugs is the hardest habit to break, that the advertised drug cures are mostly, if not all, fakes, and that it is next to impossible for a drug user ever to be cured." The retail druggists are fighting the proposed regulation, on the ground that it would be too much trouble to keep such a record, but Dr. Wiley says it is a matter of national necessity, and that if such a record were kept, it would not be long before the publicity accompanying its publication would reduce the size of the record and the trouble of keeping it.

Imperial Edict on Opium Question

A cablegram from Rev. E. W. Thwing, oriental secretary for the International Reform Bureau, who is now in Peking, says that an imperial edict has ordered the speedy suppression of this traffic, which is now protected by a treaty between China and Great Britain. The message reads, "Special imperial edict commands the speedy suppression of the opium monster. The petition to the English King (asking his consent to the abrogation of the treaty) bears 20,000 names. The movement is spreading."

The treaty which opium enemies wish China to abrogate, was made at the conference of the powers on the opium question, at Shanghai in September, 1909. It provides for a gradual diminution of the traffic in smoking opium, a graduation which is to extend over a period of seven years. China announced some time ago that she was willing to shorten the time, and the question, if it is not settled in the meantime, will be brought up at the conference of the powers to be held on the opium and cocaine question at The Hague, in May of this year.

Representative Lively of Texas, a member elected to succeed Gordon Russell when the latter was appointed a United States judge, has introduced a bill which he declares will make local option and prohibition laws effective. Mr. Lively's bill requires written application for a tax to be sworn to in person by the applicant, and to contain the affirmative statement that the retail liquor business is not prohibited by the state or local law at the place designated by the applicant. It further provides that internal revenue collectors shall not receive the special tax, and shall not issue any receipt, license, or other authority permitting any one to engage in the business of manufacturing or selling distilled or fermented liquors in any locality if such business is prohibited by state or local laws.

Government Broadly Interprets "Trusteeship" of Indians

The annual report of the Indian Commissioner Valentine, made public this week, declares that through the efforts of its educational farming, and employment branches the bureau has been well rewarded in its efforts to make the Indian a competent citizen of the United States. As a result of the increased appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians the report says, "unusually extensive operations were conducted covering practically every state in the Union in which Indians reside." "The government no longer looks upon its duty to the Indian as merely involving an honest accounting for its trusteeship of Indian lands and funds. It considers the trusteeship of this property as the means of bringing the Indian to a position of self-reliance and independence, where he may be able to accept the opportunities and responsibilities of American citizenship."

Enforcement of Pure Food Law

Inspectors of the Agricultural Department, in conjunction with the District Attorney's office, have commenced a crusade in the interest of the Pure Food law in the District of Columbia. The inspection is to be a thorough one in every way. Washington bakeries will undergo the most complete and rigid inspection in the history of the Department. The inspectors will enter when least expected and will visit the shops when cakes and pastry are being prepared; they will go through the buildings from cellar to garret in their search for desiccated eggs. Up to this time, one hundred cans of "frozen" eggs, found to be partly decomposed, have been confiscated. This shipment was intended for one of the largest baking companies of this city; experts of the Agricultural Department have made previous tests, and report desiccated eggs to be unfit for human consumption. Hundreds of gallons of decayed catsup have been emptied into the city sewers. Several barrels of oysters contaminated by sewage, were seized and destroyed. The crusade will extend to the drug stores, as it is claimed that in many instances drugs are either misbranded and useless for the purposes for which they are sold, or made of ingredients which are actually harmful; two hundred and twenty boxes of alleged fake "nerve tonic" have been seized in one of the city's leading drug stores. Restaurants and eating places, too, are being looked after by Federal authorities and orders given to "clean up." Kitchens and kitchen utensils have had a long-needed going over, and it seems as if patrons of these places would be in a measure protected. We wonder when a thorough and rigid inspection will be made here in the Capital City of the Nation, of barrooms, and the conditions of rooms back of them and above them, and when adulterated liquors will be emptied into the sewers of the city. Speed the day!

The National Liquor League has been in session in this city during the past week and before adjournment voted to hold its next annual convention in Washington next year. Hugh Harvey of this city has entered upon his duties as congressional representative for the National Liquor League of the United States. The convention ended yesterday with a luncheon given to the delegates by the local dealers. The members are staying over, however, as "there is much legislation to discuss with members of Congress."

Mrs. Taft Present at Standard Oil Hearing

It is not often two such legal giants confront each other, even before the Supreme Court of the United States, as came together this week in the suit of the government for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Attorney General Wickersham making the final argument for the Government, and John G. Johnson, one of the greatest leaders of the American bar, making the closing plea for the Standard Oil Company. For the first time in the history of the Supreme Court, the wife of the President of the United States sat within the bar of that history-making tribunal during the progress of a trial. With a party of friends, Mrs. Taft appeared in the court room as the lawyers were about to begin their closing arguments. They were escorted to a seat within the bar, where they could miss no point in the display of forensic oratory.

Yesterday the Senate approved a bill framed by the commissioners toward keeping children off the streets late at night. This bill does not go as far as we desire, the text of the Curfew bill covering the ground completely. There is to be a meeting of the committee of "One Hundred" this evening to plan for the passage of the Curfew bill.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE

MRS. MARY P. BANG, Nashville, Tenn.

It seems that the disgrace and humiliation which have been heaped upon Tennessee during the past two years, making her name a byword and a hissing in all enlightened communities by reason of the high-handed acts of lawlessness on the part of high officials of the state, are to be further continued.

The Fifty-seventh General Assembly, which should have convened on January 2, is not yet in existence as an organized body. The Senate, composed of eighteen regular Democrats and fifteen fusionists, met at the appointed time, organized and elected Hon. Nat Baxter as ("regular") Speaker.

The House, composed of fifty-three fusionists and forty-six regular Democrats, met with only sixty-three members present, thirty-seven of the regulars refusing to be sworn in or even to be present, unless the fusionists would agree not to contest the election of several of their number.

As a quorum was not present, adjournment was had until the next day, when the same conditions obtained, whereupon it was decided, a majority being present, to organize. This was done and Hon. A. M. Leech, independent Democrat, was elected Speaker. The other officers of the House were also elected. No business could be transacted, however, as there was not a quorum present.

The Senate refuses to recognize the House, will receive no communication from it and threatens, unless organization is effected within the next few days, to adjourn until the first Monday in September.

It is alleged that Governor Patterson, who for so long has been the disturbing factor in Tennessee politics, is advising the regulars to stand pat and listen to no compromise. They are hoping, by some hook or crook known only to politicians, to get control of the House, which would insure the repeal or modification of our temperance laws. Failing in this, it seems, they are determined that there shall be no legislative session this year and Mr. Hooper will be prevented from taking his seat as Governor. If this is done the climax of disgrace for Tennessee will have been reached.

There is no reasonable doubt but that the liquor interests are at the back of all this. A letter from a brewer in Chattanooga to a brewer in Memphis, the authenticity of which has never been denied, shows that $2,500 was to be paid to a Republican member from East Tennessee, who was to control one or more others in the House, in order to bring about the organization of that body by the regulars, and that an additional $10,000 was to be forthcoming provided these gentlemen would stand pat for the repeal of the prohibition laws.

The fusionists have finally declared that they will not treat with the filibustering regulars at all, except upon the floor of the House after they have taken the oath of office and so have become members of that body. The regulars declare that they will never take their seats until the fusionists give them the assurance that there shall be no contests over the election of several of their number—and so it goes.

Sensible, thoughtful people, whatever their politics may be, are thoroughly disgusted with these tactics of the filibustering minority and the press generally is denouncing their action in strongest terms.

NOTABLE COURT DECISION

The Ohio Supreme Court Decides Against the Brewers

The last hope of the Ohio brewers that they may be in a class by themselves and that while others may be compelled to obey the laws of the state they are immune, is dissipated. By a recent decision of the Supreme court of Ohio, a brewer or distiller has not the right under the Rose law to sell liquor in wholesale quantities direct from the manufactory and deliver it to private residences in dry territory. This decision was written by Judge Price and was concurred in by all except one of the judges of the court. The Ohio edition of *The American Issue*, in commenting on the situation, says:

The case which reached the court and on which the decision is based was clear-cut and there was no controversy over facts. The Tuscarawas county brewer, who carried the case up to the Supreme court after being defeated in the lower courts, not only admitted the sales in dry territory but frankly said they were made under his orders. The sale on which the suit was based consisted of two dozen bottles of beer, aggregating more than one gallon.

The brewer testified that sales were made at the brewery after the county voted dry the same as before and insisted that he had such right regardless of the result of the vote of the people. The violation of the law was open and with a view, so claimed by attorneys of the brewer, to having a contest in the courts. The brewer, through his lawyers, asserted he had the right in a dry county not only to manufacture beer but to sell it at his brewery in quantities of a gallon or more, but denied he should be assessed the Aikin tax.

Referring to this claim of the brewers, the Supreme court says:

Saloons and other places where beer is retailed in any quantity whatsoever must close but the manufacturer may, like the brook, "go on forever" if he does not condescend to sell in quantities less than one gallon. The fountainhead may flow a gallon or larger measures and the thirsty may flock thither and buy, drink and take away for beverage purposes, so they buy in gallon or larger quantities, thus giving the manufacturer a monopoly of the business and that, too, free of the tax which the state imposes on the saloon or other retailer. The manufacturer, the brewer in this case, becomes a person of most exalted privilege.

COLORADO NEWS

The annual legislative breakfast given by the Central W. C. T. U. of Denver, was a social and intellectual feast enjoyed by one hundred and twenty-five guests who gathered around beautifully decorated tables. The president, Mrs. R. K. Byles, was a gracious toast-mistress and Mrs. Esther Cherry furnished delightful music. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker responded to a toast regarding *The Ladies' Home Journal* and its editor, and showed the continual unfairness to women exhibited by this periodical. Condemnation of its methods and the idea that the women should drop the Journal from their lists of magazines were cheered to the echo. There were other speakers and topics. Miss Gail Laughlin presented "Social Health," Mrs. Ida P. Vaughan, "The Film that Justifies," Dr. Maude M. Sanders, "The Mormon Menace," Mrs. Katherine Williamson, "Seven Labor Legislative Measures Endorsed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs," Mrs. Mabel C. Costigan, "Legislation Desired by the Children's Judge," Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, "The Game of Hide-and-go-Seek, or the Search and Seizure Bill."

The Eighth district (Denver), held an all-day temperance prayer meeting on January 6, when definite topics were considered, a prominent minister, educator and physician, as well as leading white ribboners, helping to make the program profitable and encouraging.

The North End W. C. T. U., Colorado Springs, with its 350 active members, is the largest in the state. It observed New Year's Day with "open house" at the home of its president.

Medal Contestants Photographed at Baltimore Convention

Among those pictured here are the National superintendent of Medal Contest work, Mrs. A. E. Carman, and four state superintendents of the same department, namely, Mrs. Florence Loomis of Kentucky, Miss H. Frances Jones of Pennsylvania, Miss Florence Hammond of Maryland, and Mrs. Lula Walker of New York. The state presidents are well represented by Mrs. Frances B. Heald of Nebraska, winner of a gold medal in mid-ocean on the trip to the Glasgow Convention. Among the other contestants are Mrs. L. Belle Goodman and Mrs. Etta Root Edwards of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary E. Cheney of Massachusetts, state officers. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendents, are also in the group. Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Edwards are two of the three winners of matrons' grand diamond medals.

A TRANSFORMATION

(From the experience of a local Medal Contest worker)

Three years ago, in the first contest held in a certain town, a little girl took part. She did not speak very well, but was encouraged to continue. At the next contest her older brother was induced to speak and showed considerable ability. The home life of the children was very unpleasant, neither father nor mother taking any interest in it. Dirt and disorder were everywhere visible. The six children in the family did not attend school or Sunday school regularly. The contest work in which the boy and girl participated aroused the interest of the parents and eventually led them to see their neglect of duty. The children have developed into fine young people, all of them being identified with the church and Sunday school. The father and mother united with the church, and the mother joined the W. C. T. U. A short time ago the family moved to another neighborhood, and the mother was elected president of the local union.

HOW CONTESTS HELP THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

A Life Story

Until I entered the Medal Contest work three years ago, I had given little thought to the subject of total abstinence. Although we were far from being well off in this world's goods, beer was on our dining table and wine on our sideboard every day of the year. My father and elder brothers regarded these drinks as a necessity and used them too freely for their own good. The habit of indulgence in them was growing, and it made them irritable and fault-finding in the home. Father was a bartender in a saloon, and also a partner in the business, in which he had a small amount of capital invested. While my mother was not at all pleased with my father's business, nor the practice of having beer upon our table, being of a submissive temperament she said little against it previous to my entering the contests.

I must confess that a desire for a gold medal like the one a schoolmate was wearing was the thing which first attracted me to engage in a contest. I was informed by the lady who instructed contestants that I must first compete for and win a silver medal before I could hope to possess the coveted one of gold. I therefore took the book proffered me and selected from it a piece entitled, "Is Beer a Temperance Drink?" It set me and all our household to thinking pretty seriously. At first my father and the boys were displeased and would not attend the contests. My mother, however, went with me each time, and often when she was listening to me recite at home, my father or some of my brothers would happen in and thus be forced to listen.

I did not win on the first or the second trial, but it was a very proud and happy boy who, at the third contest, received the medal. My next step was to commit to memory another speech, to be used a month later, in a competition for the gold medal.

By the time I had won my third medal—the grand gold—my family, who were now regular attendants at the contests, had all signed the pledge and had become and still continue to be total abstainers. The mass of testimony against intoxicating drinks given at these contests opened their eyes and led them to choose the safe path of total abstinence. My father is now engaged in a respectable and remunerative business; my mother is a happy woman and my brothers' feet are turned from the pitfalls which await the drinking man. All this has been brought about by the medal contest. All honor to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for this department of their great organization.

A FIELD WORKER'S VIEW

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

In this age of activity and organized effort among our young people, when hundreds are seeking opportunities by which they may better cultivate their gifts and talents, it is the highest privilege of white ribboners to try to arouse, develop and appropriate the large amount of latent talent, that it may be utilized for humanity's cause and for a better citizenship. The constant complaint that we lack leaders should no longer be heard, and will not be if the young people are appealed to in the right way, and this can be done through no other channel more successfully than that furnished by the Medal Contest department.

Certainly the grasp of thought, culture of voice, grace of movement, gifts in the art of elocution and music, can more fully be enlisted when backed up with a noble purpose.

The world is not slow to see such opportunities and means are rapidly being increased by which to enlist the talents of the young for mere worldly pleasures and amusements, which oftentimes are devoid of any high purpose to better humanity or to help establish temperance principles.

The training given for a medal contest is but a school for higher morals in life, and it helps to bring out all the finer points of character and multiply the forces for good among our young people, who are always eager to help if appealed to along the line of their gifts or talents.

The Medal Contest department is not only a system through which prohibition sentiment is created, but is a character-molder, a talent-developer and a heart-renewer for the highest ideals.

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COLORADO AND THE CRUISER

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

Californians naturally love the musical sound of a Spanish word and the name "Colorado" is vibrant with life and light. It means red, and glowing and warm were the letters from the state telling us of the cruiser, "Colorado" and of the love of the white ribboners for the boys who were to spend the holiday week on the waters of the broad bay of San Francisco—love evidenced by the making of the comfort-bags, concerning which Mrs. Hawley has written so interestingly in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. Hungerford, had notified us of the starting of the six boxes, and on Friday, December 30, word was received: "Freight arrived. Cruiser will sail Sunday." Business hours for all but the wires were over—they responded gaily! In half an hour the telephone had done duty between Alameda, Oakland, and San Francisco, the telegraph had summoned Mrs. Harbaugh from Sacramento (for a Colorado woman must be on hand) and a special launch had taken a telegram to Captain Gill of the "Colorado." A few hours later came his reply, "The cruiser will not sail until Tuesday. Arrangements will be made for reception Monday afternoon." In the ample time before the event would take place, everything was done to make the occasion a success. An afternoon function of the city W. C. T. U. furnished an opportunity to extend invitations, special delivery letters were sent to Mrs. Dorr and others to be with us (and accomplished their purpose in bringing them to San Francisco) and Sunday was devoted to rest.

Monday presented itself, bright and beautiful—a day beyond compare, as only a winter day in California can be. I wish every one who had anything to do with the comfort bags might have been present. The women gathered, about seventy strong, and here and there could be seen men wearing the white ribbon. In the party were several former residents of Colorado. One gentleman, Mr. Harbaugh by name, and two small boys, came all the way from Sacramento to see the goodly sight! A launch from the cruiser conveyed us to it by successive trips. There was exhilaration in the swift sail of the launch on the shining surface of the bay, but the great ship, lying motionless, was imposing and impressive. It represented a goodly town, in itself, with its nine hundred young men, each one from a distant home. As we looked at their smiling faces, we realized that they felt the good-will, the Christmas spirit, the touch of home and mother in all that was done for them.

Captain Gill was most gracious and courteous, doing everything possible to make the occasion a pleasant one. At a signal of the bugle the men lined up in naval order on the great quarter deck coming, seemingly, from everywhere. Our women took positions opposite, making a good background for the Colorado comrade, Mrs. Harbaugh, whom Captain Gill presently introduced in a telling little speech. In behalf of the women of her home state Mrs. Harbaugh told the men of the loving interest which prompted the giving of the comfort bags, of the personal sympathy and loving kindness packed in with their contents, and of the hopes of Colorado that the cruiser and its men would always be an honor to the state and to the country. Then followed the presentation of the gifts and no one who saw the recipients as they filed back to their quarters could doubt their pleasure.

We all took advantage of an invitation to inspect the ship and as we went along, at every turn we observed the boys reading the letters found in the bags. They seemed to go straight to the heart of the men reading them. Some, of practical bent, were already darning socks, or mending garments, with the conveniences just acquired.

At the elegant repast served later, the table glowed and gleamed with the gold and silver services of the "Colorado" and California flowers added their charm.

After a day of peculiar pleasure, we were taken by the fairy launch back to the wharves of the city. To the white ribboners of Colorado are extended the sincere thanks of their California sisters who participated in this good and profitable time.

THE YEAR'S RECORD FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

There has been no blare of trumpets in the United States over the achievements of suffragists during the year, 1910. But everywhere there has been exercised a persistent, consistent endeavor, based on steadfastness of moral and mental purpose, which has evoked commendation even among those bitterly opposed to the principles of political equality, for which the serious-minded women of the land are striving.

While the campaigns of suffrage agitation and education have invaded all sections, there have been four special centrifugal centers of activity—the legislative campaigns in the states of Washington, Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

The friends of suffrage have not been able for years to secure the submission of a woman suffrage amendment by any state legislature; but this year, there have been four such amendments, two by initiative and two by legislatures. National workers were enlisted and funds were sent from all parts of the country to meet the necessary expenses of these memorable campaigns. Miss Kate Gordon and Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, in Oklahoma; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, in South Dakota; and Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, in Washington, were among the vigorous national campaigners who took part.

In Oklahoma, and in Oregon, the collecting of the necessary signatures to the initiative petition was a large part of the work. That was a remarkable achievement of the Oklahoma workers who filed with the Secretary of State an initiative petition of nearly 40,000 names, about 5,000 more than required by law. In Oregon, over 35,000 votes in favor of woman suffrage were cast at the polls. In South Dakota, the woman's suffrage amendment was endorsed by both the Methodist and Baptist assemblies; by the Presbyterian Missionary Society and other conservative bodies. Several institutes, the Conservation congress, the Prohibition party and the Socialists all declared in favor of it. President Roosevelt sent a letter to the state president in regard to the South Dakota campaign, saying: "I have always been a believer in woman suffrage. I am even more interested in every movement for the real advancement of women than in similar movements for men."

While the amendment was lost in the three states named, the workers are not discouraged. They realize that there is nothing so educational as a suffrage campaign, for "the whole state becomes a debating society, and the discussions, in the long run, are sure to profit the right side." In addition, the airing of the subject wins new converts. In all three states, the 1910 amendment campaigns have proved a wonderful means of education, and much favorable sentiment has been developed.

"Weak-kneed suffragists have been made strong," declares an Oklahoma

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER V

[SYNOPSIS: Four young men, Neal, Julian, Henry and Horace Laurence have been summoned to the deathbed of their grandfather, a man of exemplary Christian character and noted for his benefactions. After the funeral they listen to the will of the old gentleman, read by the family lawyer, in which it is revealed that a fine farm is bequeathed to each of the four with the one condition that they shall make the best possible use of their legacy, and at the end of the year bring to the lawyer an account of the work accomplished. To the one who, in the judgment of the lawyer, has made the best use of his possessions, will be given an additional legacy. The grandfather also states that there is hidden on the land a fortune which should belong to the one who finds it. The character of the four young men is shown by their attitude toward the grandfather's gift. Neal, who has grown up in the home of the old man, decides to develop his farm in accordance with his wishes. Julian, a handsome young fellow, who has shown decided talent as an artist, plans to spend the summer depicting upon canvas the natural beauties of the region. Henry has been reared in a home of wealth, views with contempt any form of manual labor and looks down upon his cousin, Neal, and Aunt Elinore, whose guest he is. However, having lost his money through the failure of a bank, he announces that he will endeavor, with as little personal exertion as possible, to discover the hidden fortune upon his land. Horace, the fourth legatee, is the offspring of a dissipated son of Grandfather Laurence. Although handicapped by his father's habits, poverty and ill-health, he has worked his way through college and achieved success as a lawyer. His hardships have made him morose and bitter but under the kindly influence of Aunt Elinore, Neal's mother, the gentler side of his character is developing. By accident he has discovered oil upon his land and sends to New York for Dan Gallagher, a reformed drunkard, who is an oil expert and a protege of Horace's.]

Disconsolately Julian and Henry Laurence returned to Grafton. "It is strange how things have happened," muttered Henry, sullenly, as the train neared Grafton. "To think that I shall be forced to live in this hole for twelve months! If grandfather had planned for our undoing, he could scarcely have had things more to his liking. If the land were in my name, I would mortgage it, but we do not even get the deeds until the year is over. We can not beg, borrow or steal. All we may do is—work. The old gentleman was surely sharp enough!"

"I wouldn't be surprised if the plan would prove to be the best for us after all," said Julian meditatively, running his long, white fingers through his tousled locks. "My teacher at college told me a long while ago that the only thing which stood between me and success, as an artist, was my money. I've shipped my traps down there; mean to set up a studio in that little log cabin on my place. The surroundings are like fairyland when it comes to scenery. I expect to transfer their perfection to canvas right away. Aunt Elinore said grandfather had made provision for us to stay there during the time of probation. I suppose you might call it that. Our expenses will be less than nothing. And, say, Henry, did you ever taste such biscuits as Aunt Elinore makes? The chicken and tea cakes—they actually melt in your mouth. Aunt Elinore is a fine woman and I think it is good of her to take so much trouble for a lot of heathen, who are, you might say, nothing to her."

"She's good enough of the kind. So is Neal," yawned Henry, placing one shapely white hand over his mouth, "but they're both as verdant as the country from which they sprung. Neal wears overalls and does farm work; Aunt Elinore milks, churns and works in the garden—such looking hands I never saw." Henry shrugged his shoulders and turned to Julian for sympathy. He was surprised to see that his cousin's indifference had vanished. Scorn flashed from the blue eyes.

"I have been just as snobbish as you have, Henry," he snapped, "and I presume I have been accustomed to living just as well, but there is one thing which I have never learned to do and do not intend to learn. That is, to ridicule people of worth because they live differently from myself. Neal and Aunt Elinore are honest, reliable, good and true. They already have accomplished more in the world than you and I will ever do—probably. They have borne with us and will continue to do so for an indefinite time, simply because we are Laurences. Our staying at the farmhouse will mean much extra work without a cent of pay and I intend to return the love which they have manifested and help them in any way I can.

"Another thing: Neal told me that your plot of land is splendid corn ground; that he was going to help you and teach you all the farmer's tricks. That will take time which he needs for his own work, but, apparently, he does not mind. What could be more unselfish than this offer? When do you expect to begin your new venture, Henry?"

"Tomorrow, though not in the way which you expect," said Henry slowly. "I never performed manual labor and I never intend to. The old gentleman plainly told us that there was a fortune hidden here. Tomorrow I shall begin to search for it."

"I'd hate to waste my time following such a senseless will-o-the-wisp," grunted Julian, as the train rolled into the station. "There's Neal!" Their cousin's smiling face greeted them from a carriage to which was harnessed a pair of spirited horses. Beside him sat an old man.

Julian and Henry returned Neal's greeting by a hearty hand-shake, but their eyes were upon the hills—the great, gray hills which, on every side, shut in the little town. Glimpses of bare rocks could be seen among the clumps of trees. Pines and cedars lifted high their lofty heads, and above the wealth of crimson and gold, were the mountain tops, stately and imposing. At the foot of the hills, on three sides of the town, a little river wandered in and out through the trees, and the white dwellings of the peaceful hamlet, with their wide porches and brilliant display of autumnal flowers, seemed to invite the traveler to rest awhile.

"Glad to see you back, Julian. How are you, Henry?" Neal inquired anxiously. "Not very well, I am afraid, for there are tired, worried lines on your faces. You have been away quite a while but you are returning in the loveliest part of the year. A few weeks in the hills will put you in ship-shape order. If you are ready now, we will go. Mother expected us home at six o'clock, but the train was a little late.

"I have had to have some help with the work this summer," he continued aside to the two young men who waited. "I haven't learned to manage very well as yet, so when this poor old man dropped in at our place, I asked him to stay. He was hungry and sick and was a wreck from a life spent in drinking liquor. He has never been used to hard work. Was a college professor—taught mineralogy in his younger days. He thinks this farm is a regular wonder. When I have no work for him, he goes about with a hammer and a microscope half the time. He says every day, 'Some time I'll make you glad that you took in a penniless stranger.' I told him that I was already glad. He has helped me considerably, and if he had not"—Neal paused—"I would be a mighty small fellow if I could not afford to help a brother in distress when it required so little effort."

"I should think Aunt Elinore would have more work than she could do, with so many extra boarders," began Julian solicitously.

Neal laughed. "It just seems that everything has worked for good," he said. "We had a party of Fresh Air children out to spend three weeks during August. A friend of mother's—a Mrs. Johnson, who lives in Richmond, wrote us how the poor little youngsters were suffering in the awful heat. That set us to thinking how thankful we should be for our blessings and we concluded, with Mr. Pickwick, that we 'wasn't truly thankful' unless we shared our blessings with some one else. Mother took fifty for a three weeks' stay and there were several big girls in the lot. When she explained how impossible it was to get help out here, Emma Southwick, an orphan, one of the sweetest young girls I ever saw, begged hard to stay, and mother kept her. She works as well as if she had been brought up on a farm. Professor Steele," Neal turned to the elderly, gray-bearded, spectacled man, who sat in the carriage, "here are my cousins of whom you have heard us speak, Julian and Henry Laurence." In a courtly before-the-war style, the old man bowed in recognition. "I am proud to meet you, gentlemen," he said.

"Now as to your baggage," began Neal. Julian colored and pulled his blonde mustache nervously. "I brought a whole carload of stuff down with me," he said, drawing his cousin aside. "The money all went to the bad, so I thought so long as I was obliged to stay down here anyhow, I would bring my traps and fix up a studio in that cabin on my place. It is a picturesque spot; I have a talent for painting and have decided that the only thing I can do will be to

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

CHERRIES AND CHICKENS

(A True Tale)

GERTRUDE STEVENS LEAVITT, Portland, Me.

"Now, Joe," said Grandmother, "Grandfather and I are going to drive to Eight Corners to church, and we are going to leave you to keep house. Don't play with fire, nor let in flies, nor make a great noise, but just get a good book out of the front room, and sit on the piazza and read. If you are a nice, quiet little boy, I'll make you some ice cream tomorrow."

"Yes, Grandmother," said Joe delightedly, "I'll be a real good boy and keep house like anything. Sometimes Mother lets Sister keep house but I never got a chance before, and I'd lôve to try it."

Joe's intentions were of the best and he fairly swelled with pride at being left in charge of the fine old country house. He obeyed his grandmother up to the point of getting a book and trying to read, but somehow o other he could not fasten his attention on the page before him, and at last he arose and began to wander through the big rooms and to peek into the corners of the delightful old dwelling.

Suddenly he paused before the door of the parlor closet.

"I wonder what Grandmother keeps in here," he said to himself, and forgetting that he should not open certain closet doors without permission, he suddenly peeped in at the shelves. Instantly his eyes were riveted on a glass decanter filled with cherry rum. Joe took it up and sniffed at it.

"Whew!" he said disgustedly, "What a horrid smell! I just guess Grandmother doesn't know it is there, for she is awfully fussy and wouldn't let such stuff stay a minute if she knew it. I'm going to throw it out, so there"—and the little boy seized the decanter and ran to the dooryard.

Joe could never tell just why the sight of Grandmother's White Leghorn hens should make him pause, but something seemed to say to him, "Feed the hens, Joe, feed the hens." Almost immediately he emptied the contents of the decanter on the grass in view of the snowy chickens.

The hens scrambled over each other to pick up the cherries, and soon a strange thing happened. They began to caper about in the queerest way. One danced about like mad, another flopped to the ground and lay there as if she were dead, a third flew up in the air as if she were trying to reach the sky, and still another fell to the ground and lay gasping. The white rooster crowed lustily at first, and then tried to do it again, but only succeeded in making a noise that sounded like a squeal. The frenzied hens took up the chorus and squawked in such a funny way that little Joe laughed loud and long.

But after a while the boy became frightened, for the hens continued to act strangely. He thought it best to try to put them on their roosts. One by one he placed them in position, only to see them tumble off, lie still for a minute, and then again begin their antics.

Joe was very glad to hear his grandparents drive up the road, although he had some doubts as to what they would say to his part in the condition of affairs.

"Mercy me! What ails my hens?" cried Grandmother as she saw what was going on. "I've kept hens for thirty years, and I never saw such performances as these—never! Joe, what on earth have you been doing to them?"

Joe felt tempted to say he had done nothing, but he was an honest lad, and glancing timidly at Grandfather who was looking at him sternly, he said frankly: "I guess I'm to blame, for I gave them that horrid smelling stuff I found in the parlor closet and I s'pose it made 'em sick."

"That horrid smelling stuff? What do you mean?" Then Grandmother spied the empty decanter lying on the grass and at once guessed the cause of the happening.

"Joe," she cried, "do you mean that you gave that *old cherry rum* to the hens? Why, they're drunk, they surely are, and as likely as not the stuff will kill most of them."

Grandmother proved a pretty good prophet, for before long half of the hens were dead and it was some time before the rest recovered from their debauch.

Joe did not get the punishment he expected and which his grandmother thought he richly deserved, for when his mother came to take him home, she had a long talk with Grandmother and at last made her see that she should not have left about in her house anything which was so bad in its effects. She scolded Joe for prowling into things, and told him that the next time he was left to keep house he must do it in a more trusty way, and Joe willingly promised. He promised something else, too, and although this all happened long years ago, his mother keeps among her most prized possessions a little piece of paper, on which in clumsy, childish letters and with spelling suited to his age, Joe had written these words:

"I Promis that while I live I will nevver tuch nor drink cherry Rum nor ennything whitch makes hens akt so dredful silly for it mite make me akt so to. Joe Dalton."

And Joe kept his pledge.

SING A SONG OF WHISKY

Sing a song of whisky,
A pocket without pence;
A purse that's always empty,
A head that has no sense.

Four-and-twenty jail birds
Under lock and key,
Curse the drink that cost them
The birthright of the free.

When their cells are opened,
Drinking more and more:
A drunkard's life behind them,
A drunkard's life before.

The Brewer in his countinghouse
Is counting out his money;
The Bar-man in his parlor
Is eating others' honey.

While starving little children,
And women lean and poor,
In rags and broken-hearted,
Beg from door to door.

Sing a song of whisky—
Sound it all the time;
The horrid song of whisky—
Sorrow, sin, and crime.

—Everybody's.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Our W. C. T. U. comrades on the Pacific Coast desire it to be understood that printed matter sent to the coast not prepaid, costs them twice as much as when it is prepaid. It is cheaper to *send printed matter by mail at eight cents a pound than to send it by express.* Kindly bear this in mind so that state presidents and National superintendents living on the Pacific Coast may not have to use their appropriations to pay unnecessary expressage.

Two Red Letter Days, UNION SIGNAL Day, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens' birthday, March 1, and Prohibition Rally Day, Neal Dow's birthday, March 20, are to receive special mention in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The issue of February 2 will provide interesting program material for meetings held March 1, and THE UNION SIGNAL of February 23, is to be filled with prohibition news, state and national. See the special rates given in the Circulation department of this issue.

The Lincoln leaflet advertised on another page of this issue gives facts that will be useful in the February program of the W. C. T. U., or at any other time when it is desired to bring the total abstinence principles of Mr. Lincoln before the people. It is an excellent leaflet to distribute.

Price of 10 or less, each 2 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

What North Carolina's Governor Has to Say

With no uncertain sound, Governor Kitchin of North Carolina, in his annual address to the Legislature, gives expression to his opinion of state-wide prohibition as seen in his own state during the past two years. Referring to its splendid record, he says:

"Business has experienced an increase rather than a decrease in prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences by the abolition of the saloon from the state."

Now That We Are Voters

The White Ribbon Bulletin of Washington offers a bit of very wise advice to the women who have recently been granted suffrage, to the effect that they study carefully all questions of public interest and prepare themselves to vote intelligently and wisely, not accepting the dictum of any party or any man. While this counsel is especially pertinent to our sisters in the suffrage states, it may well be borne in mind by all of us, as the intelligence gained thereby will add immeasurably to our indirect influence on legislation.

Thousands of Travelers Are Total Abstainers

The steward of a certain German steamship, having laid in a large supply of beer, whisky and wines, was much distressed over the temperate habits of his patrons. Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, recently made an extensive trip abroad with 650 fellow Americans. Among them were representatives of nearly every state, nearly every trade, business and profession and they were the people who surprised the steward. Two hundred and eighty of the passengers drank only cold water and it was a rare thing to see a bottle of wine or beer on the table, and whisky did not make its appearance, so says Dr. Clark in *Leslie's Weekly*. It should be noted, too, that among all the passengers there were only five clergymen.

How much better the distress of the steward than the distresses attendant upon the use of alcoholic drinks. Pocketbook distress is trivial in comparison with the distressing ailments which destroy even moderate drinkers. It is refreshing and encouraging to have this good report of so large a company of Americans. People who travel abroad often drink beer, supposing it dangerous to drink the water, but thousands of other travelers testify that their constant use of water everywhere brought no bad results.

Texas Is Moving For State-Wide Prohibition

A State-Wide Prohibition Campaign Committee for Texas was organized at Fort Worth, December 8. Various organizations are forming into line for a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. Foremost in aggressive work is the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which, so largely, has made the sentiment for constitutional prohibition.

The Public School Teachers' Association in session during the holidays, adopted without discussion and without a single dissenting voice, strong resolutions aligning the teachers of Texas with the movement.

A large number of leading negroes, educators, preachers and business men were in Galveston lately in attendance on the Texas Negro Teachers' Association. That body also strongly indorsed the movement to banish saloons from the state.

Immediately after the adjournment of this Teachers' Association a mass meeting was held in which the Texas Negro State-Wide Prohibition Association was formed. This will act in harmony with the State-Wide Campaign Committee.

No more significant co-operative movement has ever been made in Texas than the present one, though for several years there has been maintained by the W. C. T. U. and other organizations a steady and aggressive campaign for state-wide prohibition with splendid speakers in the field.

The larger part of Texas is prohibition territory, and it is believed that within a short time she will be constitutionally free from the liquor traffic. It is a battle of life or death, with money on one side and principle on the other and principle must and will be piled mountain high and will win.

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION

As we go to press it looks as if the members of the Tennessee Legislature who stand for good government would soon triumph over the political trickery of the liquor tribe, so vividly described in this issue by our correspondent from Nashville. The inauguration of Governor Hooper, the supporter of prohibition, is confidently expected.

The leading liquor papers comment with feeling upon the introduction in Congress by Representative Miller of Kansas, of a bill to "thrust" prohibition upon the territory of Hawaii.

The temperance forces of Illinois are rejoicing over the fact that for the first time in twelve years there has been elected to the Speakership of the House of Representatives a man of strong, Christian character and temperance principles, and one who is in favor of the county option measure which is to be brought before the present Legislature.

AN APPRECIATION

BISHOP W. F. MALLALIEU, Boston, Mass.

The books of God and the ages of eternity will show the results of the blessed work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In this world, turn wherever we may, the outcome of the sacrificing, faithful work, and the ceaseless prayers of the good women of this organization have been, and will continue to be, the source of boundless blessings to the human family.

The history of the union from its origin to the present hour, has been one of wonderful visions and magnificent achievements. In its brief career it has encircled the globe, and wherever it has gone, it has been a benediction and a mighty force for the uplift of humanity.

At the same time, its beneficent work has but just commenced. It must go on, and on, and on, until the last legalized form of traffic for the beverage use of intoxicants shall be done away; until the rum business is relegated to the place where it belongs with piracy, highway robbery, and cold-blooded and deliberate murder. Surely God's good angels watch over the work of the faithful women who toil to prevent the breaking of sorrowing hearts, and the wrecking of Christian homes, and the waste and ruin and death resulting from the use of drink.

Special words of commendation are due to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for its influential endeavors and the effective execution of its plans for the much and long needed reform in the celebration of our nation's birthday. We have developed the custom of celebrating it as though we were a nation of heathen barbarians and brutal savages.

I thank God and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the public mind and conscience have been aroused, and now from one end of the land to the other, in cities, and towns and villages, more and more we are learning to observe the Fourth of July in a decent, patriotic and rational manner.

Surely all good people, of every name and creed, ought to approve the work and ways of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and most faithfully and vigorously and persistently coöperate until final and universal victory is won.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Lucy A. Barrett, Port Byron, Ill., a charter member of the local union and a subscriber of The Union Signal from the time of its first publication.

Mrs. Alma Onyon, North Harvey, Ill., an earnest and loyal white ribboner.

Mrs. Nellie M. F. Winch, Fitchburg, Mass., for many years treasurer of and active worker in the local union.

Mrs. Lucy Sweet, Attleboro, Mass., one of the oldest and best beloved members in the state.

Mrs. Laura Sellards, Deerfield, Mich., a member and earnest worker of the local union.

A great sorrow has fallen upon the South Dakota W. C. T. U. in the homegoing of its beloved comrade, Mrs. P. E. Johnson of Highmore, the mother of the Attorney General. Mrs. Johnson was a woman of fine education and splendid character. She has been a very prominent and efficient worker in our organization for a quarter of a century and fell at her post at Pierre, as one of the legislative committee, with the state president, Mrs. Simmons.

A DESERVED HONOR

Helen Farnsworth Mears, the sculptor who designed the statue of Frances E. Willard which stands in Statuary Hall at Washington, has recently won the commission for a colossal figure which is to surmount the dome of the new Capitol at Madison, Wis. This figure is to be of bronze, sixteen feet high, and will represent a woman in Greek draperies. Miss Mears was one of the favorite pupils of Augustus St. Gaudens.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEDAL CONTESTS

All-the-Year-Round Plan

The plan proposed by Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent of the Medal Contest department for special contests to be held on February seventeenth has been enlarged. (See her official statement on page 10.)

It is to be an all-the-year-round-contest plan, retaining its Memorial Organizing Fund feature. A special Frances E. Willard medal has been prepared by Mrs. Carman and she will soon issue a new volume of recitations taken wholly from Miss Willard's writings and addresses. The Frances E. Willard medal contests can be given at any time during the year.

This extension of the original plan has been made to avoid confusion with the plan of the National W. C. T. U. for commemorative meetings on or near the seventeenth of February when it is desired that each local union shall hold a public meeting.

As the new Contest book with suggested program is not yet ready, those desiring to arrange at once for contests should write to Mrs. A. E. Carman, for medals and for Contest books containing the selections heretofore used.

The town of Canton, N. C., is to be congratulated upon having as its chief executive a man who knows how to enforce the law. He has turned over to the prohibition citizens the control of the city and has cited a number of ministers and laymen to appear before him and be sworn in as special policemen, in order to demonstrate that the prohibition law can in every particular be effectively enforced.

THE OPIUM QUESTION

The hearts of all Christendom have been stirred by the appeals which have come from China asking that influence be brought to bear upon the English Government to abrogate the treaty which makes it impossible for China to immediately prohibit the importation of opium. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America in response to this appeal, has sent to the Government of Great Britain, the following:

"Believing that the growth and manufacture of opium in India for export to China, enforced by an appeal to treaties, is morally indefensible, we appeal to the government of Great Britain on behalf of 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America to free China immediately from opium treaties."

"THE SECOND CHANCE"

"The Second Chance," a book written by Nellie L. McClung, author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny" (Publisher Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, price $1.25) is entertaining and interesting and yet contains, without cant, the finest lessons on temperance lines.

The heroine, Pearl Watson, is the same brave, heroic little thirteen-year-old soul that the author's earlier book depicts. She is a mother to the seven younger brothers and one sister, is really the motive power of the family. A strong, persuasive and convincing little character, Pearl's philosophy is keen, practical and full of inspiration.

One follows the fortunes of the Watson family with the keenest interest, gives sympathy to poor Libby Anne Cavers, the daughter of the drunkard Bill, and enjoys a love story as it proceeds.

"The Second Chance" is pre-eminently a book for the home; it will interest the grown-up reader and delight the child. It is just the book for a W. C. T. U. library, just the one to recommend to young people, for without apparent intention, it carries its lesson. In one of its chapters the book describes a W. C. T. U. medal contest, in which Pearl took part and won the medal.

(Mrs.) Minnie B. Horning,
National Press Superintendent.

The drunkards' wives and children of this country need the necessities and comforts which are burned up in the saloon every year. Their comforts lie on the counters of the stores and the groceries; their bread lies rotting in the great warehouses of this country, while the twelve hundred millions that ought to command these comforts pour down into the saloon hole and the drunkards' families cry for bread.

Watch the advertising pages of The Union Signal for statements about the literature. The campaign leaflets are in great demand. The literature in the stock room makes a splendid showing. New leaflets are being prepared and the best ones of the old stock revised. Send a postage stamp to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, for a sample of any leaflet desired. Literature from the superintendents is being received. Copies of the special page advertising literature (16) can be obtained for circulation free, except for postage. We shall use copies of this page until the catalogue is ready.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE.
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER.
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

The work of the past year has been the best ever reported by your superintendent. We know all connected with the department are rejoicing over the successes.

The new beautiful, hand-engraved medals are ready to be sent out and will be furnished to state superintendents as soon as they have disposed of those on hand. Contestants will probably prefer to complete the series of medals already begun and can readily secure them. The material for the new reciter, Number 16, is in the printer's hands. The superintendents will be supplied as soon as it is ready and notification will be given through THE UNION SIGNAL.

We have obtained permission from the publishers of "Black Rock" to select from it the most effective selections for our work. At present they will appear in pamphlet form, price 10 cents, and will be included in the next edition of Number 16. Instructions as to the conducting of this contest will be included. In order to get as clear a conception of the book as possible, we advise contestants to read it in its entirety. You can obtain a copy from your National superintendent for 25 cents. This is especially fine for a local option, or a state-wide prohibition campaign, or for county institute and general use. We expect soon to have a compilation from "The Second Chance" (see review in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL). Later in the season we shall present another plan that will especially interest all contest workers and the members of the organization generally.

So many interesting incidents have occurred in the work of this department, that I am asking those who can write true and effective articles or stories to send them to me.

I desire to call especial attention to the offer for the young people. To encourage interest in this department I have offered as a Y. P. B. prize (see paragraph below) a beautiful cameo pin which was purchased in Naples by the National superintendent of Medal Contest work. It is hoped that there will be active competition for this pin by the Y. P. B. secretaries of the different states. A prize is also offered for the best essay written by the pupils of the public school on any subject listed in our leaflet, or on any line of W. C. T. U. work. Because of the expense involved many of the local workers prefer medals. Medals only can be reported by the state superintendent.

The following is a list of prizes that will be awarded the present year for excellency in special lines of Medal Contest work:

First, the National banner will be given to the state reporting the greatest increase in number and grade of contests over the preceding year.

Second, to the state superintendent who reports the largest number of contests will be awarded "The Beautiful Life of Miss Willard" written by Anna Gordon.

Third, the local superintendent who holds the greatest number and variety of contests, L. T. L., Y. P. B., S. T. I., Mercy, Anti-Narcotic, Peace and Arbitration, matrons' contests, etc., a gold star.

Fourth, to the one awarding the largest number of medals in essay contests in the public schools, a gold star.

Fifth, to the one reporting the largest number of W. C. T. U., Y. P. B., or L. T. L. members gained through the Medal Contest work, a gold star.

Sixth, to the state secretary of the Y. P. B., who reports the largest number of contests held by members of that organization, a cameo pin. This will be given in proportion to state Y. P. B. membership.

Seventh, to the L. T. L. secretary whose state reports the largest number of contests held by legioners in proportion to membership, the sum of five dollars.

The state superintendents are anxious to keep in direct touch with the local workers. For that reason all orders received by me are referred to them. Please remember this and send directly to your state superintendent.

Frances E. Willard Medal Contests for the Memorial Organizing Fund

The object of holding all-the-year-round Frances E. Willard medal contests is twofold: First, that the contestants, both old and young, and the many who hear them, may become better acquainted with the life and work of this great leader and reformer. This can best be accomplished by the presentation of orations compiled from Miss Willard's addresses, and from leaflets.

Second, that the organizing fund may be augmented. Much good has been accomplished with this Fund, and much more could be done if it were larger. All local unions holding Frances E. Willard contests are asked equally to divide the proceeds between the local union, the state W. C. T. U. and the Memorial Organizing Fund of the National W. C. T. U.

The money should be sent through the state treasurer, so that each state may know what has been given, and that the National superintendent of Medal Contest work may know the amount sent by each, in proportion to membership, for the purpose of awarding the prize offered.

We plan to have a sketch of Miss Willard's life written by one who was intimately associated with her in the work. The program will consist of the reading of this sketch, and recitations from Miss Willard's books, interspersed with patriotic, temperance or sacred music.

We recommend that the silver medal be used, as this will lessen expense, but the other medals can be used, if in the judgment of the superintendent it is considered best. A cut of Miss Willard will enhance the beauty of the medal, and the contestant who wins will be eligible to enter a gold contest, or the next higher grade.

5453 Winthrop Ave. Chicago, Ill.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS

The new National superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes greets all workers in this department, and the unions which should be interested—and that includes all.

It is one thing to hold a membership in the W. C. T. U. and another thing to really *belong* to the organization. It is impossible to do that unless the plan of the organization be studied, its departments comprehended and the value of its existence appreciated. One of the best ways to develop the woman who merely pays her dues because some personal friend asks her to do so, into a live, interested, intelligent member who *belongs* to the union, is to hold institutes in which the scope and methods of the organization are emphasized. When she sees how practical, how necessary the union is she will see the need of her assistance.

This year our slogan is, "An institute in every local union." That is an aim not impossible of accomplishment if each county or district superintendent will lay the plans for her own territory, in consultation with the state superintendent, or with the state officers where no superintendent has been appointed. This will not interfere with county or district institutes, but will be the means of reaching many more than could be reached by any other plan.

As I am a new superintendent, it takes a little time to get the new literature of the department ready to send out. The Plan of Work is now ready, also a leaflet, "What is a W. C. T. U. Institute?" which is designed for distribution with invitations to attend institutes. Instead of a set program, I am getting out suggestive topics, as each state finds it necessary to prepare a program appropriate to its own needs. Choose such subjects as are most timely in your own community but never exclude National and state Plans of Work, the exploitation of our literature, including our National and state papers, and the study of some of our departments.

While topics on general temperance work may be important, the institute is designed primarily to instruct members and inform non-members of our definite plans and the most practical way of carrying them into effect. Let us not lose sight of this aim. A series of addresses on a variety of topics may be very pleasing and entertaining but when

In my personal experience the greatest trouble is to get the local women to take part in the program. They think the leaders know so much more about the subject that it is better for them to sit back and make no attempt to present any of the topics. That is not fair to the women or to the leaders.

The former lose the opportunity of growth in preparation of the subject, while the latter have to do more than their share, though they are always ready to add suggestions and supplement the discussions which should be allowed on most of the subjects.

The woman who only sits and listens, taking no part in the proceedings, is mentally tired at night and has not enjoyed the day as she would have done, had she been a participant. Make the development of the local women one of the aims of the institute.

It is now time to make arrangements with the management of Chautauquas and summer assemblies for a place on the program and for daily institute hours. Do not wait till the program is crowded. This is an opportunity which should not be slighted.

Do not fail to send for report blanks and keep accurate figures so the reports may be summarized. As soon as the institute is over, give the report to the leader or send it to the state superintendent of the Institute department.

The prizes this year will be given on the following basis:

The Institute star will be given to the state holding the most local institutes in proportion to the number of its unions.

A large picture of Miss Willard, or of Mrs. Stevens (if the latter is prepared in time) will be given to the state securing the largest number of new members at institutes, in proportion to the attendance.

Literature for the department may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., or from the National superintendent. Other suggestions for making the institutes a success will be found in the Plan of Work leaflet, 2 cents each, $1.50 per 100; "What is a W. C. T. U. Institute?" 20 cents per 100; Suggestive Topics for Programs, 2 cents each, $1.00 per 100.

485 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

The work of this department centers in the Sunday schools on each quarterly Temperance Sunday. With the great advancement in Sunday school work, new doors of opportunity are constantly opening before us. The year 1911 should record still greater success. To this end I plead with every white ribboner to bear this work upon her heart and *do something.*

Four excellent quarterly temperance lessons have been selected by the International Lesson committee and these lessons mark our Temperance Sundays. Formerly World's Temperance Sunday was a fixed date—the Fourth Sunday of November—but now the date of the World's Temperance Lesson fixes that of World's Temperance Sunday. This is in accordance with the request of the British section of the Lesson committee who desired more time for the Advent Season. It will be remembered that it was the members of the British section who proposed and named a World's Temperance Sunday and the American section gladly accords them the change desired. In harmony with the action of the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions we will be loyal to the date fixed by the International Lesson committee.

The Quarterly Temperance Lessons for 1911 appear on the following dates: March 19, May 21 (Anti-Cigaret Sunday), September 17, and November 12 (World's Temperance Sunday).

Our annual circular giving the dates, titles, lesson texts and golden texts with a temperance topic and program points will be useful in announcing the lessons and should have a wide circulation.

The first lesson of the new year is entitled, "Defeat through Drunkenness." The lesson text is 1 Kings 20:12-21. The golden text is Prov. 31:4—"It is not for kings to drink wine: nor for princes strong drink." The general temperance topic suggested is "Alcohol the Destroyer." "The Beneficial Results of Prohibition."

Sunday school workers will please remember that the birthday of Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition," is March 20, the day following Temperance Sunday. It is therefore very fitting that on Temperance Sunday, March 19, the program should include some reference to this great leader. Facts concerning prohibition in Maine would be timely and the results of prohibition in other states will be valuable material to embody in the exercises of the day. We recommend the use of the prohibition map and song, "We'll make the map all white." Small maps are desirable for class use.

Most appropriate indeed is our regular effort to secure signatures to the pledge and let this work be done with increasing zeal the coming year. Our method circular on "Pledge-signing in the Sunday School" will aid workers. Again I would call attention to the fact that our quarterly supplies will be ready *two months* in advance of the date of the lesson and the *Quarterly Budgets* go out at that time. Listed below is the material which will be found in the *Quarterly Budget* for March 19. We have prepared one new four-page leaflet entitled, "Temperance Teaching." It brings to the workers suggestions from a noted Sunday school worker and leader, Mrs. H. M. Hamill. These suggestions were given at the temperance conference held in connection with the last World's Sunday School Convention at Washington. We also have one new envelope leaflet which presents gleanings from the great address given by Hon. R. P. Hobson at our last National Convention. The title, "The Great Destroyer" proves that the subject matter is such as will be helpful to use in connection with the next temperance lesson. One new gem leaflet is entitled, "Boys Wanted."

The second Temperance Sunday is Anti-Cigaret Day. As usual we will supply our Sunday school workers with suitable and attractive literature and program. We aim to make it the greatest Anti-Cigaret Day yet observed. On the third Temperance Sunday we will have a service in commemoration of Miss Willard, as the date is so near to her birthday. We will have special work done along the line of Christian citizenship in the Senior, Adult and Home departments of the Sunday school. World's Temperance Sunday is our great temperance rally day of the year. Some new plans for it are forthcoming. Our circular, "The Department Quiz" is our round-table. It will set forth the solution of many problems. Send in your questions to be answered.

Your National superintendent covets for this year, the same progressive work which characterized the department last year. A little more work must be done in mission Sunday schools and in the Sunday schools of foreign-speaking people. (Refer to our catalogue to see what leaflets we have in foreign languages and make the best possible use of them.)

In the schools where the graded series of lessons are now used there is opportunity to introduce supplemental temperance teaching and for this work we urge the use of the Supplemental Lesson Booklets published by our department with the certificates for the completion of the course.

One of the best ways to advance the interests of our department is through temperance conferences held in connection with both W. C. T. U. and Sunday school conventions. Plan extensively for this effort in 1911. The temperance department is so well organized in many Sunday schools that the time is ripe for these departments to be brought out in our county and state conventions and in our local institutes. A demonstration of the work done in the Sunday schools or a Sunday school temperance exercise would be both entertaining and instructive. Twenty or thirty minutes could be devoted to this demonstration from the Sunday schools following the discussion of the Sunday school department. These and many other suggestions will be embodied in circulars sent to the workers.

This year the superintendents of this department are asked to give quarterly reports to both county and state. Data for these reports should be secured on each Temperance Sunday. The National superintendent will supply the Quarterly Record blanks at 25 cents per 100. If duplicate reports are kept by the local superintendent, then all superintendents will have correct and complete reports of the work done and your National superintendent will not miss any of the good items.

Regarding our Sunday School literature let me announce that, as your National superintendent, I shall continue to handle the supplies of the department and all workers will do well to order directly of me so as to keep me in touch with them and the work and receive samples of the newest things we have. The National W. C. T. U. will have a supply of the material at Headquarters to meet the needs of those who send there for the literature. To keep informed regarding the newest plans and literature and the work to be done each quarter, subscribe for our *Quarterly Budget.* 50 cents a year in advance. The contents of the March *Budget* is given below. Catalogue of all our supplies will be sent on application.

The March *Quarterly Budget* contains samples of the following supplies: Program for Sunday School Hour, Responsive Reading, Recitation, Suggestive Program for Temperance Conference, Facts for Teachers, Pledge Signing in the Sunday School, Prize Essay Contests in the Sunday School, Letter to Superintendents, Department Quiz, List of Tem-

perance Lessons for the year, and other leaflets, at 25 cents per 100.

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson Leaflet, Temperance Truth Illustrated, "Bessie's Secret," and the new leaflet, Temperance Teaching, each 30 cents per 100.

Illustrated Temperance Talk for Primary and Junior workers, a Temperance Song, Blackboard Exercise with picture, Prohibition Map, price each 2 cents, 50 cents per 100. A leaflet, "Questions Answered," price 35 cents per 100.

Ten envelope leaflets including the new one, "The Great Destroyer"; five gem leaflets including the Primary memory verse and the new leaflet, "Boys Wanted"; Class Temperance Pledge (single or triple), 25 cents per 100; The Patriotic Triple Pledge, the International (single) pledge, 50 cents per 100; red, white and blue pledge and illustrated temperance text card, 30 cents per 100; a Supplemental Temperance Lesson booklet, price 3 cents each (with circular explaining the plan of study; a Catalogue of supplies and other helpful leaflets. Price of *Budget*, 15 cents in advance or 50 cents a year.

Send all orders for supplies to *Mrs. Stella B. Irvine.*

115 Walnut St., Riverside, California.

CHEYENNE'S ENTERPRISE

The W. C. T. U. of Cheyenne, Wyoming, employs a representative who gives her full time to the work in that city. She has visited the schools, teaching temperance verses to about 1,500 children and impressing upon them the significance of the white ribbon. Through her efforts a temperance secretary has been appointed in each Sunday school and on World's Temperance Sunday, 500 pledges were signed. She sometimes fills the pulpits of the mission churches and interviews senators and representatives on pending bills. In addition, she visits the police court, works up contests and entertainments, makes house-to-house calls—872 in five weeks is her record. In short, this worker is a thorough believer in the "do everything" policy.

The Effect OF Scott's Emulsion

on thin, pale children is almost magical.

It makes them plump, rosy, and active.

Scott's Emulsion

contains no drug, no alcohol, nothing but the purest and best ingredients to make blood, bone and solid flesh.

HERE AND THERE

The New York state W. C. T. U. is now established in its pleasant, new state headquarters at Room 509, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, to which it is daily welcoming visiting white ribboners.

Miss May Russell, National organizer, writes with pleasure of a "traveler's aid" to be stationed at the Union Depot, Jackson, Miss. This means much to the comfort and happiness of the traveling public, especially the feminine part of it. Miss Ellene Ransome has been given this splendid opportunity for service.

Rouleau W. C. T. U., Saskatchewan, Canada, is most enterprising. It supports a free reading room, a drinking fountain on the street in summer and supplies a number of boxes, public places and waiting rooms, with temperance and other good literature. It has made arrangements to hold a Frances E. Willard commemorative meeting.

Syracuse (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. No. 2 celebrated New Year's eve by holding a watch-meeting for the Italians of its city at the mission rooms. The program combined social, literary, musical and evangelistic features, the Italian choir furnishing the music. Temperance literature was distributed and a new interest in our work aroused among our foreign friends.

Indiana W. C. T. U. will maintain headquarters at Indianapolis during the sessions of the legislature, the proceedings of which will be watched with great interest. Work for a prohibitory amendment is being pushed rapidly and the petition in its interests will soon be ready for presentation. Plans are maturing for pushing field and organization work as never before.

Albany county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. C. J. A. Jump, president, observed the Day of Prayer, January 5. The county sent a protest to Chairman J. A. T. Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs against the restoration of the army canteen; also in favor of the discontinuing of Sunday mail delivery. The young people's work and reconsecration were special subjects of prayer. Two new members joined.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis has, as a new department lecturer, this year, Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell, of whom Minnesota's state superintendent of Education, writes as follows: "Mrs. Scovell has lectured for several years in the schools of Minnesota, spending a day in each place, speaking on the subject of temperance hygiene. She has a clear and comprehensive view of this important subject and presents it in a strong, forceful but pleasing manner. She is not an agitator but a teacher of this theme."

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, no commission. Also local agents, 50 per cent commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 61 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

After listening to a rambling account of an operation for appendicitis, an old physician remarked, "Madam, I don't believe you know where your appendix is."

"Yes, I do," was the triumphant answer, "it's in a bottle at Berkeley."—Lippincott's.

GOOD CHEER FOR PRISONERS

White ribboners will enjoy the following letter of appreciation concerning the W. C. T. U. good works at the Frankfort Penitentiary of Kentucky's state president and other comrades:

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sister:—Your coming to the prison with enough cakes of the best varieties to go "all around" to the 1,400 inmates was the occasion of the happiest Christmas entertainment known here for many years. Your presence and services were a benediction to us all. We were glad you brought Mrs. Gunn with you, and hope next year we may be favored by the gathering here of many of your noble ladies of the W. C. T. U. to whom, with yourself, we are indebted.

Your good address was most genuinely enjoyed by every one present. Col. Eli H. Brown and Warden Mudd were present and thought the program was a complete success. You left a good taste in our mouths for the W. C. T. U. workers of Kentucky to come with you again next Christmas.

Again expressing our deepest gratitude and appreciation.

Most sincerely,
W. Q. Vreeland, Chaplain.

CHEATED FOR YEARS

Prejudice Will Cheat Us Often If We Let It.

You will be astonished to find how largely you are influenced in every way by unreasoning prejudice. In many cases you will also find that the prejudice has swindled you, or rather, made you swindle yourself. A case in illustration:

"I have been a constant user of Grape-Nuts for nearly three years," says a correspondent, "and I am happy to say that I am well pleased with the result of the experiment, for such it has been.

"Seeing your advertisement in almost all of the periodicals, for a long time I looked upon it as a hoax. But after years of suffering with gaseous and bitter eructations from my stomach, together with more or less loss of appetite and flesh, I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food for a little time and note the result.

"I found it delicious, and it was not long till I began to experience the beneficial effects. My stomach resumed its normal state, the eructations and bitterness ceased and I have gained all my lost weight back.

"I am so well satisfied with the result that so long as I may live and retain my reason Grape-Nuts shall constitute quite a portion of my daily food."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

paint pictures of the beautiful places on this farm. Most of us have one thing which we can do better than anything else. It would be foolish for me to try to farm when I know less than nothing about it."

Neal smiled admiringly at the splendidly attired young man. "I think that you are very wise. Grandfather would be pleased, in fact, we shall all be very proud," he said simply. "We will send back for the things tomorrow. There is no one to help us load the trunks."

"And why can't I help?" asked Julian smiling into Neal's brown eyes. "I have been useless long enough. I was raised to do nothing, but the loss of my money has been an eye-opener, though what grandfather said in his will influenced me first. I have begun to see that real men, men of worth, rejoice in doing something that will help somebody. I am telling you the truth, Cousin Neal, when I say that I would not go back to the old life if I could."

"I'm awfully glad," whispered Neal, cordially grasping Julian's hand. "I feel just as you do, but when I heard that the money was really gone, I feared that you would be bitter and resentful. My mother would say that you are a true Laurence, Julian. I shall be glad of your help in getting the wagon loaded."

As Julian and Neal talked, Henry stood moodily apart. The professor made several ineffectual attempts to engage him in conversation, but finally left him alone.

Neal's cheery voice interrupted these reveries. "I guess we'll load those trunks now, if you'll help us, Professor. One wagon won't hold them, but we'll take a load and come back after the rest tomorrow."

"Come on and help us, Henry!" cried Julian, taking hold of one of the trunks and swinging it around. Henry put his hands in his pockets and strode across to the mountain of trunks, a sarcastic smile on his face.

"I believe I will watch instead," he drawled exasperatingly, "I have never taken even a correspondence course in baggage handling and I am afraid that I am now too old to learn."

The intended witticism fell flat upon the listeners' ears. Julian flushed but tugged manfully. Neal affected not to hear but the Professor set his slouch hat firmly over his eyes and set to work.

"There's more than one of us who never expected to work, who had to swallow his pride," he muttered, as if to himself, "and if I don't miss my guess, your turn will come too, young man."

While the others worked, Henry Laurence stalked back and forth across the platform of the station whistling and dreaming golden dreams of the buried treasure which, in fancy, he had already located.

"Come on, we're ready!" called Julian suddenly. The Professor, with a load of trunks, had departed. The old man held himself stiffly erect, with a gentle dignity.

Ever and anon, as the party rode along, Julian's artistic soul gave expression to his admiration of the beautiful scenery. It was only a short time before the Laurence farm was reached. There Henry saw something which caused him to demand an explanation.

"What is that despicable fellow doing?" he demanded, turning excitedly to Neal. "Is it possible that he has discovered our grandfather's secret? The fates must be with Horace Laurence. At every point he balks whatever I undertake. Born in a garret, of drunken parents, crippled in infancy, denied every advantage, deprived of everything, in spite of all he is steadily forging his way upward. The despised son of a despised father will inherit the Laurence possessions after all and we, the rightful heirs, will be tricked out of everything. What has Horace Laurence been doing? It is my right to know."

"Horace has been less favored than the rest of us," said Neal. "For that reason, if no other, we should rejoice in whatever success he may have. Mother and I have tried to show him that we are anxious for him to conquer to prove to him that all people are not grasping and envious and wicked. I think he is beginning to believe that there are different kinds of people in the world. Very few young men handicapped as Horace has been, would ever have risen from the gutter. He deserves great credit. He conceived the idea, almost immediately after you boys left, that there was oil in this region. He had a Mr. Gallagher, an oil expert, come out from New York at once.

"That worthless Gallagher, I suppose," ejaculated the two young men.

"On the contrary, Mr. Gallagher is one of the finest Christian gentlemen I ever met," declared Neal.

"I know it isn't Dan Gallagher, then," laughed Julian with a sigh of relief.

"But what of our respected cousin's success?" queried Henry, his face showing intense interest.

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

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will find in our non-alcoholic TUBE FORM food flavors, (saving 80 per cent) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable and permanent business. Write for terms, and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once.

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EVERY WOMAN NEEDS A MATCHLESS DUSTLESS MOP

for polished floors, etc. Saves one-half the labor of sweeping and dusting. Prevents dust and disease. Sample 60 cents. 100 per cent profit to agents.

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MAPS FOR WORKERS

I have a very fine blue-print map of Palestine, especially fitted for locating and tracing the International Sunday School lessons for the current year. It shows the places, mileage, routes, etc., mentioned in these lessons and is invaluable to Sunday School workers. Price, on paper, 30 cents; on cloth, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

I have also a 24x30 inch blue-print double map of the United States, showing in white on blue ground, the proportion of legal prohibition territory in each state on January 1, 1907, and January 1, 1911, thus indicating at a glance the progress made in the past four years. Price, on paper, 30 cents, on cloth, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

Kennedy, The Blueprinter,
Princeton, Minnesota

A FIELD WORKER'S VIEW

(Continued from Page Four)

A quiet little village church was the scene of a medal contest held in connection with the county institute. Six contestants formed the class, among them a lame boy possibly twelve years old. When one of the judges entered the building and was given a seat near some little boys, one of them remarked, "We hope the lame boy, Number Five, will get the medal; then we'll be the happiest fellows in all the town."

The contestants were marked wholly on their merits as speakers and the audience waited in breathless silence to hear the result of the contest. After some remarks by the awarder of the medal as to the value of Medal Contest work, it was announced that Number Five had won. The little lame boy stepped forward with pale face and sparkling eye and while the medal was being pinned on his coat, the people applauded till it seemed they would lift the roof from off the village church. There was scarcely a dry eye in the house as expressions of joy broke forth with praises.

INSIDE HISTORY

Some Self-Explanatory Letters.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan'y 7, '11.

Dr. E. H. Pratt,
Suite 1202, 100 State St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Doctor:.

"Owing to some disagreement with —— magazine several years ago they have become quite vituperative, and of late have publicly charged me with falsehoods in my statements that we have genuine testimonial letters.

"It has been our rule to refrain from publishing the names either of laymen or physicians who have written to us in a complimentary way, and we have declined to accede to the demand of attorneys that we turn these letters over to them.

"I am asking a few men whom I deem to be friends to permit me to reproduce some of their letters over their signatures in order to refute the falsehoods.

"We have hundreds of letters from physicians, but I esteem the one that you wrote to me in 1906 among the very best particularly in view of the fact that it recognizes the work I have been trying to do partly through the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

"I do not sell or attempt to sell the higher thought which is more important than the kind of food, but I have taken considerable pains to extend to humanity such facts as may have come to me on this subject.

"In order that your mind may be refreshed I am herewith enclosing a copy of your good letter, also a copy of the little book, and if you will give me the privilege of printing this over your signature I will accompany the printing with an explanation as to why you permitted its use in publication in order to refute falsehoods, and under that method of treatment I feel, so far as I know, there would be no breach of the code of ethics.

"I trust this winter weather is finding you well, contented and enjoying the fruits that are yours by right.

"With all best wishes, I am,"

Yours very truly,
C. W. Post.

Dr. Pratt, who is one of the most prominent and skillful surgeons in America, very kindly granted our request in the cause of truth and justice.

Chicago, Aug. 31, 1906.

Mr. C. W. Post,
Battle Creek, Mich.

My dear Sir:—

"I write to express my personal appreciation of one of your business methods, that of accompanying each package of your Grape-Nuts production with that little booklet 'The Road to Wellville.' A more appropriate, clear-headed and effective presentation of health-giving auto-suggestions could scarcely be penned.

"Grape-Nuts is a good food in itself, but the food contained in this little article is still better stuff. I commend the practice because I know that the greed and strenuousness, the consequent graft and other types of thievery and malicious mischief generally can never be cured by legislative action.

"The only hope for the betterment of the race rests in individual soul culture.

"In taking a step in this direction, your process has been so original and unique that it must set a pace for other concerns until finally the whole country gets flavored with genuine, practical Christianity.

"I shall do all that lies in my power to aid in the appreciation of Grape-Nuts, not so much for the sake of the food itself as for the accompanying suggestions.

"Visiting Battle Creek the other day with a friend, Dr. Kelly of Evanston, Illinois, while I was consulting with Mr. Gregory, my friend visited your factories and came away greatly amazed, not only at the luxurious furnishings of the offices generally and the general equipment of the place, but with the sweet spirit of courtesy and kindness that seemed to fill the air with a spiritual ozone that was good to breathe.

"The principles expressed in the little booklet, 'The Road to Wellville,' I well know are practical and they work in business of all kinds, including sanitariums, as will be fairly tested before time is done.

"I know you will not regard this letter of appreciation as an intruding one. It is simply the salutation of good fellowship to you from a man who, although he has never seen you, feels drawn to you by the kinship of thought.

"The only thing that makes a man live forever in the hearts of his countrymen and his race is the good that he does. Your position in this respect is an enviable one and I wish to extend my congratulations."

Yours respectfully,
E. H. PRATT.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE (Marietta Holley)

An inexpensive and Handsome Booklet

In "Who Was to Blame?" Samantha (Josiah Allen's Wife) tells Josiah that "It wuz the law and its working pardner, the saloon, that caused young Tom Nugent, while crazy with drink, to kill his honored father, Judge Nugent." In an agony of remorse Tom drowned himself in the lake near the home of his happy boyhood.

In the following excerpt, Samantha and Josiah discuss the license law:

"Could a woman make a more onreasonable, inconsistent law than this? If you pay a dog tax your dog is protected by law, if your sheep gits killed by wolves or any other destroyer, you have a right to kill that destroyer at sight, and the law pays you for your loss. But duz the law that protects your dog and your sheep protect your boy? No! It protects the wolves that destroys the boy, and worse than that it helps the wolves to destroy him, makes it possible and profitable, and worse yet, it goes into pardnership with the wolves, and takes part of the blood money. Can the law that protects sheep and dogs pay the mother for the loss of her boy after it has destroyed him? You told me Tom's father wuz in favor of license."

"Yes," sez Josiah. "He felt that it wuz for the advantage of the city, and a help to bizness, and Deacon Bobbett and I have felt so and voted for it, and most of the smartest of us male lawmakers have."

"Agin I groaned and sithed, and Josiah didn't like it, and sez, 'You needn't groan over that, Samantha, I tell you you must do the best you can with what you've got to do with. You can't stop liquor from bein' sold and you'd better let it be drinked openly protected by Law, than to sneak it into the back doors and take it on the sly, folks will have it, you can't stop it, it has always been so.'

"The first man born into the world murdered, and there has always been murderers, but that don't make it right to license it. Or make it lawful to sell the stuff that made a good boy like Tom Nugent into a fiend capable of committing such a crime as this, and the thousands and thousands of crimes equally black and monstrous that are committed by this cause all over our broad land every day.

"You admit that it wuz liquor that did it, if Tom hadn't gone into that saloon and drank himself crazy drunk this turrible thing wouldn't have happened."

The booklet is an attractive, twelve page brochure 5x8 inches. The press work is first-class.

Quotations from it could be used in articles for the press and read in young people's temperance meetings.

Every W. C. T. U. member should have copies to give to friends, to school teachers, Sunday School teachers, and to ministers, and it should be used in the Loyal Temperance Legion. It makes a fine campaign document, for it arraigns the liquor traffic in an unanswerable manner. People who seldom attend temperance meetings, and take no part in prohibition campaigns, cannot remain apathetic after reading this heart-rending story.

Send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price, eight cents each; four for twenty-five cents; 100 for $5.00.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.*
Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L 309 Chicago, Ill

THE YEAR'S RECORD FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page Five)

worker, "and enemies converted. Best of all, workers have been made stronger in their determination never to give up, and some fine workers have been added."

"It isn't the fact you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight and why?"

Great cheer has been imparted by the victory in the state of Washington which has put five states in the equal suffrage ranks, and has given 165,000 women the vote on a par with men. This is the third time that a woman suffrage amendment has been submitted in Washington, one having been defeated in 1898 by a majority of 9,882; and before that, in 1889, by a majority of 19,386. The amendment won by a majority of over 25,000. It was carried to success by the vigorous and hearty support of farmers' and workers' organizations, including the State Grange, the Farmers' Union, the State Federation of Labor and kindred groups, as well as by the devoted, tactful work of the earnest women themselves.

Next to the legislative campaigns, in point of interest, comes the organization of women in the Woman Suffrage Party. New York women have led the way and during the year have enrolled 20,000 members under the Woman's Suffrage Party banner, holding over 550 public outdoor and indoor meetings and establishing party organizations along political lines by assembly districts, each of which has a strong leader. They will open suffrage headquarters and carry on a vigorous propaganda. The women in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have commenced a similar work of organization.

The Men's League—another distinctive feature of the year's suffrage work—has already found a strong foothold in Nebraska, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York and is an increasingly popular idea.

Suffrage pageants, suffrage parades, open air meetings and automobile tours are among the novel plans which have been carried into effect during the past year in the United States.

The presentation to the National Congress at Washington, of the mammoth suffrage petition bearing hundreds of thousands of names, was a notable event of 1910 suffrage history. The names have formed the basis of organization in many states and include the country's greatest thinkers, educators, and public men, as well as farmers and workers. Seventy-two thousand were collected in New York state alone, and over 40,000 in Michigan.

A canvass of the present Federal Congress is the latest endeavor of the suffragists who, by this effort, expect to reveal the great growth of suffrage sentiment among national legislators.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

Miss Many More Subs Visits Illinois Executive Committee—Takes Side Trips Into Tennessee and Indiana.

Evanston, Ill., January 21, 1911.

The "Cirnop" took a flying trip (what other kind could it take?) through Illinois last week. We hung for some time over the state W. C. T. U. executive committee in session at Mount Vernon, but the members were so busy planning fine things for the year that they did not know we were there. Illinois officers mean that their state shall have a gain of 5,000 members this year, and there will be a pledge-signing campaign, and other special work along temperance lines. All this is hopeful for the wider circulation of our sentiment-making papers.

Our visit to the committee was surely one case where listeners overheard good of themselves, for THE UNION SIGNAL was boomed, and *The Young Crusader* was by no means forgotten. The change of name of our L. T. L. paper, and its new cover page, met with approval. Mrs. Jessie Butler of Urbana, is still at the head of work for our papers in the state.

Illinois stands third among the states in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, and it seems to me that it might be first if it really made up its mind to that. It has a president, Mrs. Kuhl, who is constantly in the field, and sends in orders for Subscription Oil at almost every place she visits. Last year Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Kuhl, Miss Austin and Mrs. Starr were on THE UNION SIGNAL Honor Roll; so, with all working together throughout the state, it seems that Illinois should win several SIGNAL premiums this year, and at least one *Young Crusader* watch.

At Adams, we saw a union one-half of whose members are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Many other unions have fine lists.

From Illinois, we hastened down into Tennessee for a glimpse at the loyal workers there. We saw Mrs. Holman, the tireless state president, Mrs. Hite, the state Circulation superintendent, and Mrs. Atkins, who in her work as National organizer never fails to advance the interests of our papers. Mrs. Holman said: "I always tell our women that no union ever dies, where the members take and read THE UNION SIGNAL." Could there be a better recommendation?

When we passed over Indiana on our return from Florida a short time ago, we saw the state corresponding secretary giving a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to a man, with the remark, "Perhaps your wife would like to read this." The other day, as we again passed over Indiana, we turned the benescope on Miss Woodard once more, and just happened to see that same man handing a dollar to her, saying, "I read that paper all through, and would like to take it." This and other interesting things we saw in the state make us determined to spend more time in Indiana some day. There is more worth telling about Tennessee, too, but we must leave it for another time.

Yours for a Subscription Oil boom,
M. M. SUBS

ORDER SAMPLES EARLY

Your union will wish sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to use at your UNION SIGNAL Day meeting on or near March 1. Please send for them early as there seems of late an unusual delay in getting sample copies through the mails. We send from here promptly, and if you send your request as soon as the date of your meeting is decided upon, there should be no delay. Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., giving name and address of the person to whom you wish the sample copies sent.

YOUR RENEWAL FREE

Please notice our generous offer to send a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL of February 2 to each member of your union who is not a regular reader of the paper. The prompt sending of names and addresses is urged, as late senders might find this special issue of the paper exhausted by earlier orders. Kindly follow up the sample copy with a personal invitation to become a subscriber. For each club of five new subscriptions, sent at one time, you are entitled to a year's renewal of your own subscription free, provided you ask for the renewal when you send in the subscriptions.

FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 23 is to be our special Prohibition Rally Day issue. The paper will be filled with helps for observance of the day, and especially with the telling facts and figures you will need for distribution and use in the spring campaigns. We want to print papers enough to supply your need. Please help us by sending an advance order for the extra copies for distribution. For advance orders, price $1.25 per hundred copies to one address. Please do not ask for free sample copies of this issue. Send names and addresses of friends, or of those to whom you wish to preach the gospel of prohibition in an effective way, including 2 cents a copy for each name and address sent, and we will mail to each one a copy of the February 23 issue. Address all orders to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

"The sheriff of one of the dry counties of Michigan declares that he is so lonesome that he is going to advertise for boarders."

San-Alco Concentrated Food Flavors in Tubes

Positively No Alcohol—26 listed flavors.
Send for a tube of VANILLA to try.
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Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children.

Make them admire as well as respect.

KEEP vivacious and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the Inspiration to Happy, Useful Right Living. You must be well to do this.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver
Constipation Catarrh
Anaemia Asthma
Sleeplessness Weaknesses
Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have reduced in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and increased the weight of as many more.

NO MEDICINE NO DRUGS

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to keep them.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

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On Sale at National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

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Pictures of Frances E. Willard

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For Schools, Libraries and Other Public Buildings

These are beautiful photographs, unframed, size 20x24 inches, enlarged from the most satisfactory of the pictures of Miss Willard taken during her later years.

Price $4.00 each, carriage charges prepaid. Must be sent by express. Please be sure to order by number.

Helps for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster" — 35 cents per copy; $3.60 per 100; paper, 15 cents per copy; $1.80 per dozen.

Annual Address by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—5 cents per copy; $3.00 per 100.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry, by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today, by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

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Per copy ..... $ .01
Per 100 ..... .75

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Per copy ..... $ .15

A Brief History of the W. C. T. U.,
Per copy, cloth ..... $ .50
Per copy, paper ..... .25

Annual Address of National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens,
Per copy ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... 3.00

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Prohibition's Onward March. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
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Per 100 ..... .25

Maine Prohibition: Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield. One and one-half page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Prohibition Promotes Prosperity: Opinions of Prominent Maine Citizens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic. By Governor J. Frank Hanly. Price, per 100 ..... $ .25

Beer a Dangerous Drink. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Prohibition Map of the United States. Size 18x24 inches. Price per copy.. $ .15
Two copies to one address ..... .25
Five copies to one address ..... .50

Song Leaflet—The Prohibition Map and the Song, "Make the Map All White," words only.
Per 100 ..... $ .35
Per 300 ..... 1.00
Words and music, per copy ..... .05
Per 3 ..... .10
Per 10 ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 1.00

Flag Posters: In colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children.
Price each ..... $ .07
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Per 25 ..... 1.00
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Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

Flag Postcards: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). This interesting, strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in "The Union Signal." It is reprinted in the form of a dainty twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation.
Price, each ..... $ .08
Four, to one address ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 5.00

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Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Per doz. 2.75

Song, Victory, octavo form.
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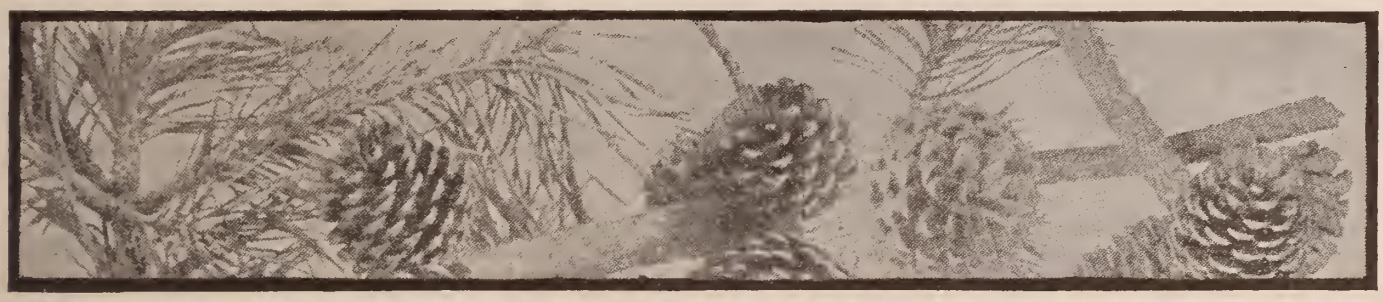

THE UNION SIGNAL is the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is the property of the National W. C. T. U. and every member of the organization is part owner. No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber for THE UNION SIGNAL. It keeps its readers fully informed in regard to all that pertains to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the temperance cause, in general, and makes our principles and methods more widely known. —*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROTECTION OF THE CHILDREN—RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—A PATHETIC PLEA—W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Not in many years have the people of the District of Columbia evinced so keen an interest in the children of the District as at the present time. This has been intensified through the reports in the daily press of boys in the high school frequenting saloons and pool-rooms in the vicinity of the school buildings, and drinking and smoking without let or hindrance. For years the District Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. have protested against such places being in close proximity to the high schools—a source of temptation and danger to the pupils. The interest in the passage of a Curfew law continues unabated. The majority of the people recognize its need as a means of protection for the children of the District, and urge its passage.

Protection of the Children

At a meeting of the committee of "One Hundred" on Monday evening of last week, chairmen of various committees were appointed. These are to meet at once and map out a plan of procedure. Judge DeLacey of the Juvenile court, in addressing the committee of "One Hundred," advocated the closing of all burlesque theaters in this city, expressing the belief that they are one of the chief sources of immorality among the young boys, and that until they are forced to close, little progress can be made toward improving the condition of the morals of the young people of the District.

In a leading article in this morning's press, a report is given relative to the house of detention in Washington, which is declared a disgrace to our civilization. Innocent children are forced to mingle with depraved ones; white and negro children sleep and eat together; lost children, detained over night, are compelled to mingle with those convicted of crimes. The children have to stay indoors, even in pleasant weather, because the only yard of any kind is a little place about five feet square. In addition to condemning the house of detention, the committee has decided to investigate the reports that liquor is being sold in large quantities to minors in the District and that young boys and girls are frequenting the streets at night for immoral purposes. Chief Probation Officer Rev. Zed H. Copp declares that eighty-five per cent of the arrests of children are made after dark. Truly it is time for the people to arouse themselves in the effort to protect the children.

Congress is in its annual struggle against time. Bills are crowding hard and fast, one upon another; any bill failing to pass at the present session will die with this Congress, and the work must again be begun at the opening of the new sixty-second Congress next December. Therefore, every chairman of a committee is besieged with requests to "put *that* bill through if possible." A large part of the bills presented will of necessity be "left-overs."

Recognition of Life-Saving Service

A bill which was passed by the Senate last June, is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign commerce. It provides a retired list of superintendents, keepers of life-saving stations, and surfmen, and allows them seventy-five per cent of the compensation of the grade held by them at date of retirement. The officers and men are to be retired after thirty years of service, when they reach the age of sixty-four years, or when disabled by injuries received in the line of duty.

The life-saving service started in 1871, with an appropriation of $200,000. In the meantime Congress has sufficiently recognized its worth to increase its operative field so as to require an appropriation of about $2,250,000. In return last year the service rendered assistance to over $14,000,000 worth of property, and probably saved from loss one-half of this amount, not to estimate the lives that have been saved. The brave men who risk their lives in raging surf to save human life should be so provided for, that they would not be turned out to starve in case of disability caused by injury or old age.

A Pathetic Plea

A most pathetic appeal has been made to the United States Senate—an appeal for life, not for the joy of living, but for the mere prolonging of existence and freedom from torture. The writer admits he is a "drug fiend," and pleads with Congress, if it decides to amend the drug regulations making more strict the sale of opium and morphine, to make exceptions in the case of those who have the "dope habit." "To burn me at the stake would be merciful," he says, "compared to taking away morphine from me." This petition was sent to the secretary of the Senate, and he begs him "not to throw it into the waste basket, but to place it in the hands of those who are in charge of making the laws."

A number of women in Washington, supported by others throughout the country, have organized to protest against the acceptance of the gift by the Navy Department of a silver service with a pictorial representation of Brigham Young, for the battleship "Utah." Obviously their objection to the service is based on claims that he was a traitor to the Government, having sought to set up an independent kingdom in Utah, with himself at its head, and that he often rebelled against the United States Government. As has already been stated in these letters, the Navy Department takes the position that the will of a state must be recognized in the selection of a gift. But this organization of patriotic women, will not accept this decision as final, but will continue to produce evidence of such a character that the Department will need to take further cognizance of the situation.

A suit was recently brought by ten tribes of Colorado Indians, known as the White River Utes, for an accounting and moneys received from the sale of lands contained in their former reservation. The Indians claimed a judgment in the sum of $16,624,122.46. After argument lasting several days the case was decided in favor of the Indians in the sum of $3,408,611.40.

On the theory that Congress cannot confer jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of the United States for the sole purpose of testing the constitutionality of a law, the Supreme Court yesterday declined to consider the constitutionality of laws increasing restrictions on the sale of and otherwise affecting Indian lands in Oklahoma.

So much opposition arose to the enforcement of enactments of 1906 that subsequently Congress authorized certain Indians to bring suit in the Court of claims to test the constitutionality of these acts and of the act of 1904, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a right of way for a pipe line across lands allotted to Indians.

W. C. T. U. Activities

W. C. T. U. No. 2 of the District of Columbia, held their quarterly convention this week, Mrs. J. B. Bruce, president, presiding. There was a most excellent attendance. Mrs. E. S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. P. Thirkield, whose husband is the honored president of Howard University, and your superintendent were guests of the convention. Mrs. Shelton urged the need of a Curfew law, and it was resolved to organize at once for such work. Mrs. Thirkield, as fraternal delegate from W. C. T. U. No. 1, in a most delightful address, brought hearty greetings, while your superintendent gave information along legislative lines. The work of this body of women is very encouraging. Its officers are women of education and refinement, women who are keenly alert to the opportunities about them for the upbuilding of the moral tone of their people.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONVENTION

The introduction of the Dean bill to destroy the county option law, the selecting of wet legislative committees to favorably report the bill and the activity of the brewers and liquor dealers have aroused the people of the state of Ohio. The temperance forces of the state met at Columbus, January 30-31, in a great County Option and Law Enforcement Convention to discuss the situation and determine upon the action to be taken. The program was an unusually attractive one. Among the speakers were Miss Frances H. Ensign, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Governor Glenn, Billy Sunday, and Judges Blair and Seward.

UNION SIGNAL SUBSCRIPTION DAY

Important legislative work has called Mrs. Stevens, the Editor-in-Chief, to Maine. She left instructions to have all birthday mention eliminated from this Red Letter Day issue. We give, however, by request, some brief biographical material for use in the local union programs. We believe the unions will accede to Mrs. Stevens' request and make prominent THE UNION SIGNAL, our official organ, for which she has so ably worked. Select from articles in this issue and make an up-to-date program that will result in each locality in a shower of $1.00 subscriptions. We shall welcome the subscribers as heartily as we do the money.—EDITOR.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

(Make selections from the greetings and readings and arrange a program that will be suitable for your community.)

Singing—"How Firm a Foundation," No. 133, *The Temperance Songster*
Scripture Reading, Psalm I
Prayer
Singing—"Some Glad Day"
Readings—Sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., and Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL
"Our Chief"
UNION SIGNAL *Quiz*
UNION SIGNAL Exercise (See page 11)
Greetings from the State Presidents to the Editor-in-Chief (Young girls could represent these presidents)
Subscription shower
Offering, to be sent to the Philanthropy Fund
Singing

OUR CHIEF

Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark

If ability were always commensurate with love, how eloquent many times would the followers of our Chief become. We chatter easily about our aches and the weather, but, as a race, alas, we are tongue-tied when it comes to speaking out from the heart. God gave us our leader, this we know. In the quiet places of every-day life, through faithful performance of duty, by the acceptance again and yet again of a little more work, a little more care, He prepared her for high tasks and lofty position. Perhaps her life brings us no more forceful lesson than this, that faithfulness reveals the faithful; that, of necessity, the performance of one task insures the placing in our hands of another and perhaps a greater one. God has a way of testing the metal He would use, of proving the staying powers of those whom He would make His burden-bearers; and greatness, after all, is simply the ability to carry burdens for God and His children.

Of Mrs. Stevens' statesmanlike qualities, her administrative and executive ability, those who know anything of her years of service in the W. C. T. U. have little need to hear. With the sweet graciousness which, together with unfailing courtesy and rare judgment, make her so peerless a presiding officer, the country at large is acquainted. But what she is to those most closely associated with her, to the perplexed and sorely pressed of her constituency, what she is to the leaders in her native state who look to her for counsel and advice, will only be known when the books are opened on the Great Day.

Birthplace of Mrs. Stevens, Dover, Maine

Beside her brothers for her sex, her race,
Forceful, yet panoplied by woman's grace,
She holds high place.

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity," and ever have abided and abounded in Lillian M. N. Stevens. Preëminently a woman of faith as well as faithfulness, her hope is as buoyant as her outlook is broad. But above all else, greater than all else, is her love—a love that "vaunteth not itself, is not easily puffed up"; "that covers a multitude of (sinners)"; that ever fills her great heart to overflowing and in its overflow, blesses all who come in contact with it.

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

"To love one's self last goes a long way toward establishing the kingdom of God in one's own heart," is one of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens' sayings that best characterizes her own unselfish, beneficent life.

Nowhere is Mrs. Stevens more appreciated than by her own constituency in the State of Maine.

In 1875 Mrs. Stevens joined the Maine W. C. T. U. and at once became a state officer. Miss Willard, who said she was "as sweet and wholesome as her own piney woods," saw at once the rare qualities of leadership which have since been so ably evinced. Mrs. Stevens is as humble as she is strong, as genuine as she is altruistic, and as spiritual as she is broad.

Mrs. Stevens has been officially connected with the National W. C. T. U. since 1878. In 1898 she was elected its President. Under her strong, wise administration, the organization has each year increased in membership, THE UNION SIGNAL has been purchased, and a Literature Building erected. Mrs. Stevens' statesmanlike qualities have been demonstrated at the annual conventions, both in her addresses and in her presiding.

As Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U., she presided at the great conventions held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903; in Boston, Mass., in 1906, and in Glasgow, in 1910.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not only anti-saloon but anti-brewery, anti-distillery, anti any form of alcoholic liquor making or liquor selling for beverage purposes.

The "trade" hates and fears a law that closes the saloons. It hates and fears still more the law that closes the saloon, the brewery and the distillery.—Lillian M. N. Stevens

GREETINGS FROM THE STATE PRESIDENTS

New York (Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President): Hearty congratulations to our Editor-in-Chief from our 31,153 white ribboners! With our good wishes we hope to send a large number of new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. Its weekly visits are an inspiration, its outlook is broad and comprehensive, and through it we catch a vision of a world movement for righteousness. We wish it might find a place in every white ribbon home in New York state. Further we believe its presence in uninterested homes would mean a larger acceptance of the ideals for which our organization stands. May God's richest blessings abide with the Editor-in-Chief and rest upon the work to which her life is consecrated.

Oregon (Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, President): We in Oregon regard THE UNION SIGNAL as all important for every member of the W. C. T. U. In my judgment the greatest hindrance to the efficiency of our work is the fact that such a comparatively small number of our membership read the official paper and so lack intelligent knowledge of our work. Our organization is becoming so wide in its scope and so nearly a federation of institutional work that no one can understand its methods and cooperate in its activities without a constant study of its policy. Our state intends to work until every member has the opportunity of reading THE UNION SIGNAL every week. We extend to the Editor-in-Chief many congratulations and the hope of many returns of her natal day.

Ohio (Frances H. Ensign, President): We send appreciative birthday greetings to her to whom the poet's words surely apply:

"For her in vain the envious seasons roll
Who holds eternal summer in her soul."

THE UNION SIGNAL is proving its value to our state in many ways. It gives to its readers a breadth of outlook, a vision of reform progress such as no state paper, however good, can give.

Colorado (Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President): To our Editor-Chieftain, health and leadership until the "liquor fraternity" is driven from our country! To her wise and careful supervision, her constituents are indebted for the ownership of THE UNION SIGNAL, the medium of information and inspiration, which binds the members of the great white ribbon family, as a letter from home. As a tribute to our chosen leader and to prepare the hosts for victorious battles, the circulation of our paper should be multiplied.

Nebraska (Mrs. Frances B. Heald, President): We thank God for the rich blessings of courage and helpful strength He sends us through our National President. Her visits to our state have been fruitful. Her visits to hundreds of our homes through THE UNION SIGNAL impart vigorous life. This weekly message of work and victory from all over the world is needed by every member of the W. C. T. U.

National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, where are located the sunny, pleasant offices of the Editorial and Circulation departments of THE UNION SIGNAL, the former on the second floor, the latter, on the first. The large room containing the stock of literature, and the pleasant business office opening from it, are also on the first floor.

Mississippi (Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, President): We believe Mrs. Stevens was sent to us for our crucial hour, and bravely, efficiently and faithfully has she carried the organization on to greater and higher achievements. We celebrate her natal day with joy. In the home of one of our members, THE UNION SIGNAL has made five prohibition voters—a husband and four sons. It doubtless could be shown that it has made thousands of prohibition voters for Mississippi.

Georgia (Mrs. T. E. Patterson, President): "Knowledge is power." "Information is inspiration." THE UNION SIGNAL is the source from which we gain both knowledge and information, and thereby power and inspiration, and our success in W. C. T. U. effort is largely determined by the circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL. The unions in Georgia which are doing the best work are those with the largest subscription lists. We hope to send to our beloved Editor-in-chief, on her natal day, not only our love and greetings but a large number of subscriptions.

Delaware (Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, President): We feel THE UNION SIGNAL is something we all need, and we cannot work in this cause without it. We know that nothing will cause the heart of our dear President and Editor-in-chief to rejoice so much as the effort we shall make to gain new subscribers to the paper. One more mile-stone is reached in her beautiful life, and our wish is that she may live to be our President many years.

Virginia (Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, President): Hail to the chief! Those of us who have had the privilege of being closely associated with our Lillian M. N. Stevens know that truly the best that is in her is given to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Therefore, we know that no personal gift to her will give her half so much pleasure on her birthday as a shower of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. It is difficult to understand how any white ribboner is willing to do without this most excellent paper. She cannot afford to miss the inspiration and knowledge it brings.

Texas (Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, President): We send love and greetings to our dear Chieftain. I wish we might send as subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL the name of every member of our great state. If such a thing were possible, the interest in our work would know no bounds. Wherever the members read THE UNION SIGNAL good work is done and there is a lively interest and a full attendance at meetings.

Rhode Island (Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, President): We send loving greetings to our beloved National President, and pray that for many years longer she may be spared to lead the white ribbon hosts and be endowed with every gift of grace and strength for that leadership. We pledge our best efforts to secure at least one-fourth of our membership as subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, for we believe it to be the most ably edited temperance paper in the country and a necessity to every temperance worker.

Louisiana (Mrs. Alice C. McKinney, President): "Information precedes inspiration" so, "forgetting the things which are behind," our state is endeavoring to gain new subscribers to our official organ. No worker, man or woman, can do satisfactory work without tools, and for temperance workers, THE UNION SIGNAL is a whole "chest." While wishing Mrs. Stevens, our Editor-in-chief, "many returns of the day" we shall strive to gladden her heart with a greatly increased subscription list.

New Jersey (Esther H. Elfreth, President): We extend to our Editor-in-Chief a birthday greeting and a message of love and loyalty. We believe she is the woman called of God to fill the responsible position she holds, and that from Him she will receive the guidance and wisdom needed. We believe in our splendid official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, and shall use greater efforts to enlarge its circulation, that the outlook of our women may be widened, their sympathy increased and as a consequence thereof, more effective service be rendered.

Iowa (Mrs. E. B. Hurford, President): All hail to our peerless Editor-in-Chief. When we think of her standing before the nobility of the Old World and winning all hearts by her eloquence, when we are reminded of how in her own country she is honored among women for her courageous Christian character, we can but say, "Thank God for such a woman." May THE UNION SIGNAL, *her* paper and *ours*, continue to be a blessing to the cause as it has been in the past. I will use my utmost endeavors to double its subscription list in our state this year.

Indiana (Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, President): Greetings to our beloved chief upon her birthday! THE UNION SIGNAL is a tower of strength to all who read it and we shall try this year to convince our white ribbon comrades that it is necessary to their lives and work. A carpenter might as well try to work without a saw and hammer as for a member of the W. C. T. U. to try to work without our official paper.

South Carolina (Lawson) (Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, President): May we have as our leader for many years, our beloved National President, whose commander is God, and who like Joshua of old, heeds the Divine mandate, "Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed." I have been a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL for many years. My mother introduced it into our home when I was a girl. No paper which comes into our hands is regarded as being more helpful and forceful in pointing out error and condemning wrong.

New Mexico (Mrs. S. C. Nutter, President): You will infer that I consider THE UNION SIGNAL one of the "essentials of life" to a W. C. T. U. woman, when I say that this paper has been a regular weekly visitor in my home for more than twenty-five years, except during a few weeks. In our state we earnestly endeavor to impress upon our membership the importance of being in touch with the work and workers through this medium. I believe if every member were a subscriber to the official paper, the work would receive a new impetus.

(Continued on Page Eight)

JULIA FREEMAN DEANE

[By request, we give this brief sketch of the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL and a picture taken at her desk in the large, sunny UNION SIGNAL office in the new building.—EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.]

Miss Julia Freeman Deane, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, already is well known to the readers of the National W. C. T. U. official organ. For years she has been a valued contributor to the paper. One who has long been associated with her writes, "I can speak of Miss Deane only in the highest terms. She is a woman of exemplary Christian character, with lofty ideals. She has unusual literary ability with a decided "knack" for story-writing of the moral kind and the lesson she draws is always inspiring."

Miss Deane is a native of Illinois and her ancestors were from New England. Some of their names are found on the head-stones in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston—the last resting place of so many renowned in history and literature. In the "Tales of the Wayside Inn" the "Howe" whom Longfellow mentions, was one of Miss Deane's family on her father's side. She is named for an aunt, Julia Deane Freeman, who was a well-known poet.

For the last ten or twelve years Miss Deane has been writing for the current press and for magazines. Her versatility in Christian service has been shown by her connection with the Christian Endeavor, Y. W. C. A., and other Christian and philanthropic work. She has taught for several years and has had special business training, assuming, at times, much business responsibility.

Miss Deane is a member of the North Side W. C. T. U. of Chicago and her deep interest in white ribbon work is evinced by her successful editorial service since last June, on THE UNION SIGNAL. It is to her, almost entirely, that the W. C. T. U. owes the splendid account THE UNION SIGNAL has given of the National Convention held in Baltimore. The National W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated on securing Miss Deane as editor.

"The brain is the throne of thought; the very instrument by which the truth of revelation is received. The fight for a clear brain is a fight for Christianity."—*Frances E. Willard*

"I will never cater to unrighteous public sentiment or power for the sake of securing a desired measure, because I feel sure that if thus obtained it must always have an element of weakness."—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER VI

[SYNOPSIS: Four young men, Neal, Julian, Henry and Horace Laurence have been summoned to the deathbed of their grandfather, a man of exemplary Christian character and noted for his benefactions. After the funeral they listen to the will of the old gentleman, read by the family lawyer, in which it is revealed that a fine farm is bequeathed to each of the four with the one condition that they shall make the best possible use of their legacy, and at the end of the year bring to the lawyer an account of the work accomplished. To the one who, in the judgment of the lawyer, has made the best use of his possessions, will be given an additional legacy. The grandfather also states that there is hidden on the land a fortune which should belong to the one who finds it. The character of the four young men is shown by their attitude toward the grandfather's gift. Neal, who has grown up in the home of the old man, decides to develop his farm in accordance with his wishes. Julian, a handsome young fellow, who has shown decided talent as an artist, plans to spend the summer depicting upon canvas the natural beauties of the region. Henry has been reared in a home of wealth, views with contempt any form of manual labor and looks down upon his cousin, Neal, and Aunt Elinore, whose guest he is. However, having lost his money through the failure of a bank, he announces that he will endeavor, with as little personal exertion as possible, to discover the hidden fortune upon his land. Horace, the fourth legatee, is the offspring of a dissipated son of Grandfather Laurence. Although handicapped by his father's habits, poverty and ill-health, he has worked his way through college and achieved success as a lawyer. His hardships have made him morose and bitter but under the kindly influence of Aunt Elinore, Neal's mother, the gentler side of his character is developing. By accident he has discovered oil upon his land and sends to New York for Dan Gallagher, a reformed drunkard, who is an oil expert and a protege of Horace's. Neal, who was never too busy with his own interests to befriend unfortunates, employed on his farm for the summer a former college professor, whose life had been nearly wrecked by strong drink. With his mother, Neal entertains fifty fresh-air children, one of whom, Emma Southwick, proves to be a young woman of unusual beauty and charm.]

"I scarcely know what to say," said Neal. "Mr. Gallagher did not think the indications pointed to anything except pockets of gas in quantities too small to warrant the expenditure of any great amount of money. Horace clung to his first conclusion and made a special trip to New York to procure funds. The machinery was put in place last week. It has been reported several times that they struck Trenton rock. I am fearful as to the outcome. I shall be busy about my farming (which I believe is what my grandfather desired); Julian with his pictures, Horace with oil or lumber or sand. We will have time for little else but our work and grandfather's legacy, if there is one hidden beneath the ground, will lie undisturbed, just for the want of a discoverer."

"You seem to have forgotten that there is another grandson," broke in Henry's cold, sarcastic voice. "I have no trade, no money, no occupation. What else can I do but spend my twelve months in hunting the treasure?"

"I am sorry," ventured Neal slowly. "It seems such a waste of time."

From the tower of the farmhouse, now in sight, a bell rang out. A word to the horses sent them dancing up the drive. In a minute the Laurence boys were greeting their relatives. "This is Emma Southwick," said Mrs. Laurence, laying her hand upon the arm of a young girl who stood beside her. "She is helping us this summer."

Henry Laurence turned with a rather supercilious smile, which immediately changed as his eyes fell upon one of the prettiest girls he had ever seen.

Over the tea table the merry party told of the happenings which had transpired since they parted. Even Henry forgot to be sarcastic and with Emma's great child like eyes upon him, laughingly told of some of the funny experiences through which he had passed in the settling up of his shattered fortunes.

The following day the cousins set to work. Horace rose at four o'clock and went to the swamps where his men were laboring. Life was a different story to the young man since he had been living close to the heart of nature. The understanding between his aunt and himself had been one of the greatest influences for good which had ever come to him. During the time he was confined to the house with his injured ankle, the untrained boy had learned the beauty of a mother's love.

Elinore Laurence was as kind to him as if he had been her own son. She studied and planned and prayed for her nephew's awakening. Neal, too, showed that he desired to be a friend and comrade. Horace had responded to these advances by coming out of the shell of bitterness and sarcasm with which he had seen fit to surround his real self, and had proved to be a helpful, affectionate relative. He had dreaded the return of Julian and Henry and rose early the first morning after their return and hurried away.

Each young man energetically took up his own work. Neal thought little of the promised inheritance, which was spurring the other cousins on to their highest endeavor. Strong and well, he sang happily as he gathered in the corn and prepared the soft black soil for the sowing of the wheat. His barns overflowed from the abundance of the harvest.

At night he was never too tired to carry on his studies under the Professor's direction. A set of books was ordered and Neal planned to set to work on a correspondence course which, when finished, would give him an engineer's degree.

The winter days passed quickly. Julian worked unceasingly. A row of pictures was ready for market. There were views of the mountains from every point—all were masterpieces, in their way, but the largest canvas was to hold a pictured likeness of Emma. The whole family watched with much interest the progress of the picture. Even Henry who had grown moody and taciturn from the long seeking for something he never found, grew enthusiastic.

"If that picture doesn't get you the prize at the Royal Academy, nothing will!" he declared one night when he and Julian were alone. "You could not have found a better model. Such innocent beauty in these surroundings is little short of miraculous. I suppose if you win the prize, you will win her, too."

"Nonsense," ejaculated Julian sharply, "Emma is nothing but a child."

"She will grow," answered Henry crossly, picking up his hat and striding from the room. Julian looked after him, in perplexity. Was his cousin interested, he wondered.

About Christmas time Horace was cheered by a letter from New York. Through Dan Gallagher, some Eastern capitalists who had visited his swamp land in the fall, offered a large price for his property.

"Those men are careful and shrewd," he excitedly told his aunt. "They would not offer so large a sum for nothing. I would not sell the land now if I could. Who knows what the summer will bring!"

One February night a great storm occurred. The giant branches of the old cottonwood were tossed about like so many switches. Suddenly there came a streak of lightning, followed by a terrible crash. There were no serious results to the house but when morning came, the Laurences found the old tree burned and splintered, and the ground covered with fallen branches.

"Isn't it strange how the cottonwood seems to attract the lightning?" mused Mrs. Laurence. "Mother used to beg father to cut it down on that account. He usually granted her every wish, but not that one. I believe he thought more of that old tree than of anything on the place. It was on the ground when father first came to this country."

"I would get rid of it in a hurry," declared Henry.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW THE CHILDREN HELPED

LEONA MABEL DUFFORD, Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Denby had entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home, and the Denby children, Jesse, Dorothy, Helen and Gene, had kept as quiet as mice during the business meeting, and afterward had helped pass the cocoa and wafers to the guests, without spilling a drop of cocoa or scattering so much as a crumb.

As a reward for all this, they were permitted to play a whole Saturday afternoon in Mother's very own room. Mother was sitting by the window, busy with sewing, and smiling over the children's "play W. C. T. U. meeting," that was going on at the end of the room.

The real, grown-up meeting had been largely given up to plans for the celebration of UNION SIGNAL Day, and of course the members had kept on talking about it while the children were passing the refreshments. Mrs. Denby always had THE UNION SIGNAL on her reading table and she was the one appointed by the union to find out the names of those who wanted to subscribe for the paper. So it was natural that she was made the chairman of the committee to prepare the program for UNION SIGNAL Day. It was natural, too, that her children should have heard a great deal about the white ribbon paper. From the conversation he overheard an idea had taken root in Jesse's mind. Presently he came to mother with it.

"Mother," he said, "THE SIGNAL always has a page for us children, hasn't it?"

"Yes, Son."

"And Mrs. Stevens works to make things better for the children, doesn't she?"

"She does, indeed."

"Well, then, Mother. I think that we children ought to have some part in celebrating her birthday, UNION SIGNAL Day. Don't you think so? Won't you try to plan something for us?"

"Each one of you take a pencil and a piece of paper, and see how many words you can write that begin with the names of the letters that spell the name of our paper. Take words that mean something that the paper stands for. While you are doing that, I will go down to the telephone for a little while."

When she came back, all the children had thought of some words, even little Gene, though he had to be helped with the writing of them. Mother and the children together, with Dorothy for their secretary, after much rewriting, finally completed the acrostic which you will find in the center of this page.

"What will we do with it, Mother?" asked Gene.

"If Jesse will get his India ink and brushes, and those pieces of cardboard that were left from the entertainment posters, we shall soon see," was the answer.

"I know," cried Helen and Dorothy together. "Each letter will be put on a square of cardboard, and each child will wear a letter, and say one line of the verses."

> T is for **Truth**, and for **Temperance**, too.
> H for the **Help** the **Signal** gives every one of you.
> E is for **Energy** the temperance work to do.
>
> U for **United**—thus will we stand.
> N is for **No** saloons in all our glorious land.
> I for **Intelligence** about our work so grand.
> O means to **Order** this paper so good.
> N stands for do it **Now**, while you're in the mood.
>
> S for Mrs. **Stevens**, our editor-in-chief,
> And also for **Subscriptions**—there cannot be too many.
> I for **Inspiration**—you'll never lack for any
> If you read **The Union Signal**—such is our belief.
> G is for **Go**—the saloons must all do it.
> N for **News**, the temperance **News**—we call attention to it.
> A is for **All** of us to be the **Signal's** readers.
> L for **Love** and **Loyalty** to paper, cause, and leaders.

"But there are only four of us. Who will take the rest of the letters?" asked Jesse, the thoughtful.

Mother smiled. "That is just what I was telephoning about," she replied. "I have been talking with some of the mothers, and they are all willing that their little folks shall help. There are the three Inglith children, and Randolph Brown, and Clara and Julia Sanders, and the Bently twins, and Mrs. Ainsley's two boys—"

"Fourteen with us four, just enough," cried Jesse and Dorothy together, as Mother paused.

Soon Jesse was at work outlining the letters on the white cardboard with his pencil, while Dorothy and Helen colored them with the red ink—red for the Red Letter Day, Mother said.

Next Monday Dorothy carried copies of the acrostic to school and gave a copy to each of the children who was to help. Each one's line was marked, and all were easy to learn. It took only one merry "rehearsal" in Mrs. Denby's parlors to show the children just how to march into the room, and how to hold their cardboard letters in an even row, so that the words could be plainly read.

The afternoon of the March 1 meeting, an excited group of boys and girls waited in the big hall of the W. C. T. U. president's home. There had been reading and singing and speaking, and now their part had come. In the end of the room was a big banner, that read

MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL DAY
SUBSCRIBE NOW

Just below this banner was a table, with a chair beside it, and here Mrs. Bently quietly took her place as the children marched in and stood in line in front of the banner and the table.

Mrs. Bently was ready to prompt the children, if they forgot their lines, but not one of them, from tall Randolph Brown at the head of the line to little Gene at the last, forgot. When Dorothy recited, "O means to Order this paper so good," the children half turned toward Mrs. Bently, with a glance at the subscription blanks neatly placed on the table before her, and as Helen said, "N for the News, the temperance News—we call attention to it," each child pointed to one or another of the copies of THE UNION SIGNAL that were hung about the walls.

The children marched out in line, singing "Subscribe, subscribe, subscribe, subscribe"—just the one word over and over, to the tune of "Auld lang syne." There was more singing by the union, the president spoke a few words, and then the meeting was over, and a crowd of members and visitors gathered about the subscription table. When the last one had gone, there was a goodly number of dollars in the money box that Mrs. Bently carried, and an equal number of the subscription blanks had been filled out.

"The president of the union says that the children's part was the best and most helpful part of the whole program," said Mrs. Bently when at last she joined the eager group of little folks waiting for her in the hall.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence with any issue.

THE DATE on the wrapper indicates when your Subscription expires.

PAPERS will be discontinued unless otherwise ordered.

REMITTANCES should always be made in the safest manner available to the remitter. Register cash remittances.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Give both your old and your new address when you desire a change.

PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
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Evanston, Illinois, February 2, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The messages from the state presidents which appear in this issue are sincerely appreciated by all connected with the editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL. As we go to press doubtless many others are on the way but will be received too late for publication.

"YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED"

We call your attention to the invitation to share in the celebration of UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, March 1, which appears on page 12. Please do not overlook the blank to be filled out, of which we hope you will make use.

The Lincoln leaflet advertised on another page of this issue gives facts that will be useful in the February program of the W. C. T. U., or at any other time when it is desired to bring the total abstinence principles of Mr. Lincoln before the people. It is an excellent leaflet to distribute.

Price of 10 or less, each 2 cents; per 100, [illegible] cents.

The 1911 Year Book of the Young People's Branch is ready. Price, 5 cents per copy; $4.[illegible] per 100. Address all orders to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE

Lillian M. N. Stevens' Message to Her Maine Constituency

A resolve to abrogate and annul the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution has been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature. If two-thirds of both Houses concur, there will then be a September, 1911, election, when the men of the state will vote by ballot on the question. Those in favor of repealing the Prohibitory Amendment will vote "*yes*," and *those opposed to the repeal of the Prohibitory Amendment will vote "no."* A majority vote only is required to decide the question.

In Representative Hall, Wednesday, February 1, at two o'clock in the afternoon, there will be a public hearing before the joint Legislative Committee on Temperance on the question of resubmission, on repealing the Sturgis Enforcement Law, and on the abolishment of town liquor agencies. The W. C. T. U. is now, as it has always been in the past, against resubmission. The W. C. T. U. is also opposed to the repeal of the Sturgis Law unless something as good or better to apply to unfaithful officials is provided in its place.

While reputable, trusty doctors will prescribe alcohol as a medicine, it has seemed necessary to have some place where it could be procured without violating the law. To meet this requirement liquor agencies were established by law. There is no doubt but that this privilege has been shamefully abused, for any one who handles liquor seems to become contaminated. The anti-prohibitionists who favor the repeal of the liquor agency, no doubt think the prohibitory law would thereby be injured. It is an interesting study to see the holy horror of the anti-prohibitionists over the sale of liquor in twelve liquor agencies in the entire state while they are deliberately planning for hundreds of licensed saloons all over the state. Two years ago the prohibition State of Kansas repealed the Druggist Law which permitted druggists to sell for medicine, and substituted a law which places all the responsibility on the doctor—that is if he prescribes alcohol he also must furnish it. This may be a desirable substitute for the liquor agency law of Maine.

The great question is resubmission. Probably the Legislature will vote early in February on this question. The Maine W. C. T. U. reiterates its statement: If resubmission comes we are well equipped to meet it; the local unions are alert; the county presidents are already working with sacred zeal; and every white ribboner will do her best for the upholding and retention of our prohibitory law.

Some of the ablest speakers in the country are provisionally engaged for the campaign. The retention of the Maine law is a question of national and world-wide importance and national and world's workers will help in the great conflict between the forces of the home and the forces of liquordom.

WILL YOU COME?

As part of your program for observance of UNION SIGNAL Day we hope you will include some representation at our UNION SIGNAL celebration at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Accompany the subscriptions you send by cards or letters of greeting containing your name and address. Let these greetings be separate from the subscription letter (although enclosed in the same envelope) so it may be placed on file and the card of greeting be presented to our Editor-in-Chief.

FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS

THE UNION SIGNAL for February 23 is to be our special Prohibition Rally Day issue. The paper will be filled with helps for observance of the day, and especially with the telling facts and figures you will need for distribution and use in the spring campaigns. We want to print papers enough to supply your need. Please help us by sending an advance order for the extra copies for distribution. For advance orders, price $1.25 per hundred copies to one address. Please do not ask for free sample copies of this issue. Send names and addresses of friends, or of those to whom you wish to preach the gospel of prohibition in an effective way, including 2 cents a copy for each name and address sent, and we will mail to each one a copy of the February 23 issue. Address all orders to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

GREETINGS FROM THE STATE PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page Five)

South Carolina (Mrs. Joseph Sprott, President): Our dear Editor-in-Chief has no more loyal admirers than the Palmetto white ribboners and they all wish her many happy returns of her birthday. I consider THE UNION SIGNAL absolutely essential to success. I could no more do my work as state president without it than a carpenter could build without tools. We are hoping and expecting to greatly increase our subscription list this year.

Arizona (Mrs. Imogen F. H. La Chance, President): As the years pass, more and more we delight in the wisdom and strength of our beloved leader, Mrs. Stevens, and hope for many more years we may have the continued blessing of her leadership. THE UNION SIGNAL is becoming every week more necessary to Arizona white ribboners. We would not know how to carry on our work without it. It is bright and breezy and full of information respecting our work in foreign countries as well as in the home land. We hope to double our subscription list this year.

West Virginia, No. 2 (Miss Mary E. K. Brady, President): Our heartiest birthday greetings and best wishes to the Editor-in-Chief. In our infant work we find THE UNION SIGNAL a great help and are doing all we possibly can to extend its circulation among our people.

Pennsylvania (Mrs. Ella M. George, President): We wish to congratulate our National President and Editor-in-Chief upon the steady growth of our beloved organization, the widening of its sphere from year to year, the firm and fearless stand taken on all moral issues, the peace and harmony that have existed and the wonderful progress made under her administration. As for THE UNION SIGNAL, we wish it could be placed in every home in our state.

Alabama (Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, President): As our National President is Editor-in-Chief of the paper, it is very fitting that her birthday should be observed by securing subscriptions to our National organ. No union is equipped for work without THE SIGNAL. No member can work intelligently or effectively without it. It is the link that binds all together, the tie that connects all to the center; the line over which come all suggestions, directions, orders, all news from all parts of the world.

Vermont (Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, President): We send to our Editor-in-Chief birthday greetings, and realizing that an increased subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL will add to her happiness, we gladly send the message that Vermont unions are more fully than ever before awake to the need for the paper, in order to keep in touch with temperance work and gain new inspiration, and that we intend to be in the Honor list the coming year.

Utah (Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, President): I am glad to send a greeting to our beloved Mrs. Stevens and no happier one does she ever want than a large subscription to the best temperance paper published in the land. No woman can read THE UNION SIGNAL without being aroused to the need of service for temperance and men are won over to woman's cause when they read of the splendid achievements made by our great white ribbon army. I wish THE UNION SIGNAL could reach every Christian home in the United States.

Minnesota (Rozette Hendrix, President): Our state would like to send as a birthday greeting to our beloved National President a subscription for each one of our 4,800 members. That would be an ideal condition. I believe we would have less unions die if our women would read the paper more and learn what is being done by other states and nations.

District of Columbia (2) (Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce, President): I send congratulations and greetings of our earnest band of women enlisted in the great cause so valiantly led by our National President. THE UNION SIGNAL is a necessity to those whose hearts are alive to our work and is so full of information and ideas that no white ribboner should be without it.

Montana (Mrs. Allie Updyke Hutchinson, President): A message of good cheer to our Editor-in-Chief. It is with joy and pride that we celebrate March 1 as her birthday. We are striving to increase our subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, for from it we learn not only what is being done for our cause in America but also in the world.

North Dakota (Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, President): From the hearts of the many white ribboners of the state loving greetings and congratulations to our beloved Chief. The value of THE UNION SIGNAL to our constituency, like the sterling worth of her whose birthday we celebrate, cannot be computed in figures nor be set forth in words. Every reader of THE UNION SIGNAL in a local union increases the sum total of power which it may wield in a community. If you would have your union a center of spiritual power, a dynamic force for righteousness, increase the subscription list of the official organ.

West Virginia (Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost): Loving birthday greetings to the Editor-in-Chief from 3,000 loyal white ribboners of our state! THE UNION SIGNAL is of inestimable value to the work, to the workers and to the individual members. We are putting forth great effort to double our subscriptions.

Missouri (Mrs. Kate F. Newton, President): Mrs. Newton writes: "I have just returned home from a short trip, too late, I fear, to be in time with my tribute to our brave, inspiring leader, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. I shall do all in my power to increase the circulation of that best of papers, THE UNION SIGNAL."

New Hampshire (Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, President): More and more we realize the value of THE UNION SIGNAL to the workers in the white ribbon army. We need it to keep us in touch with "Mother National" and her plan of work. We need it for the education and inspiration it brings to us. We need it for the reliable up-to-date information it contains regarding the progress of the onward march of the temperance reform. We hope to increase our subscription list, and send loyal, loving greeting to our Editor-in-Chief from the "Old Granite State."

Nevada (Mrs. N. P. Hershiser, President): We are glad to send loving and loyal greeting to our National President and to wish her many happy returns of the day. We simply cannot exist without the inspiration of our grand weekly letter—THE UNION SIGNAL. We are proud of it, and will strain every nerve to send in a fine list of subscriptions this year.

NOTICE

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, of Burton, Washington, the new National superintendent of Franchise, would like to hear at once from every state superintendent of Franchise. Plans of Work and other literature are ready to send out for an active campaign during 1911.

PASS IT ON

If you have found profit and pleasure in the reading of THE UNION SIGNAL, give your neighbor an opportunity to have the same happy experience by securing her subscription. If you have grown wiser along temperance lines by a perusal of its pages, induce your friend to add to her own wisdom by subscribing to the paper. If you are proud of the achievements of the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the past and believe in the work it is to do in the future, do not keep the good news a secret. Let all the world know what this splendid organization is doing by getting everybody to read and subscribe for the official organ.

LOVE WHICH REACHES OUT TO THE NEEDY

The altruistic, self-sacrificing spirit in which our Editor-in-Chief has always prosecuted her work for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is so clearly pointed out in her brief letter to the *Boston Globe*, written last Christmas, that we venture to give it:

Of all the days of the year, Christmas is most significant of love and good will and good cheer. Then, as at no other time, is humanity reminded of that great love which commands one to "lay down his life for his friends," and of that love which reaches out to the needy, the unfortunate, the sinful, seeking not only to cheer and benefit during one glad day, but to remove the obstacles which prevent many men and women from right living, and which deprive many children of the joys and comforts which are rightfully theirs; and thus it should be that each succeeding Christmas finds this world of ours more nearly like the Kingdom of Him whose birthday we commemorate on Christmas day.

OUR "GIFTED, BRAVE PIONEER"

The passing away of Mrs. E. E. Marcy of Evanston, Illinois, wife of the late Professor Marcy of the Northwestern University, and for five years its acting president, removes from the ranks of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, one of its long-time and best beloved members.

At the second annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Marcy was secretary of the Committee on Publications which voted that the National W. C. T. U. should have an official organ. Mrs. Marcy was an influential member of the Evanston W. C. T. U. and president of the Evanston Home Missionary Society. Fifteen years ago she founded the Marcy Home in Chicago and was officially connected with it at the time of her death.

Mrs. Marcy reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. It has been the custom of late years for the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., to send her flowers at Christmas time. A card accompanying the flowers sent by them for Mrs. Marcy's memorial service, bore this heart-felt message:

"With affectionate appreciation of our gifted, brave pioneer and comrade."

WHAT IS THE PHILANTHROPY FUND?

This Fund is maintained for the purpose of sending THE UNION SIGNAL to readers who have for many years taken it but for some reason are unable longer to subscribe for it themselves. The fund is maintained by gifts (preferably birthday gifts to Mrs. Stevens) and is under Mrs. Stevens' personal direction. Many delightful letters of appreciation come from white-ribboners (some of them shut-ins) who have been unexpectedly remembered in this way. Contributions of any amount may be made to this Fund by unions or by individuals who desire to share in the good work.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp

It is hoped that each local union will arrange for the observance of our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day on or near March 1. Program material and suggestions will be found in this issue, and if you write to THE UNION SIGNAL, giving date of your meeting, sample copies of the paper, other program helps, subscription blanks, premium announcement, etc., will be sent you. Please report promptly to your state superintendent of this department the result of the meeting.

We endeavor to increase the circulation of our papers that we may widely spread the knowledge of our work and interest like-minded people to help us, and to enlist in the white ribbon army. Adapt the UNION SIGNAL Day program to the needs of your own union and remember the most successful meeting is the one which adds many subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and members to the local union.

The department watchwords of "Hold and Gain" were never more pertinent than at this time of the year, when so many subscriptions expire. To secure a renewal of subscription is as important as to gain a new one. The department is proud of its many faithful local superintendents whose subscription lists are always sent on time and who never forget to send words of approval and appreciation so helpful and encouraging to busy office workers.

The Young Crusader, with its many popular features, is charming in its new dress. Sample copies of the paper, with its premium announcement, may well be placed in the hands of one or more children in your neighborhood who wish to interest the boys and girls in temperance truths. Let us work for a doubled *Crusader* subscription list this year.

At the close of the year I will give $5.00 to the state superintendent of this department whose annual report shows the most systematic work and the best results secured. A gift of $2.50 will be awarded for the next best report. I hope the local superintendents will work and report so well that it will be difficult to decide which state is entitled to the premium.

Evanston, Ill

EVANGELISTIC AND ALMSHOUSE WORK

Elizabeth W. Greenwood

A little Evangelistic Handbook has just been issued by the National Evangelistic department. This contains much that is included in my leaflet, "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers" and my five circulars of last year, for as long as new unions are formed and workers constantly change, the same information and advice will be necessary.

But the department has also much new material and extended instruction regarding Evangelistic literature, with lists of books and leaflets for devotional reading, evangelistic effort, Bible study, and general distribution in meetings of all kinds.

The topics treated are "What Is the Work of the Evangelistic Department?" "The Need of this Work," "Individual Preparation," "Bible Expositions," "The Noon-tide Prayer," "Course of Bible Study," "Duties of Local, County, District and State Superintendents," "Work in the Churches," "Work Among the Masses," "Coöperative Evangelistic Work," "Work in Almshouses," "How to Restore the Bible and Prayer to Our Public Schools," "Evangelistic Literature," "How to Become a National Evangelist," "State Papers and the Evangelistic Department," "Helps for Demonstrating the Evangelistic Department," "Suggestions for Evangelistic Meetings and Institutes," "How to Report," "Questions for Annual Reports," "Time to Send in Annual Reports."

Copies of this Evangelistic Handbook have been sent to each state Evangelistic superintendent, each evangelist, organizer and lecturer, each superintendent of a department, and to many others.

These Handbooks may be obtained from Miss E. W. Greenwood, 35 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., also of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer

The School Savings Banks movement increases in popularity. Miss Rider, the Maryland superintendent of School Savings Banks, arranged for the National superintendent to speak at some of the public schools near the city, at the time of the Baltimore Convention. As a result of this presentation of the popular method of thrift teaching, through school savings, the system is now in use in the Glyndon and Reisterstown public schools.

The public schools of Otego and Quenemo, Kansas, are both taking up the savings system, as is also the public school in Chilmark, Massachusetts, and preparatory steps are being taken in Seattle, Washington, and other localities in regard to the promotion of this great work. I cordially recommend that all unions near schools in which this simple thrift teaching has not been introduced, interest themselves in presenting the thought of thus helping the children to save their pennies for useful purposes and the development of their individual responsibility. Distribution of literature among educators will acquaint them with the methods and value of the School Savings system.

The letters which come from school superintendents as the system is extended from one school to another, are most encouraging. I quote from one received December 21, 1910, from Mr. G. H. Tracy, superintendent of the Danbury, Connecticut, public schools, where the system was taken up a year ago:

"The Savings Bank has been so extremely successful that we have decided to introduce it into still another school; in fact, the largest school in our system. The collections from the school in which we have experimented far exceeded any of our anticipations."

In Collinsville, Connecticut, where the work was established last year by Miss H. M. Stone, an up-to-date teacher, 315 scholar depositors now have $1,106.19 to their credit. From Mrs. Carter, department superintendent for New Hampshire, where the system has been in use much longer, have come the following figures: $696.30 to the credit of scholars in Epping and $182.46 credited to those in Greenville.

Let the children everywhere be taught to save their pennies and not use them for candy, slot machines, and the other little wastes which lead up to the cigaret and drink habits. Can we not all help just a little more in this great, practical philanthropy? Who will put a hand to the wheel? One of the best ways to do this is to get the children in the public schools to write essays on thrift.

For literature and *Thrift Tidings*, address the National superintendent, enclosing a stamp.

PRIZE OFFERS IN THE SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1911

The department banner to be awarded to the state superintendent who is instrumental in introducing into the greatest number of schools in her state, during the year, the School Savings Banks system.

One dollar in cash and one dollar's worth of department literature to the district, county or local superintendent, or the individual who during the year aids in establishing the School Savings Banks system in the greatest number of schools in her own, or any other locality.

One dollar's worth of department literature and *Thrift Tidings* for the year, to the state superintendent who in October, 1911, sends the fullest and earliest report of her year's work to the National superintendent.

3509 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted— Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

An Exercise for Ten Persons

UNION SIGNAL SONG

Tune: "The Slumber Boat"

Sing a song to Signal's chief,
Brave white ribbon band;
Union Signal is the best—
Best in all the land.

CHORUS:
God speed her work,
All along the way,
Until the states have all gone dry—
Happy, happy day.

Sing a song of temperance press,
Tell me what to buy;
Union Signal every time!
We shall tell you why.
CHORUS

Just a postage stamp a week,
All you have to pay.
Think when you have heard us through,
You'll subscribe today.
CHORUS

NUMBER 1

This "special edition" presents some of the reasons why each one of you who has not already done so should become a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

To begin with, THE UNION SIGNAL publishes every week all the temperance news, and the news of progress made in the forty departments of the W. C. T. U. It has its own correspondents in every state and territory and in many foreign countries. It also has its own special representative in Washington, D. C., while Congress is in session. Our Washington Letter tells each week just what Congress is doing along the lines in which the W. C. T. U. is interested and points out how and when you can help by letters or telegrams to your senators or representatives.

These are some of the reasons why all well informed, up-to-date persons should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 2

World's W. C. T. U. Notes are furnished by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., and interesting articles from our many correspondents abroad are also published in our paper. Miss Ruth Frances Davis in Japan, and Miss Elma Gowen in South America, continue to send us their delightful letters, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher gives us glimpses of Old Mexico, Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

But you will wish to read these for yourself so

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 3

The timely editorials in THE UNION SIGNAL are valuable because they mold the public opinion of the greatest organization of women in this and in other lands. To read them you should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 4

As the President of the United States presses the button which sets in motion the machinery of a great exposition, so Mrs. Stevens, our National W. C. T. U. President, and Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, by means of her official communications, sets throbbing new W. C. T. U. machinery in the great working plant of the organization and causes the old to pulsate with new life. Her corps of officers exploit their own particular lines of work, and the Branch secretaries, the Superintendents, Organizers, Lecturers, and Evangelists make known their plans and purposes. To keep in touch with the words of instruction, advice, and good cheer to be found on this official page, you must

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NUMBER 5

The pages of Special Correspondence and "Here and There" notes are full of hints for temperance workers. Occasionally there is a page called "The Local Union" with special suggestions and helps. Articles dealing with problems of child training helpful to mothers frequently appear. Among those who contribute to this page are writers of national reputation.

And that is a further reason why every temperance worker should

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Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp

Superintendent Circulation National Official Papers

NUMBER 6

Observation teaches us that people in general do not care for sermons very often, but the young and old delight in stories all the time. Through this medium much on the subject of temperance can be taught. In THE UNION SIGNAL temperance truths and facts are well illustrated by delightful stories for the children and grown-ups. That is why all should

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NUMBER 7

The illustrations in THE UNION SIGNAL are strictly up-to-date. Portraits of prominent leaders are given frequently, and lend interest to their reports of work well done. There are also good illustrations for the children's stories, and that is another reason why all should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 8

The Young People's Branch is a part of the great mother organization, and the same influences which make the W. C. T. U. a success mean life to the Branch. Since THE UNION SIGNAL is such a source of life and knowledge to the main body, it was decided to make it just as helpful to the Branch by publishing a monthly edition containing several pages devoted entirely to the interests of the young people's work. This is why all young people should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 9

This is a great year for temperance, and Florida is in the front rank of the fight. Once every month, two pages of THE UNION SIGNAL are devoted to her work. This edition the state sends to every member, thus furnishing them for the conflict the best of weapons—THE UNION SIGNAL. This plan is proving so popular that next year we hope many more states will

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 10

Advertising, that's my line and you'll find my rates just fine.
If you have a thing to sell—Advertise, we treat you well.
If you have a thing to buy, on our pages cast your eye.
Wesley teapots; books galore; campaign leaflets by the score:
Ads. of this and ads. of that: the Cocroft way of anti-fat:
The way your program you might fix: the Philo way of raising chicks.
To buy or sell, if you are wise, with U. S. us you'll advertise.

(All)
U. S. us!, U. S. us!
What's the use of all this fuss?
Just to say to all we meet,
THE UNION SIGNAL *can't be beat!*
SIGNAL! UNION SIGNAL!

The presiding officer introduces this program number as a never-printed, very special edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. At the close of the exercise subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL should be solicited.

Give a sample copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to each one present.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

EASY CHANGE

When Coffee Is Doing Harm

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage—hot Postum.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it.

"I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me.

"At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good.

"I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum. We never use the old coffee any more.

We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE UNION SIGNAL QUIZ

Of what organization is THE UNION SIGNAL the official organ?

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Why is March 1 celebrated as a Red Letter Day?

Because it is the birthday of the National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who is also the Editor-in-Chief of the official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL.

Has the National W. C. T. U. always had an official organ?

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in November, 1874. In June, 1875, the first issue of the official organ, *The Woman's Temperance Union*, was printed. In 1877, the name of the paper was changed to *Our Union*.

Has any other paper represented W. C. T. U. work?

Yes. *The Signal* published in Chicago.

In what year was Our Union consolidated with The Signal?

In 1883. For twenty years the National W. C. T. U. did not own the paper but controlled its editorial policy.

When did the National W. C. T. U. purchase THE UNION SIGNAL?

In 1903, and it has since been edited and published at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Evanston, Illinois.

What feasible plan has Mrs. Stevens, our National President, suggested for increasing the subscription list of THE UNION SIGNAL?

To have the number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL in each local union equal one-fourth of its membership.

What is the Honor Roll?

The Honor Roll of the next National Convention, to be held at Milwaukee, will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 25, 1910, and the closing of the books for 1911, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her.

What is the subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL?

$1.00 per year; foreign countries, $1.52 per year. Young People's Branch Edition (monthly), 25 cents per year. Single copies, 2 cents each; per hundred, $1.75.

How are THE UNION SIGNAL prize banners awarded?

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Florida and East Washington, will be awarded at the Milwaukee Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership.

Are there any special premiums?

To state superintendents of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers, whose states make a 25 per cent gain in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, between October 25, 1910, and closing of books for 1911, the following premiums will be awarded at the National Convention of 1911. States having reached

Between 100 and 500 subscribers, $2.50 in gold; between 500 and 1,000 subscribers, $5.00 in gold; between 1,000 and 1,500 subscribers, $10.00 in gold; over 1,500 subscribers, $20.00 in gold. Winning states must have made a gain of not less than 25 per cent over their UNION SIGNAL list of October 25, 1910.

Any person sending 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken), between October 25, 1910, and closing of books for 1911, will receive a cash premium of $25.

Ten yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL if she asks for it in the same letter. For five subscriptions sent at one time, either a six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL or two yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* may be taken. Premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent.

Why should young people be interested in THE UNION SIGNAL?

Because each month there is an issue that gives several pages to the news and plans of the Young People's Branch. At the Milwaukee Convention a special premium of $5.00 in gold will be given to the Y. P. B. secretary of the state having the most subscriptions to the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL at the time the books close for the year.

A second premium of $2.50 will be given to the state Y. P. B. secretary whose state has the most subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition in proportion to the Y. P. B. membership upon which dues are paid to the National treasurer.

To whom should letters containing manuscripts for THE UNION SIGNAL be addressed?

To the Managing Editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

Who is the Managing Editor?

Miss Julia Freeman Deane.

To whom should letters concerning advertising be addressed?

To the "Advertising Department," THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

Who is in charge of the Circulation department of THE UNION SIGNAL?

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, the National superintendent of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers.

What did Frances E. Willard once say in regard to our official paper?

"The way to care for persons or papers is to work for them. It is the devout wish of my heart that each local union should have an active canvasser; not one waiting for subscribers to come to her, but one who goes from house to house for them. What a paper we could make of it then! What 'latest improvements.' What wider outlooks, what witty inventions, what fresher news, more cosmopolitan corps of contributors, its columns would exhibit!"

Has the subscription list enlarged and have some of these improvements been made?

Yes, both things have come to pass; but a constantly increasing subscription list would make our official organ a still greater power.

San-Alco Concentrated Food Flavors in Tubes

Positively No Alcohol—26 listed flavors.
Send for a tube of VANILLA to try.
Prices: 15 and 25 cents, post paid.

T. H. KELLY, MOORE, PA.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted!
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

"You Are Cordially Invited"

March 1 is UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, the birthday of our National President and Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. In commemoration of this happy event we wish to enroll every white ribboner and every friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a regular subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. We especially invite YOU, if not already a subscriber, to now join our UNION SIGNAL family. If you are a subscriber please send in a subscription for some friend and take part in our UNION SIGNAL Day celebration at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Please send the subscription on this blank.

Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois

Enclosed find $1.00 ($1.52 to foreign countries) for which send THE UNION SIGNAL one year to

Name..... Street and Number.....

Postoffice..... State .....

Date.....

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS BLANK ALSO

I would like to be counted as taking part in your March 1, 1911, Red Letter Day Celebration. This is my greeting to our white ribbon leader, Mrs. Stevens.

.....

Date..... Name..... Address.....

PENNSYLVANIA ZEALOUS IN GOOD WORKS

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Caroline McDowell of Pittsburg, state superintendent of the department of Co-operation With Missionary Societies, is wide-awake, and on the lookout to further the especial work of which she is the head. It happened, therefore, as a matter of course, that she invited Miss Ellen M. Stone to come to the "Keystone" state from the Baltimore Convention. She arranged a number of meetings in or near Pittsburg, Huntingdon and Harrisburg which were well attended and heartily enjoyed by both missionary societies and W. C. T. U.'s. Miss Stone gave two weeks to Philadelphia with the same satisfactory results. Each society for which she spoke gained financially and in members, and everywhere she was greeted by delighted audiences.

This is the twenty-first year of our state paper and it will, no doubt, prove the best of its existence. Mrs. Forrest, publisher, is working hard to that end.

Pennsylvania's superintendents are all "up and doing" and a good harvest is looked for at the close of the year.

Our state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, is very busy but finds time to speak at teachers' institutes and other important gatherings. Mrs. George now has her state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sylvia B. Norrish, in her home town, Beaver Falls, so that the business of the state is more centralized than formerly. The supply of state literature is in Mrs. Norrish's hands.

In the week given to Westmoreland county by Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, good work was done and new members were gained. On Thanksgiving Day evangelists Davis and Mills were in Scottsdale. They gave the collection taken at the sunrise meeting, over $60, to the W. C. T. U. Needless to say the money was wisely expended.

An unusual event occurred in Sullivan county. A W. C. T. U. institute was held in Bethel where there was no union. The good people, however, gave a cordial welcome to the visitors and the time may not be far distant when the white ribbon banner will be unfurled there.

Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. uttered its protest against the opera, "*La Samaritaine*," and with ministers of different denominations, Mrs. E. F. W. Russell and a few faithful members visited Mayor Reyburn asking for his veto on the play. So far the opera has not been presented.

The county is working diligently for scientific temperance instruction. The field is indeed great and the women qualified for this especial work few, but good things are hoped for in the way of interesting the teachers in this important subject. At the semi-annual county conference just held, Mrs. O. H. Hildebrand and Mrs. Woods of Wayne, gave a clever demonstration of the department. Mrs. Woods' daughter took the second prize for an essay on scientific temperance instruction.

Miss Sara Phillips Thomas is hard at work encouraging department work throughout the state.

IOWA "TEMPERANCE ELECTRICITY"

Special Correspondence

The air is filled with temperance electricity. A great temperance convention met in Des Moines, January 24-25. This was similar to the one held a year ago when the W. C. T. U. sent 100 delegates.

The Business Men's League is doing vigorous campaign work. More than 200 cities, with over 10,000 population each, have gone dry, and saloons are fast being crowded out of many counties. Strong new unions are constantly being organized. The life insurance companies are wide-awake to the fact that total abstainers live longer than occasional or moderate drinkers.

Our state executive committee met in Des Moines January 23, 24 and 25. This meeting was held in connection with the Iowa Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Association.

Mrs. B. F. Carroll, the noble wife of our Governor, recently gave an "echo meeting" of our state convention at her home in Des Moines.

Effect of Mulct Law?

Rich fertile Iowa has decreased in population during the last decade. People are asking the reason for this. The correct answer may be that many good Iowans prefer to live in a state whose law-makers refuse to sanction a law which says, "You shall not steal, but if you do steal, you must give me the lion's share of your plunder." This is the infamous mulct law, placed right over our unrepealed prohibitory law.

MICHIGAN ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

Two of our most popular newspapers, the *Detroit Times* and the *Jackson Morning Patriot* celebrated the New Year by resolving to hereafter refuse all liquor advertisements. The carrying out of these resolutions will undoubtedly cost them thousands of dollars.

The W. C. T. U. has opened state headquarters at Lansing, the capital city, where Mrs. E. L. Calkins, the state president, may be found. This action was taken in view of the fact that it is expected much liquor legislation will come up during the present session of the legislature.

Mrs. Mary E. Pengelly, the oldest prohibition worker in the state, has just passed away, at the age of eighty-five years. Among the many beautiful floral pieces at her funeral, was one sent by the Kalamazoo Liquor Dealers' Association, bearing the inscription: "We recognize in Mrs. Pengelly an enemy but she fought in the open and was a woman possessed of a noble life."

He Bought Her a 1900 Washer

ONE OF OUR READERS TELLS HOW HER HUSBAND LEARNED

What Washday Means to a Woman

DEAR EDITOR:—Most men have no realization of what "wash-day" means to a woman. My husband is one of the best men that ever lived, but he laughed when I asked him one day to get me a 1900 Gravity Washer. I told him it would wash a tubful of clothes in six minutes. "Why, wife," said he, "a washing machine is a luxury. And besides, there's no better exercise than rubbing clothes on a washboard. It's good for the back. I think we had better wait 'til we get the farm paid for before fooling away money on such new-fangled things as washing machines."

John's "Busy Day"

That settled it. I gave up the idea and kept right on washing in the same old way. I confess that I felt hurt, but I knew John had no notion how hard it was to do the washing for a family of five—three of them little tots. I am not very strong, and the washing, with all my other work, finally got the better of me. I had quite a sick spell, and after things had gone at sixes and sevens for nearly two weeks, I suggested to John that he had better do the washing. We couldn't hire a girl for love or money, and the situation was desperate.

So one morning he started it. My, what a commotion there was in the kitchen! From my bedroom I occasionally caught glimpses of poor John struggling with that mountain of dirty clothes.

If ever a man had all the "exercise" he wanted, my husband was that man! Couldn't help feeling sorry for him, and yet it made me laugh, for I remembered how he made fun of me when I hinted so strongly for a 1900 Gravity Washer. When he finally got the clothes done and on the line, he was just about "all in."

That evening John came to my room, and said kind of sheepishly—"What's the name of the firm that makes those washers you were telling me about?" I looked up their advertisement and found the following address:

> The 1900 Washer Co., 160 Court St.
> Binghamton, N. Y.
> Canadian address: The Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

That's all he said, but he lost no time in sending for their Free Washer Book. The book came in due time and with it an offer to send the 1900 Gravity Washer on thirty days' free trial. My husband jumped at the chance to try the Washer without having to spend a cent. "We'll have four weeks' use of the Washer anyway, even if we don't decide to keep it," he said! So he told the Company to send on the Washer.

It was sent promptly, all charges paid, and the 1900 Washer Company offered to let us pay for it in little easy payments. The next week I felt well enough to use it. It is the nicest Washer I ever saw, and it almost runs itself. Takes only six minutes to wash a tubful, and the garments come out spotlessly clean.

We were all delighted with the Washer, and wrote to the Company that we would keep it and accept their easy payment terms of 50 cents a week. We paid for it without ever missing the money and wouldn't part with the Washer for five times its cost if we couldn't get another just like it.

If women knew what a wonderful help the 1900 Gravity Washer is, not one would be without it. It saves work and worry and doctor's bills. Takes away all the dread of wash-day. I feel like a different woman since I have quit the use of the washboard. And if any woman's husband objects to buying one of these labor-saving machines, take a hint from my experience. Let the man do just one big washing by hand-rubbing on the old-fashioned washboard, and he will be only too glad to get you a 1900 Gravity Washer.

Anybody can get one on free trial, by first writing for the Washer Book.

Excuse me for writing such a long letter, but I hope, Mr. Editor, you will print it for the benefit of the women readers of your valuable paper.

Sincerely yours, MRS. J. H. SMITH.

Latest Literature and Supplies

On Sale at National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

1

2

3

4

Pictures of Frances E. Willard

Selected and recommended by the General Officers of the National W. C. T U. in accordance with the vote of the National Executive Committee

For Schools, Libraries and Other Public Buildings

These are beautiful photographs, unframed, size 20x24 inches, enlarged from the most satisfactory of the pictures of Miss Willard taken during her later years.

Price $4.00 each, carriage charges prepaid. Must be sent by express. Please be sure to order by number.

Annual Leaflets, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .01
Per 100 ..... .75

Annual Report, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .15

A Brief History of the W. C. T. U.,
Per copy, cloth ..... $ .50
Per copy, paper ..... .25

Annual Address of National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens,
Per copy ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... 3.00

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Prohibition's Onward March. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Is Prohibition in Maine a Success? By Lillian M. N. Stevens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .25

Maine Prohibition: Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield. One and one-half page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

The License System. By Seaborn Wright. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Prohibition Brings Prosperity. By Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .40

Six Months of Prohibition in Lincoln, Nebraska. By Mayor Love of Lincoln. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Beneficial Results of Prohibition in Kansas. By Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .25

Prohibition in North Dakota. By Judge Charles A. Pollock. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .25

What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas. By Governor W. R. Stubbs. Three-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .35

The Bible Teaches Prohibition. By Mary Harris Armor. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

The Saloon vs. The Labor Union. By Rev. Father Cassidy. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Extracts from an Address Delivered by Ex-Secretary John D. Long. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

Prohibition Promotes Prosperity: Opinions of Prominent Maine Citizens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic. By Governor J. Frank Hanly. Price, per 100 ..... $ .25

Beer a Dangerous Drink. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Prohibition Map of the United States. Size 18x24 inches. Price per copy ..... $ .15
Two copies to one address ..... .25
Five copies to one address ..... .50

Song Leaflet—The Prohibition Map and the Song, "Make the Map All White," words only.
Per 100 ..... $ .35
Per 300 ..... 1.00
Words and music, per copy ..... .05
Per 3 ..... .10
Per 10 ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 1.00

Flag Posters: In colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children.
Price each ..... $ .07
Per 4 ..... .25
Per 12 ..... .60
Per 25 ..... 1.00
Per 100 ..... 3.50

Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

Flag Postcards: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters.
Price per 3 ..... $ .05
Per 20 ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). This interesting, strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in The Union Signal. It is reprinted in the form of a dainty twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation.
Price, each ..... $ .08
Four, to one address ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 5.00

Lincoln and Temperance.
Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .35

Gilt and Enamel Buttons—Special design for honorary member's badge. State whether button or pin is desired.
Each ..... $ .25
Per doz. 2.75

Song, Victory, octavo form.
Price, per copy ..... $ .15
Two copies ..... .25

HELPS FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 35 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

FOR LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES ORDER OF

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Make money orders payable to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

"No," answered Mrs. Laurence gently, "father was too fond of it to let it go. It has been struck several times and always recovers from the shock."

To the busy Laurences (for even Henry becoming ashamed of his idleness, did some work on the farm) the winter seemed unusually short. With the first bluebird Neal went into the fields and Julian, having sold one of his pictures, started for Paris. Henry returned to his digging and Horace with Dan Gallagher sought diligently for a suitable place in which to locate a third well. Mrs. Laurence and Emma busied themselves in the garden and about the grounds when they could get time from their household duties for such pleasure.

One morning Horace found Mrs. Laurence alone and took advantage of the opportunity to have a little visit with her.

"Aunt Elinore," he said softly, "I have had a great temptation today and thank God I met it as I should. A man offered to fix my wells so as to completely deceive the public, telling me I would be able to sell the land for an enormous profit. He was to have half of the proceeds. A few months ago I should have considered his proposition a shrewd one and would have accepted it but, Aunt Elinore, ever since I knew you, I have felt your influence over me and today I thought of you and something made me decide against the proposition."

Aunt Elinore's eyes were filled with tears and she glanced appreciatively at Horace as he went on with his story.

"Dan says we might just as well quit if we don't strike oil today. The dear old fellow has made me a present of his time. I hate to lose out on his account as badly as on my own."

As Mrs. Laurence was about to reply there came a loud explosion. A curious thrill seemed to penetrate the surface of the earth.

"It's the third well," cried Horace, limping over to the top of the hill.

BECOME A NURSE

By the Most Advanced Home-study Method

Two Chautauqua Graduate Nurses

Mrs. Jane B. Marshall, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. Anna B. C. Potter, Montreal, Can.

We have trained thousands of beginners and practical nurses in their own homes, to earn $10 to $25 a week.

Send for our 10th 64-page Year Book, explaining method, with stories of actual experience by successful nurses.

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

513 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.

A Woman Should Never

Be Satisfied Without

Perfect Health
A Good Figure
A Clear Skin

She can attain these by Scientific Means in the Privacy of her Own Room

Style is in the Figure and Poise and Not in the Gown

I WISH I could put sufficient emphasis into these words to induce any woman, whose health is not perfect, or whose figure does not please her, to write to me. My pupils are among the most refined, intellectual women of America. They are my best friends and the strongest possible testimonials for the value of *natural, hygienic principles* of *cure* as *opposed* to the *drug habit.*

At least one-third of my pupils are sent to me by those who have finished my work.

I no longer need to claim what I **can** do, because I **have done** it. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that I have relieved more chronic ailments and reduced or built up more women in the past nine years than any ten physicians; the best physicians of America endorse my work. I could fill hundreds of magazines with testimonials; the following from letters on my desk as I write, indicate a few ailments I have relieved:

"My weight has increased 30 pounds." "My kidneys are much better." "My eyes are much stronger and I have taken off my glasses." "I have not had a sign of indigestion or gall stones since I began with you." "I weigh 83 pounds less and have gained wonderfully in strength. I never get out of breath, the rheumatic twinges have all gone, and I look and feel 15 years younger." "Just think of it! To be relieved from constipation. Entirely free after having it for 30 years." "Have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of steady, quiet nerves."

If you are suffering from any chronic ailment, if your figure does not please you, or if you will tell me the particular difficulty you wish to correct, I feel sure I can help you. If I cannot, I will tell you so. Your correspondence will be held in strict confidence. Many a woman has surprised her husband and friends by improvement she has made by just 15 minutes a day in her own room.

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies to a degree in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and carriage.

I have published a booklet, "Health, Character and Beauty," which tells you how to stand and walk correctly, and gives other information of vital interest. This booklet has helped hundreds of women, even though they never studied with me. I will send it to you **free,** and tell you all about my work on request. Write **now.** If you do not need my work, you may be able to help a friend.

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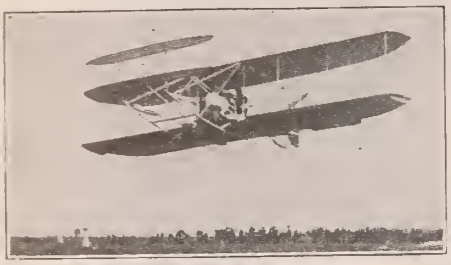

CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

The Airship in Maine—Subscription Oil Plentiful—State Headquarters and the Home of the Editor-in-Chief—Scamp Meets a Friend

Portland, Me., January 28, 1911.

The "Cirnop" has been flying about over the Pine Tree State for several days, and a delightful trip it has been. We can alight almost anywhere we choose in this state, and find a supply of Subscription Oil, for the prohibition prosperity seems to make it possible for a good many to invest in this very profitable stock.

Maine's subscription record for last year is worthy of notice. There were 641 subscriptions sent in that were credited to the state superintendent, and the state won two twenty-five dollar UNION SIGNAL prizes, and one of the beautiful *Crusader* watches.

At Searsmont, we found every member a UNION SIGNAL subscriber. Bremen and Cold Brook have eighty-seven per cent of the union's membership on the subscription list, and Highland Cliff has fifty per cent. Forty-three unions have twenty-five per cent or more.

As a fitting climax to our trip in Maine, we came to Portland. Sailing leisurely over the city, we saw Neal Dow's stately residence, the Longfellow house, the harbor, and the beautiful Eastern and Western Esplanades. But it was at state W. C. T. U. headquarters, of course, that we alighted. We found the workers there busy over UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* subscription lists. "We have some Subscription Oil for you," they said, "and we shall soon have more. We mean to have more this year than last." Here we found Miss Jessie Dodge, who never was known to dodge a UNION SIGNAL or *Crusader* subscription.

Next, you may be sure, we went to the home of our editor-in-chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. It is a beautiful old colonial home, shaded by magnificent elms. Mrs. Stevens was in her study, with pictures of white ribbon comrades all about her, reading the latest number of THE UNION SIGNAL, and planning for coming issues.

Presently Mrs. Stevens' little grandson, Ralph Leavitt, came running in from his home across the street, to tell Miss Gordon that he was pleased with the January *Young Crusader*. "It's a jolly number," he said. You may be sure that he and Scamp were delighted to make each other's acquaintance. Ralph assured Scamp that the boys and girls of Maine like *The Young Crusader*, and Scamp, in turn, assured Ralph that Twinkle was taking proper care of the *Crusader* subscription machine in his absence.

We are receiving so many invitations to call upon the various states that it is hard to decide where to go next; but the "Cirnop" is working beautifully, so we shall have no difficulty whatever in reaching any part of the country that we choose to visit.

Yours for more states like Maine,

M. M. SUBS

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SPECIAL EDITION OF UNION SIGNAL

(Continued from Page Eleven)

Those taking part in the exercise should march into the room and to their places on the platform, keeping step and singing, each carrying in the hand next to the audience a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. At the close of the song, Number 1 brings her copy of the paper up where it can be seen, holding it while she recites her "reason," and then (after waving), drops the paper to her side ready for use again. The refrain, "Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL," must follow each "reason" without any pause, and be given earnestly and in perfect concert, each person vigorously waving her copy of the paper. Next, Number 2 gives her "reason," holding her paper as did Number 1, and the refrain follows vigorously with waving papers. This method is followed until Number 10 speaks, when the "yell" follows, given with much earnestness. (A college girl can tell you how.) At the close the "performers," singing, march from the platform. If ten persons are not available, some of the "reasons" can be combined or omitted. The music of the song can be found in any good music store. The National W. C. T. U. does not have it for sale.

For copies of this exercise address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

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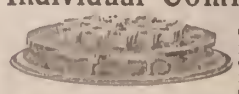

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 9, 1911. No. 6

IMPORTANT DAY AT MAINE'S CAPITAL

ANNA A. GORDON, Special Correspondent

Far in advance of the hour set for the Resubmission hearing, in the Hall of Representatives at Augusta, the hall and the spacious gallery were crowded. The father of the Resubmission Bill, the veteran Democratic Senator Staples of Knox county, in opening the argument in favor of Resubmission, faced not only the Joint Temperance Committee of the Legislature, but an intensely interested throng of people, hundreds of whom were standing. White ribbons gleamed over many hearts in the great gathering—hearts beating true to the home interests of the Grand Old State. One who argues for Resubmission with a view to a license law cannot, in the nature of the case, feel thoroughly at home in a state that for more than fifty years has maintained a Prohibitory law. The Senator who spoke on behalf of the bill plainly lacked the enthusiasm which lends heart and fire to an argument, and carries conviction to the hearer.

Following Senator Staples, the first speaker on behalf of the remonstrance was Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who commanded the instant and breathless attention of the entire audience. She was frequently applauded, and her address, in part, follows:

Mrs. Stevens on Resubmission

I speak not for myself alone but for the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union which is organized in every section of our state and which represents thousands of Maine homes.

We are opposed to Resubmission because we believe the Prohibitory law to be the best law ever enacted to apply to the liquor traffic. I claim that I am qualified to testify, inasmuch as I have in every state and in other lands repeatedly studied the practical effects of all the laws referring to the liquor traffic—high license, low license, dispensary or Gothenberg and segregation.

I have sought to know what is the best law to protect the home against the drink curse, and *I do not hesitate to declare with more emphasis than ever before that the law which furnishes the best protection to the home from the home's worst enemy is state-wide prohibition.*

It is no wonder that Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, and North Carolina have state-wide prohibition and that 30,000,000 people are living in other localities in other states where the beverage sale of liquor has been outlawed, but the wonder is that any state or any locality will for a money consideration, called a license fee, give a person the legal privilege to sell that which causes 35 per cent of the insanity, 45 per cent of the idiocy, 80 per cent of the poverty and 90 per cent of the crime.

The "Beast" Is Caged—Do Not Let Him Out

The claim that to give the people a chance to vote on the question would settle all the turmoil and unrest attending Prohibition and Resubmission is not well founded. This was the hope of the temperance people in 1884 when the law was made constitutional, but we know full well that the liquor element will not let the question rest. They are at work today in every prohibition state for the overthrow of the Prohibitory law regardless of when the people voted on it, and in some of these states they have voted very recently.

> **Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens**
>
> **Before the Maine Legislature**
>
> I am opposed to Resubmission and I do not hesitate to declare with more emphasis than ever before that the law which furnishes the best protection to the home from the home's worst enemy is state-wide prohibition.

In Maine for half a hundred years the beast of the legalized liquor traffic has been caged. The W. C. T. U. does not believe in letting him out to see if he can again be caught. The temperance people have too much of life's work to do to spend their time and strength in such an unnecessary battle. The liquor trade and its sympathizers hate the Prohibitory law, and the brewers and distillers and liquor sellers of the country, and I may say of the world, are ready to spend millions to overthrow Maine prohibition. This furnishes ample proof that prohibition reduces the amount of liquor sold and consumed, that prohibition hurts the liquor trade.

The Maine W. C. T. U. Will Act Well Its Part

At our State W. C. T. U. Convention which met in Portland last September soon after the state election, we realized that we were in danger of "catching" Resubmission but determined to do all we could to keep it away, even as we would try to keep out of our families any dread contagion to which they might be exposed—working to keep it away but at the same time preparing for it should it come. I cannot believe, I do not believe that the Maine Legislature will vote for Resubmission, but should it so vote, the Maine W. C. T. U. is ready to act well its part for the upholding and retention of our Prohibitory law. Standing in line with us are noble men and women of the state, the clergy, the churches, the Grangers, the Maine Sunday School Association and all other righteous forces which truly represent the highest and holiest interests of the home and *we shall win.*

The Merchants, Grocers and Shoe Dealers Are Against Resubmission

The remonstrances which are in your hands are a forceful indication of the sentiment of the people of Maine. Let me analyze one of these sent from a prosperous village, and it is very like the other remonstrances. It bears the names of the pastors of the churches, the superintendent of schools, the Sunday school superintendents, the deacons, the grocers, the dry goods merchant, the fish dealer, the postmaster, the jeweler, the barber, the dentist, the shoe dealer. These people do not want the saloon next to their homes, next to their churches or Sunday schools, next to their places of business. They not only ask for protection from the saloon for themselves but for all within the borders of the state, and the remonstrance bears the names of women, daughters, sisters, wives, mothers—mothers who shudder at the thought of the licensed saloon being set up between the home and the schoolhouse. One such mother returning the well-filled remonstrance, wrote, "The people gladly sign the remonstrance. It would have more names had the traveling not been so bad. One day I walked about ten miles over the hard, icy roads but I was happy to do it to help keep license out of Maine." Ah, gentlemen of the Committee, the women of Maine, ballotless though we are, are entitled to your consideration. We are sacredly in earnest. We do not mind hard roads, hard words, hard work, if only the pathway of life can be safe from the pitfalls of the legalized liquor traffic with all of its allied evils. We will continue to work and to plead, and today our faith is victorious over all our fears, and for the sake of the children, for the sake of the home, for the sake of humanity we plead with you to report that the Resubmission bill ought not to pass.

The Prohibitory Law Defended by Able Speakers

The churches and Sunday schools of the state were represented by strong and able speakers. The business interests of Maine were well represented by Mr. J. R. Libby, one of Portland's prominent merchants. Dr. Wilbur F. Berry of the Civic League, and others, replied ably to the statements of Senator Staples.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATOR ROOT ON THE LORIMER CASE — SAN FRANCISCO WINS PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION — CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF NEW MEXICO'S CONSTITUTION URGED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Representative Bennett of New York has this week caused a sensation in the House, by bringing charges against the commissioners and the assessors of the District of Columbia. In presenting the case, Mr. Bennett explained the peculiar methods obtaining in the District relative to the assessment of real estate: There is a board appointed for life by the commissioners which consists of one man, known as the assessor, and five assistant assessors. In addition to being assessors of real property, three of the assistants constitute also the excise board of the District. One of these assessors (and member of the excise board) has borrowed money from the attorney of a certain brewing company to carry his real estate holdings and, despite protests, licenses have been granted to a number of saloons, through the aid of the excise commissioner. Mr. Bennett said, "I submit that for a member of the excise board to borrow money from the attorney of a brewing company appearing before him constantly, is an occurrence which rises above impropriety." Then follows in the *Congressional Record* a long list of places licensed through the aid of this assessor. We await with interest the outcome of these charges, which we fear are all too true.

For the first time in the history of the Senate, the Vice-President yesterday voted three times, and more than a decade has elapsed since he has cast a single vote. For the first time the Senate voted a tie on three separate measures—a record never equaled since the foundation of the government. (1) On the ocean mail subsidy bill. (2) On a measure providing for "free ships," foreign built ships owned exclusively by Americans. (3) On a motion to adjourn—to prevent certain measures being brought forward.

Senator Root on the Lorimer Case

Senator Brown of Nebraska intimates that unless the Senate votes this session on the Lorimer case, the resolution pertaining to the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, the bill to create a permanent tariff board, and a general service pension bill, appropriation bills will be "tied up," thus requiring an extra session. This prediction was not in the nature of a threat, but as representing the judgment of a number of Senators. The Lorimer case still occupies an important place before the Senate. Yesterday Senator Root of New York, in a masterful address, attacked the election methods of the State of Illinois, and inveighed strongly against the further methods by which it sought to sustain Mr. Lorimer, declaring that the Senate could not afford to sanction them. "If they stand," he said, "the Senate cannot stand, the government of the United States cannot stand."

Senator Hale of Maine, the leader of the Senate "old guard," whose long service comes to an end March 4, yesterday did the unusual thing of presenting the credentials of his successor, Charles F. Johnston, a Democrat, to the Senate.

He said, moreover, that it was "with pleasure" that he did so. Throughout the reading of the credentials of the new senator from Maine, Senator Hale remained standing at his desk. "The Senate has not witnessed a more graceful act in all its history," was the observation of some of the older members.

San Francisco Wins Panama-Pacific Exposition

Amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 188 to 159, declared in favor of holding a great Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco as against New Orleans, in commemoration of the completion of the Isthmian Canal. The race between the two cities was exactly a tie when eighty-seven votes had been cast on each side. It remained nearly even up to the 100 mark, and then San Francisco began to forge to the front. When the decision in favor of the California city was announced, there was a demonstration on the floor and in the galleries.

> Write to your Senators and Representatives urging Congressional investigation of fraudulent methods in framing New Mexico's constitution, and thus prevent the liquor traffic from controlling the situation.

The House by a vote of 112 to 42, yesterday prohibited the location of a reformatory for the District on the Belvoir tract, three and a half miles from Mount Vernon and the tomb of George Washington. The site has already been purchased and paid for by the commissioners. The House went even further than the mere turning down of this proposition. By a large majority, it adopted an amendment to the District appropriation bill prohibiting the location of any penal institution, either in Maryland or Virginia, within ten miles of Mount Vernon.

We of the W. C. T. U. who are looking and working for a time when universal peace shall prevail, are somewhat amazed at the frequent bills introduced, which to us indicate a far different attitude on the part of many of our legislators. A bill has recently been introduced and passed in the Senate, providing additional army officers for detail to special duty at military schools and colleges and with the National Guard of various states. The bill is strongly backed by the organized militia. Senator Warren said that the legislation would involve an expenditure of about $400,000 for the first or second years, and that sum would increase to about four times that amount in five years.

The constitution of the proposed state of Arizona, as adopted by the recent constitutional convention, reached the Senate this week. In accordance with a motion by Senator Kean, of New Jersey, the document was referred to the Committee on Territories, which is expected to make due examination of it before action is taken by the Senate.

Congressional Investigation of New Mexico's Constitution Urged

In this connection we would state that information has reached us of gross irregularities in the framing of New Mexico's constitution, and in the election following. In the constitutional convention sat fifteen men (one of whom was a wholesale liquor dealer) who hold saloon licenses, beside a half dozen more or less who were indirectly interested in keeping out all laws that would in any way restrict the traffic. The people wanted the initiative and referendum, for with that any other law desired by a majority of the people could have been attained, but the liquor men and the corporation lawyers would not hear to it.

It is claimed that registration lists have been falsified, quantities of mail matter sent out with two-cent postage withheld, etc.; that ballots "against the constitution" were not printed until orders from Washington reached the authorities to provide such ballots, but coming so late, it was impossible for several of the counties to procure them. It is claimed that an 18,000 majority have voted in favor of the constitution, and a special train of representatives from New Mexico is expected to reach Washington next week, to urge the ratification of the state constitution on the part of Congress. Those deeply interested in the welfare of the new state, urge an investigation on the part of Congress of the methods adopted.

We should rejoice to have telegrams by the hundred, or letters, or protests, go to your Senators and Representatives urging a Congressional investigation. It would be disgraceful if the last of the territories came into the sisterhood of states with the stigma of fraud written upon its constitution.

The bill to refund the ransom money of Miss Ellen Stone was brought before the House yesterday, but for some unknown reason, Representative Mann of Illinois made objection and the bill had to go over. Whether it now has a chance of passing this session is doubtful.

A hearing on the Burkett Anti-gambling bill will be held before the House Interstate-Commerce committee on Tuesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill calling for a constitutional amendment election on July 22, 1911. A White Slave traffic bill has been passed by the House.

The county local option law of Indiana has been superseded by the Proctor-Keeney measure providing for elections to be held by cities and townships, instead of by the county as a whole. While the W. C. T. U. deplores this action, the measures for which it is fighting, are certain in the end to be victorious.

AIDS IN TEACHING TEMPERANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WHAT TO USE AND WHAT NOT TO USE

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS, Hartford, Wis.
National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

Opportunity always carries with it a certain danger. Wisdom, which, as Coleridge says, is "common sense in an uncommon degree," must ever be employed to avoid the danger.

In our temperance work we ardently desire to accomplish the best possible results, but unless we are very wise in discerning that which is harmful in method, as well as very strong in holding to that which is helpful, we may fail in the object to be attained.

Today the schools are open to temperance teaching but it is teaching along certain lines. Every state has a law requiring instruction in temperance, but no state has legislation that requires instruction regarding any phase of temperance not embraced in "the nature and effects of alcohol and all narcotics." The truth is to be taught the child in such a way that he will clearly understand that there is but one wise course of action and that is to leave narcotics entirely out of his life. In other words his choice must be total abstinence because he comprehends the nature and effects of narcotic drugs.

Many earnest workers ask for a subject in our essay contests that shall cover local or county option, or prohibition, whereas the work in the schools has really nothing whatsoever to do with those subjects. Again, not long ago a letter came to me gladly offering help in the preparation of "memory-gems for the schoolroom." The writer stated that in place of the four sets which cover the teaching days of one month, she would prepare enough for every day in the year. Her intention was of the kindest, but she did not understand what really could be called a "memory-gem" in this kind of teaching.

We can introduce into the schoolroom, through our essays and posters and memory-gems, only such teaching as the law requires. To include anything outside of the subject would be an intrusion. The school children are not supposed to be studying in their physiology and hygiene anything pertaining to the problem of the American saloon. They *are* expected to be studying the nature and effects of narcotics just as they are studying the nature and effects of other drinks and of all kinds of foods. Whatever, then, will aid in inculcating the principles of total abstinence from narcotics has a place in the schoolroom, and whatever does not touch upon those basic principles is out of place.

In teaching total abstinence from narcotics we are teaching temperance, for there is no true definition of temperance which does not include the one given by Xenophon: "Temperance means first, moderation in healthful indulgence; and secondly, abstinence from things dangerous, as the use of intoxicating wines." To have every child in the nation commit this definition to memory would be of inestimable value. The child in the schoolroom is in training for the gravest and most important relations of life. The well-being of the nation depends upon what he makes of his life and character. He must be taught to choose wisely. Shakespeare says, "There's a small choice in rotten apples." The child in the schoolroom is not to be taught to choose between rotten apples but between wholesomeness and rottenness, between truth and error.

Leaving out of the schoolroom, therefore, everything that does not directly appertain to the required instruction, how can we aid the teacher in making the subject clear?

Last year Mississippi passed a law requiring that posters, setting forth the scientific facts concerning the effects of alcohol and all narcotics, should be placed in every one of her schoolrooms.

In fulfillment of the requirements of this law, the Department of Education of Mississippi prepared a placard, the upper half of which was occupied by the emblem of the world's war against consumption, and bore the word, "Consumption," with a few facts concerning the subject. The lower half of the poster contained *seventeen* statements concerning what to do and what not to do in the treatment of, and to avoid the disease; the last three statements touched upon the scientific teaching required. They are as follows:

"Alcohol in all its forms weakens the body and therefore makes for consumption.

"Many patent medicines, or nostrums, contain much alcohol, morphine and cocaine.

"Don't damage your health by alcoholic beverages or by using advertised medicines."

That children should be taught concerning consumption—what it is and how to avoid it—is self-evident, but that such a placard in any way fulfills the requirements of the law that the children shall have the scientific facts concerning the nature and effects of alcohol, is in no wise evident.

"How is the body weakened by alcohol and how is health injured by its use?" asks the intelligent child. He is in the schoolroom to prove all things and to hold fast that which is good.

The statement concerning alcohol, in order to be of value, should be accompanied by a true definition of alcohol. How much more valuable and how much easier of comprehension it would have been to the child to have united in this way the statement and the reason:

"Alcohol in all its forms weakens the body," for, as Sir Andrew Clark said, "Alcohol is a poison; so is strychnine; so is arsenic; so is opium. It ranks with these agents. Health is always in some way or other injured by it."

We can clearly see the reason why the teacher must be aided in her work by quotations, or memory-gems, which serve to make the whole subject lucid. There is a principle which underlies all scientific temperance teaching and that is, that the subject must be given an impersonal approach. The feelings of the child must never be hurt, even though he be the son of a brewer, saloon-keeper, or of a well-known drunkard. The memory-gem furnishes this approach.

There is not the slightest danger of the study of scientific temperance ever becoming wearisome if only the teacher understands the great store-house of helps which she has at her disposal. Suppose, for instance, she puts upon the board Count von Moltke's words: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France." The children wish, of course, to know who Count von Moltke was. They at once become interested in one of the greatest generals the world has ever known, and his words open up the whole subject of the nature and effects of alcohol in general, and of beer-drinking in particular.

To teach the nature and effects of the use of tobacco is even a more difficult task than to instruct concerning the use of alcohol, and there is even greater danger of mistakes being made as to the material placed in the schoolrooms. Over-statement must be avoided. Blotters, posters, charts of every kind must be strictly true and scientific. Here a clear, calm statement like that of Dr. Winfield S. Hall is of great value:

"Any act which benefits the race is legitimate and to be encouraged; while any act which injures the race is illegitimate and to be discouraged. Even the moderate use of tobacco by adults is to be discouraged though we view the question from the standpoint of the physical effects alone."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Laythe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill.

THE FIELD SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Dear Young People:

I am writing this letter in the railroad station at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. Three weeks ago, I left the cold and snow of New York state to make a tour of the South, and South Carolina has been my first field of labor. When studying geography in my early school days, I learned that cotton, corn and lumber were the products of this state, but I did not then dream that I should ever see the beautiful pine forests with their wonderful straight, tall trees, or the great plantations where much of our cotton is raised. South Carolina seems to be experiencing a new birth. The people are discovering the richness of the soil and sunshine. The papers are advertising extensively, urging white people to move here, as the citizens are desirous of having the white population at least equal the colored population. There are many fine new schoolhouses, but I feel a little sad when I speak of this, for, in some cases, a part of the money for these buildings comes from the dispensary which South Carolina still has in operation in six counties. I can never believe that it is right to educate children on money which should have gone for food and clothing for other children. The state has some of the largest cotton mills in the world and although the employment in them of children under twelve is forbidden, many are at work. Good people hope before many years to see the age raised to sixteen and a compulsory education law upon the statute books. The dispensary system has not reduced drunkenness and it is often a supply station for blind tigers. The Legislature is now in session and there is much interest in the movement now on foot in Washington to give each state the right to control the liquor business within its borders. A Senator told me recently that the Legislature had instructed men in Congress to stand for this measure. "We can then go on to state prohibition," he said, "and make such heavy penalties that the express companies will not carry liquor."

But you are interested in my work for the Y. P. B. In nearly every town I have visited, the schools and colleges held public meetings. In Manning it was such a delight to be in the home of the state president, Mrs. Sprott, who is so loved throughout the state and who though a busy homekeeper and mother, works early and late for the cause. Her good husband is in fullest accord and helps with advice and money. He is never seen without his W. C. T. U. pin upon his coat. There is a house full of lively boys and girls and it was an easy matter to organize a fine Y. P. B. which has already had one successful meeting with new members. The president is Pammie Bradham.

Georgetown is an interesting old town on the coast. It has an Episcopal church, nearly everything in which was brought from England. In the pews during the Revolution the British stabled their horses. In this town we reorganized the Y. P. B. which had eighty-five members but had not been meeting because it lacked a leader. I visited a little lumber town near Georgetown where they had a medal contest before Christmas which so greatly impressed the men that four became total abstainers, two being young physicians. Don't forget to push this department. It is a great aid in creating sentiment. I organized a Y. P. B. in the little place, and the young people were anxious for it.

While in Columbia I organized a Branch in the Methodist College for Women and twenty-five sweeter, brighter young women it would be hard to find. Miss Mary Pemberton is the president of this branch. Nine had already paid their dues when I left and THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* had been subscribed for. They will have a corner in the library with temperance books, THE UNION SIGNAL, etc., as Mrs. Scovell suggests; also some original posters on bulletin boards and will distribute leaflets and have a debate on pledge signing. I think they will send their picture some day, too, for THE SIGNAL. At the high school in Columbia, the principal told me he should have every pupil write upon my talk, as essay work, and print the best essay in the school magazine. In Newbrookland, a mill town, the gentleman who went with me, a Mr. Waters, the Baptist preacher, offered a gold dollar to the child who would in 600 words write the best account of my talk. You could offer such prizes when you have a speaker. Everywhere the prize essay work for schools and colleges has been emphasized.

Something happened to me the other day which came as a surprise. I spoke in a high school in which never before had a temperance speaker appeared. The superintendent said to me, "I want you to know I believe in your work and so do our trustees and here are five dollars we wish to contribute!" That contribution and cordial sympathy put new courage and inspiration into my heart as I spoke to the boys and girls.

I must not forget to tell you that I visited Leesville where our work has flourished so long and where Mrs. Haynes, a former state president, wielded a great influence until her death. Their Y. P. B. meets each Sunday afternoon and a dues-paying banquet is an annual affair.

The state Board of Health is making every effort to stamp out disease and when drunkenness is removed, and that which *causes* it, South Carolina with its rich soil, balmy skies and warm-hearted people will march forward to peace and prosperity. May God speed that time. Don't forget to pray each day for your secretaries. Don't forget to wear your badge, to meet regularly and wherever you are, to wield the influence which you *can* wield for total abstinence and prohibition.

Yours en route,

Rhena E. G. Mosher

THE COLLEGE Y. P. B.

The college Y. P. B. secretary wrote several college presidents for some expression of their thought concerning the temperance reform and for their opinion as to whether the world had reached a degree of civilization when the use of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes might soon cease. The following are some of the replies:

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president Mount Holyoke College, writes: It seems to me that the world is fast reaching a degree of civilization which might preclude all intoxicants for beverage purposes, and that the college ought to assist in that progress by throwing its influence on that side. It is not always practicable to add organizations to those already in college, but at least an inspiring address might be given each year, and courses in physiology might include some study of the baneful effect of alcoholics and narcotics. The dangers confronting our national life from the use of liquors and drugs ought not to be ignored by educated men and women.

Professor Frank L. McVey, president of North Dakota University: In reply to your request of some time ago, let me say this: No athlete would think of carrying heavy weights with him when engaged in a running test, and yet that is just the thing that a young man does who takes to the use of alcohol and tobacco. From a mere materialistic point of view, the example cited ought to be sufficient to deter young men from burdening themselves unnecessarily.

President William Fielder, of Fort Worth University, Texas: One of the tremendous problems of the twentieth century is that of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. The colleges of the United States, by virtue of their position and influence can aid materially in the solution of this problem. First, by precept, they can and should embrace every legitimate opportunity to voice the latest word on the necessity and value of a life of total abstinence. Second, by example—the public welfare demands that all college presidents and professors, as well as all students, shall practice in their lives what they preach by tongue and pen. The eyes of the millions are upon them and for them to do less than their best is to fail in part in their great mission to the race and age.

President A. W. Harris, of Northwestern University, Evanston: Few reforms call so insistently for conscientious and wise treatment as the cause of temperance, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union may do a worthy service to the community by directing the thought and conscience of college students to this reform movement for which they ought to do a large work. I wish the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the best success in its college Branch.

The college Y. P. B. Plans of Work will soon be ready and you can order of

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Read THE UNION SIGNAL of January 19 for plans for a Willard Memorial meeting. It is well in the beginning of the college Y. P. B. work to get acquainted with the great leaders in the battle against strong drink. For March meeting, study the life of Neal Dow.

Minnesota W. C. T. U. is putting a copy of "Alcohol and The Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, and "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Martha M. Allen, into every college library where a college Y. P. B. is organized. It also subscribes for THE UNION SIGNAL for each college Y. P. B., as well as for twenty-five libraries in the state.

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher has recently organized a large college Y. P. B. at Columbia College, S. C. Bessie Laythe Scovell is en route to Florida where she is engaged for the month of February.

LETTER FROM HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY

Dear Young Friends:

This year the Young People's Branch is being financed from the Memorial Fund. We have an opportunity to justify the confidence thus placed in us by holding a memorial meeting as near the seventeenth of this month as possible. If you will write to Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, Evanston, Ill., telling her that your Branch wants to observe February 17, she will send you a splendid program and a leaflet explaining the Memorial Fund. Work out the program and send at least $2 through the regular channels. Be sure to say that the money is from a Branch and that it is for the Memorial Fund. We want our young people to have the credit.

The next Red Letter Day for which we are going to plan is the birthday of Mrs. Stevens, March 1. There will be a celebration at National Headquarters and on that day I should like to tell Mrs. Stevens that every Branch is subscribing for at least one copy of the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Why not send the paper to your president, or to all of your officers? There is no better way to invest 25 cents than to send it to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., for your own Branch Edition. Of course it would be better if you could have every issue of our National official organ. The subscription price is only $1.

I shall appreciate it if you will send me a card telling me that you are going to observe these two days in a *practical* way.

You will be glad to know that the 1911 Y. P. B. Year Book is ready. The National W. C. T. U. is printing many thousands, so order them freely. Price, five cents per copy, $4 per hundred. The books are so arranged that the time and place of meeting can be inserted before each program, thus making it possible to use them instead of going to the expense of having your own program printed. The cover is blue, our National color, and everything has been done to make the Year Book both helpful and attractive.

Do not forget to send word to THE UNION SIGNAL when you have a good meeting or entertainment, as it is glad to tell others what plans you are making and with what success you are meeting.

The first contribution to the redecorating of our Y. P. B. office came to the National treasurer last month from Mrs. Bertha Marzahn, Waterville, Minn. We appreciate the generosity of such friends as Mrs. Marzahn.

You will enjoy hearing from Mrs. Scovell and Miss Mosher each month as they tell of the new and revived branches that they are organizing and encouraging. Mrs. Scovell stopped at Headquarters on her way to Florida. She has splendid plans for furthering our work among the college young people. Will you not help all of us secretaries by carrying your share of the responsibilities at home?

Cordially yours,

Sibyl E. Horning

A NOTABLE OCCASION

The Anna A. Gordon Y. P. B., of Evanston, held its December meeting in the parlors of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Miss Gordon, who was hostess for her "namesake," asked the president to call the meeting to order with Miss Willard's gavel, Mrs. Stevens loaning for the flower-decked table, the gavel board presented to her by this Y. P. B. at the Baltimore Convention.

The meeting was further honored by the presence of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, World's Vice-president and National President, Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, National college Y. P. B. secretary, and Miss Rhena Mosher, National Y. P. B. field secretary. These distinguished guests and Miss Gordon spoke words of wisdom and encouragement. After a white ribbon cheer, all adjourned to a box supper in the dining room of Rest Cottage. Readings were given by Miss Frances Anna DeCoudres, a namesake of Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, and a member of the society. Great excitement and merriment arose when Miss Gordon passed around a large Christmas stocking from which each one drew a memento of the evening.

A pleasant feature of the work of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. in Washington, D. C., is its annual New Year's Day reception. This year in the afternoon the W's held open house at the District Headquarters and from six to ten the young ladies and young men gathered to receive their friends, Mrs. Flora Kayes Hanson, secretary of the Y. P. Branch of the District, and Miss Eleanor E. Walker, vice-president, being among those in the receiving line.

HELPS ALONG THE HIGHWAY

"Jac" Lowell

THREE QUESTIONS

"All the past is shut up within us and is a sort of perpetual present. All the future is before us, and though duty is a present thing, it is constructed out of the past and runs endlessly into the future. We thus have the past with its memories, the present with its duties, and the future with its anticipations—one for wisdom, one for action, and one for hope."

Such a thought-starter makes us immediately ask:

What have we learned? Have we learned to give good, convincing reasons for our belief in our work? Have we learned to give scientific reasons, financial reasons, every-sided reasons?

What are we doing? Are we living up to our ideals, up to the standard of the lessons we have learned, up to the standard of the lessons we are still learning? Are we using every opportunity to spread the good things we have learned? Are we teaching as well as preaching? Are we letting the joy of blessed service make us the happy, genial, wholesome beings who are "so good to live with?"

What are we hoping? Are we cultivating that spirit of eternal optimism which hopes in the face of every obstacle and hindrance because it always sees, with X-raylike power, the eternal truths and beauties which lie just beyond?

Music as a Member-Getter

"I go there because I like the music." "I go there because I like to sing." Such remarks are often heard from the lips of young people of the floating, undecided persuasion. And these remarks tell the truth. Hundreds of these young people are first drawn to helpful meetings of clubs, temperance societies and churches because of the inspiring music. Music not only attracts; it holds. It caters to an almost universal craving, a craving which is rooted in the best soil of human nature.

It is therefore important that our societies give proper prominence to music at all meetings, socials and entertainments. It may be the means of gaining friends and members who not only need us, but whom we also need.

Our catalogue offers many attractive things in the song line, and Miss Gordon is at work on a special song book which will contain many beautiful, tuneful and inspiring selections set to words conveying the kind of sentiment which strikes home.

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER VII

[SYNOPSIS: Four young men, Neal, Julian, Henry and Horace Laurence have been summoned to the deathbed of their grandfather, a man of exemplary Christian character and noted for his benefactions. After the funeral they listen to the will of the old gentleman, read by the family lawyer, in which it is revealed that a fine farm is bequeathed to each of the four with the one condition that they shall make the best possible use of their legacy, and at the end of the year bring to the lawyer an account of the work accomplished. To the one who, in the judgment of the lawyer, has made the best use of his possessions, will be given an additional legacy. The grandfather also states that there is bidden on the land a fortune which should belong to the one who finds it. The character of the four young men is shown by their attitude toward the grandfather's gift. Neal, who has grown up in the home of the old man, decides to develop his farm in accordance with his wishes. Julian, a handsome young fellow, who has shown decided talent as an artist, plans to spend the summer depicting upon canvas the natural beauties of the region. Henry has been reared in a home of wealth, views with contempt any form of manual labor and looks down upon his cousin, Neal, and Aunt Elinore, whose guest he is. However, having lost his money through the failure of a bank, he announces that he will endeavor, with as little personal exertion as possible, to discover the hidden fortune upon his land. Horace, the fourth legatee, is the offspring of a dissipated son of Grandfather Laurence. Although handicapped by his father's habits, poverty and ill-health, he has worked his way through college and achieved success as a lawyer. His hardships have made him morose and bitter but under the kindly influence of Aunt Elinore, Neal's mother, the gentler side of his character is developing. By accident he has discovered oil upon his land and sends to New York for Dan Gallagher, a reformed drunkard, who is an oil expert and a protege of Horace's. A proposition from unscrupulous speculators to "fix" the oil wells so that they would be salable, is presented to Horace, but, after an interview with Aunt Elinore, is refused. As the chapter closes, a loud report is heard from the wells, and all in the house hasten to learn its meaning.]

Mrs. Laurence and Emma hurriedly followed Horace over to the little knoll and gazed down at the scene being enacted in the valley below. Men were running from the well and soon came a second explosion. As a thick stream of oil shot up into the air, carrying with it a shower of stones, deafening shouts were heard.

Neal, who had been cultivating corn in the east field, came running up, his face aglow over Horace's good fortune. "In this world of ours, things are always evened up, I believe," he cried, "and it's your turn now, Cousin." Henry Laurence, in faded suit and leather leggings, slouched over to the field, but there were no words of congratulation upon his lips. As soon as he saw for himself the proof of Horace's success, he returned to his digging.

Dan Gallagher's face beamed with joy. "We've struck it rich or I miss my guess!" he cried. "I'm glad Horace insisted on going further down. What if we had stopped only ten feet from success and missed the fortune so nearly within grasp!"

Horace's dark eyes held a world of meaning, as he turned them upon his aunt. "What if I had yielded," he whispered, wringing her hand. "I would not only have done wrong but I would have lost all this. Aunt Elinore, I owe everything to you!"

The well proved to be a "gusher." Great excitement was felt throughout the country. Capitalists by the hundreds thronged to the place, offering fabulous prices for leases upon the adjoining fields. Horace limped about, directing the men, arranging for marketing the output, and talking with the many visitors. The old house was never quiet now. Mrs. Laurence, disturbed by the continual crowd, often longed for the peaceful, happy days of the past. All except Henry believed Horace had found the treasure of which Grandfather Laurence had spoken.

The days flew swiftly by. The twelve months of "proving time" were almost gone. June came with beautiful skies, balmy breezes, and ripening fruit. Tall derricks were erected all over Horace's tract of land and the young man limped back and forth on constant tours of inspection. Word was received from Julian that his pictures had been admitted to the Academy and that the prizes were to be awarded in May.

One evening Neal and his mother sat talking together. "I suppose Horace will win grandfather's legacy," sighed the boy, leaning his head against his mother's shoulder. "Well, I know that I have done my best. If I had wasted my time, I would feel differently, although from a worldly standpoint, I suppose I am just as much of a failure as if I had not tried at all."

"Professor does not think so and neither do I," whispered Mrs. Laurence, tenderly stroking her son's hair. "Grandfather was not a man who thought to amass wealth constitutes the only success in life. If he were here, I believe he would say that you have come the nearest to his ideals. For my part, I am not sorry that the year is over, for, in some ways, it has been a worrisome one, but I do not regret one trying hour. The change in Horace and Emma alone repays me. We have lived better than in the dear, old shabby days in town, you have improved a great deal in your studies, thanks to the Professor, and a few months more will bring you a diploma. I thank the kind Father who has showered upon us all these benefits. Most wonderfully did grandfather plan. Had he been less industrious, he would not have had the land to give. Had he bestowed it without conditions, the oil wells would never have been drilled, the pictures painted, the lessons learned; we would not have met the Professor and we could not have helped Emma. If as you had planned to, Neal, you had gone to the factory to work, by this time you might not have been the picture of health you now are. Whatever comes, you know and God knows, that in trying to do your best, my boy, you have won success."

A cablegram received one day set the Laurences to talking. Julian's picture of "Innocence" had not only won the prize but had been sold for a large sum of money. Name and fame were assured and, best of all, Julian had proved himself worthy of grandfather's legacy. His letter, which came later, made Mrs. Laurence shed tears of gratitude.

"Through pity, at serious discomfort to yourself," he said, in closing, "you brought the slum children into your home and allowed Emma to remain—only one of your many kind acts. If she had not come among us, with all her loveliness, the prize picture would probably never have been painted."

While the Laurences slept that night, a slight cloud suddenly drifted across the face of the moon which had been shining brightly. At first no larger than a child's hand, it slowly increased until a great bank of sullen, black vapor had collected in the west. Now the wind joined forces with the clouds and a mighty battle of the elements took place. All unconscious of the confusion, the sleepers dreamed on until all at once the banging of doors, the bellowing of frightened animals, and the roaring and tossing of the trees awakened them.

Neal left his own room and hurried to his mother's, urging her to dress quickly, and telling her of the approaching storm which threatened, he said, "to be violent." Then he went about calling the others. It was not long before the different members of the household had gathered in the living-room. As they silently looked at one another, there was a blinding flash of

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AT THE FEET OF LINCOLN

RUTH REED, Elburn, Ill.

Ben always considered Abraham Lincoln one of his very best friends and rarely did a week pass that the lad did not visit Lincoln Park, climb on to the high pedestal upon which stood the statue of the great president and looking up into the strong, kindly face try to imagine how it would have seemed to talk to the real living man. He had an idea that he knew pretty well what his hero would have said. Hadn't he been told over and over again the story of the poor little Kentucky lad who had risen from poverty to the presidency of the United States! No tale of adventure had for him half the fascination that he found in the life of the "rail-splitting" president.

But it was not to visit Mr. Lincoln's statue that Ben hurried away from the other boys on a certain Wednesday afternoon. It was for no other reason than that he might silence a very unpleasant Voice which kept declaring, "Ben Ruggles, you are a coward." The words were so emphatic that Ben was really afraid the other boys might hear them.

It all happened because Jim Lester, who was a stanch Loyal Temperance Legioner, had been trying to get the boys at school to sign a temperance pledge. They had laughed and made fun of Jim and the Legion and the pledge, and said such things were only for girls and sissies and not for boys and men. Jim, in reply, had cried, "You're every one of you wrong, I know you are, for some of the greatest men who ever lived, and lots of them who are living this very day, have signed the temperance pledge and thought it a manly thing to do. Isn't that so, Ben Ruggles?" Jim had turned and faced Ben as if certain he had one friend upon whom he could depend. Ben's face had flushed angrily. What business had Jim to put him in such an awkward position. He ought to know that Ned Lowell, the rich brewer's son, and Dick Tupper, the son of the brewer's lawyer, were good friends of his and took him out in their father's automobile almost every afternoon. Who'd expect him to take the other side of the question!

But the boys were waiting eagerly for Ben's reply, for he was something of a leader among them. With an embarrassed laugh, he had answered, "O, I don't know. Guess a fellow who amounts to anything can get along without a pledge. Anyway there's two sides to this temperance question." Even the fact that Dick and Ned had slapped him on the back and told him he knew what he was talking about, didn't quiet the

Voice that kept reminding him over and over again that he was a coward.

Ben was glad when, at the entrance to the park, his companions left him. Before he realized where he was, he found himself at the foot of the statue. Lifting his cap deferentially, as was his wont, he looked up at his old friend. Perhaps it was only a shadow caused by a passing cloud, but it seemed to Ben that the face wore an expression of grief and reproof. Ben knew it did not, nevertheless he could not put aside the feeling that he must apologize before he could be at ease with his old friend. "I wonder" he mused aloud, "I wonder, Mr. Lincoln, just what you would say to me if you were really here in flesh and blood. I wonder if you ever had anything to do with bothersome temperance pledges or things of that sort."

"What's that?" asked a gentle voice at his elbow. Ben turned to see a grandfatherly, white-haired man looking down upon him. "You want to know what Abraham Lincoln thought?" he inquired with a kindly smile. "Well, it was my great privilege to know him well, and perhaps I can tell you what he thought about some things. What did you have in mind, particularly, my boy?"

Such a persuasive manner had the stranger, that before long Ben found himself telling the whole story of the pledge-signing conversation. "Of course," he added, "a great man like Mr. Lincoln never bothered with such little things as temperance pledges."

"You think not," said the old gentleman seriously. "That's where you're very much mistaken. He didn't think signing a temperance pledge was a little thing. He signed one when he was just a young fellow, and he kept it all his life, and tried to get others to sign one, and he never lost an opportunity to help keep young fellows from the saloon. Many a young soldier boy has the president's kindly advice saved."

"You don't happen to remember just what kind of a pledge it was Mr. Lincoln signed, do you?" asked Ben with interest.

"Well, I rather guess I do, I carry it with me wherever I go, for it's written on my memory, and I'm thinking it isn't very different from the pledge your friend Jim takes in his Loyal Temperance Legion, only perhaps the words are larger. Would you like to write it down and learn it?"

"Wouldn't I?" replied Ben with enthusiasm. "If you'll help me spell the big words, I'll write it on the fly leaf of my history and keep it, too."

As Ben started for home and looked up into the face of Mr. Lincoln to say good night, it seemed to him that he could see upon it a smile of approval.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The state papers, in commenting upon the January 19 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, speak of "the splendid program it contains for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day." The price of this issue has been reduced; only $1.25 for 100 copies. Orders have been rapidly coming in but there are still plenty of papers for those who will order quickly. Send $1.25 at once to THE UNION SIGNAL and circulate 100 copies of the paper as you would leaflets. *It is the best sort of literature, and the pictures alone are worth more than the price of the paper.*

Plenty of the free leaflets, "The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund," should be ordered of Mrs. Parks; send postage. Let us make the Memorial Fund $20,000.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in accordance with action taken at the Baltimore Convention, has presented to Congress a memorial, urging that a bill be passed providing for an appropriation of $66,000 with which to reimburse those contributing to the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone, who was held captive by brigands in Macedonia, in 1901-1902.

We have been requested to call attention to a change in the address of Rev. Emily C. Woodruff, National evangelist. That indicated in the Annual Leaflet is incorrect. Mrs. Woodruff's address is 413 Lawrence Street, *Olean*, N. Y., instead of the same street and number, Olney, N. Y., as heretofore published.

Make the Memorial Fund For 1911, $20,000

The Red Letter Days are following each other in rapid succession. In order that white ribboners on the western coast may have advance program material for the meetings on these occasions, THE UNION SIGNAL special numbers have been issued early.

It is gratifying to note that many state papers have published, in part, THE UNION SIGNAL program for Memorial Fund Day.

We trust that the early appearance of THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day issue will not interfere with the general observance of *Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

White ribboners are now entering upon membership week (February 10-17) and we are confident it will culminate on February 17, in well arranged meetings all over the country.

In 1910, the Memorial Fund amounted to a little over $9,000. Twenty-eight states were aided from this Fund. Already the balance has nearly been exhausted in appropriations and necessary organizing expenses.

The Memorial Fund, as is definitely stated in the January 19 issue, supplies free literature for states conducting special campaigns.

The liquor tribe have their fund for campaigns. If each union sends $2 the Fund will amount to $20,000. Send for the January 19 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL at $1.25 a hundred and give it wide circulation.

Ask friends of W. C. T. U. work for contributions to the Memorial Fund. It is the home missionary fund of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A Brave Judge Who Fines and Imprisons

"Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" is often asked concerning Chicago. Here is something righteous: On the twenty-third day of January Judge Landis, of the United States District Court, imposed on thirteen liquor dealers charged with violating the Internal Revenue law, fines aggregating $51,500 and penitentiary sentences ranging from fifteen months to two and one-half years. These men were all foreigners, with possibly one exception. Six were given both fines and imprisonment: David Sharpiro, wholesaler and rectifier, two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000; Henry Rosenstein, wholesaler and rectifier, two years' imprisonment and fined $5,000; Philip Blum, retailer, two years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine; Hyman Levinkind, wholesaler, two years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine; Abraham Tucker, retailer, eighteen months and a fine of $2,500; Hyman Rosenfeld, retailer, fifteen months and a fine of $2,000. The others were fined from $500 to $2,000 apiece but were not sent to prison.

Before inflicting the penalties, Judge Landis intimated that the Internal Revenue commissioner had been too lenient in attempting to settle the case on payment of $30,000 to the Revenue Department. He said it might be good business to settle a case like this for $30,000, but that it could not be done in his district.

More enforcement of the liquor laws by the Federal courts would greatly help in the enforcement of state and local laws. It is a notorious and well-known fact that liquor makers and sellers, more than any other class of people, break the laws with impunity. We need more men of Judge Landis' type on the bench and a national law to send every man who engages in the liquor traffic to the penitentiary.

"In Good Old Tennessee"

The temperance people of the state of Tennessee are rejoicing over the election to the United States Senate of Mr. Luke Lea, a man who can be depended upon to further any righteous measure that may come before that body. Every turn of affairs seems to be unfavorable to the liquor interests. The new Governor, B. W. Hooper, was inaugurated on January 25, and the state is to begin a crusade against the lawbreakers which will prove an example to the people of the entire country. In our next issue we will publish an article from Mrs. S. M. Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., which will cover the situation more fully.

GREETINGS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

The greetings from state presidents which arrived so late they could not be used in THE UNION SIGNAL Day subscription number are too good to be enjoyed alone by the editorial force, and we quote briefly from some of them:

Our hostess state for the next National Convention—Wisconsin (Mrs. W. A. Lawson, President) says:

Wisconsin workers know that an absolute essential for successful accomplishment in every department of W. C. T. U. work is THE UNION SIGNAL, as an inspiration to effort, as a guide and help in methods, and a source of encouragement and cheer.

She is coming, Mother National, in 1911,
To help us lift the Badger State a little nearer Heaven!

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President of West Washington, writes: We send loving greetings to our National Chieftain. We feel that our hearts can safely trust in her. May she be long spared to guide and counsel us. May THE UNION SIGNAL continue to be, as it has been in the past, the ever welcome letter from "our folks" at home and abroad, the trumpet call to service, the inspirer and helper of all who read it, and may its subscription list be doubled in the near future.

Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President of South Dakota; sends the following good word: I have taken THE UNION SIGNAL for twenty-five years and watch eagerly for its weekly arrival at my desk. It brings me cheer and inspires me with hope and courage to continue the battle for the home. We hope to gladden the heart of our beloved Chieftain on her natal day with a large list of new sub scriptions.

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, President of Texas (Thurman) W. C. T. U., sends greetings to "our beloved leader," with a wish for a hundredfold increase of subscribers.

Michigan, through its President, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, sends hearty greetings to the Editor-in-Chief, and the statement that they consider THE UNION SIGNAL a vital part of their work.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, President of Illinois, writes: It is with a sense of honest pride that we look forward to the observance of March 1 as a Red Letter Day, on which we celebrate the birthday of our heroic Chieftain, Mrs. Stevens, a woman with a heart and mind big enough to take in every problem which makes for the world's betterment. No greater honor can we in Illinois bestow upon her than to roll up a subscription list of five hundred or more names for THE UNION SIGNAL. This we shall try to do, for we believe the power back of all our work is THE UNION SIGNAL and our other periodicals, which, if placed in the hands of every white ribboner, will be a mighty force for righteousness.

Tennessee's President, Mrs. S. M. Holman, regrets that her message was delayed, and that nothing from Tennessee should appear in the greetings to one whom she considers "almost, if not quite the ablest woman today living."

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, who has recently entered "within the gates," was an honored member of the W. C. T. U. of Newton, Massachusetts (a suburb of Boston).

In her "creed" so characteristically given in "Chapters From a Life," Mrs. Ward says:

I believe that the miseries consequent on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are so great as imperiously to command the attention of dedicated lives.

The sad condition of the Gloucester fishermen tempted by rum on the wharf, and rum on the vessels, appealed to Mrs. Ward's sympathies and she became their champion and revered adviser.

"I was sometimes accosted on the street," Mrs. Ward said, "by men who would detain me respectfully to say, 'I hear when you talk to folks they stop drinking. I wish you'd talk to me.'"

Literary friends of Mrs. Ward who could not sympathize with her splendid advocacy of temperance and woman's suffrage and would expostulate with the distinguished author because of her deviations from literary work, received this ingenuous explanation:

I followed the leading and I never regretted it. I seem to myself to have achieved little or nothing in the stir of the great movement for improving the condition of society, yet I am conscious that the reformer's blood and the student's blood have always had an uncomfortable time of it together in my veins.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The splendid work of temperance teaching and pledge-signing in the Sunday Schools, which was inaugurated and is being carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is now taken up by other organizations. All over the country thousands of Sunday schools are preparing to celebrate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln with a pledge-signing service. The pledge to be used is the one written, signed and advocated by the great patriot, and is practically the same as the one used by our Loyal Temperance Legions. At the service which has been prepared for the observance of the day will be given the story of Lincoln's life and some of his earnest and inspiring words, as well as tributes to him by such men as Emerson, Phillips Brooks and McKinley. The especially interesting number will be the reading of a message from President Taft, who, as is well known, is a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors. The President has consented to write a letter to be read at the Lincoln service, in which it is expected he will give advice and encouragement to the youth of the land in the practice of total abstinence.

The Lincoln pledge is as follows:

Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime; and believing that it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Rose A. Davison, National organizer, has gone for the rest of the year to Colorado for field work. Mail will reach her in care of the state president, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, 1032 14th St., Denver.

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Jewett, former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, has become chairman of the Press committee of the National Council of Women Voters. Mrs. Jewett will send out press matter on woman's suffrage to the states where women are not yet enfranchised. Her address is 607 Perkins St., Tacoma, Washington. We prophesy success for the Press committee and its experienced, gifted chairman.

A most unusual honor was accorded Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, upon her recent visits to Monroe and Brodhead, Wisconsin. The superintendents of both schools closed all the graded departments from half past ten till noon, that she might have that period to instruct the teachers along scientific temperance lines.

Miss Anna A. Gordon has offered a prize of five dollars to the Maine boy or girl, sixteen years old or younger, who will make the largest number of words from letters in the word prohibition, and who will also send her the best composition in answer to the question, "Why should saloons stay out of Maine?"

Among the visitors at Headquarters and Rest Cottage last week were Rev. and Mrs. Leavitt, the latter the able president of the Omaha W. C. T. U., and one of our hostesses at the Omaha National Convention. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt are on their way to Cuba. Mr. Leavitt was formerly a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston.

The Evanston W. C. T. U. had the great privilege on January 20, of listening to an address by Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the National corresponding secretary. Mrs. Parks furnished such a graphic description of the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Baltimore that each one felt she had been there in person. Mrs. Parks is to speak February 10 for the Mary Allen West W. C. T. U. of Chicago.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, who has been in Chicago for a month, at the Columbia School of Oratory, recently called at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Rest Cottage, the Willard and the Literature Building were visited by Mrs. Peterson, who was enthusiastic over the enlarged facilities for National work. She is now making an extended tour among the people of her race.

PREPARING FOR THE APRIL CONTEST

The temperance people of Chicago are busy these days. A new mayor is to be elected and they are hopeful of the election of a man who will give the city a better municipal administration. Plans are being made for the local option contest. Hundreds of men will be sent out to secure signatures to petitions asking that a local option election be held in April. Commenting on the situation, an exchange says:

"It is the purpose of the temperance people to insist that candidates for administrative and judicial offices array themselves upon one side or other of the moral questions at issue; that they side either with the slum element or the honest element.

"The result of the election in Chicago last fall caused the politicians and liquor interests to understand they cannot have everything their own way. In that election Rev. F. G. Smith was sent to the Illinois Legislature from the worst saloon-ridden assembly district in Chicago. When Mr. Smith was nominated the liquor men ridiculed the idea that a preacher could be elected in such a district, as there are several hundred saloons in it. Then, too, Mr. Smith made the race on an independent ticket. But he won, outstripping the organization and wet candidates by 3,000 votes."

Sunday, January 15, hundreds of Chicago ministers preached against the saloons, urging their congregations to join in the anti-saloon fight.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE.
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER.
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

LECTURERS

MRS. CORA E. SEBERRY

It is over two years since I have given any account of my work to THE UNION SIGNAL. The death of two of my dearest ones sent me out into the field with redoubled zeal, for the only panacea for such anguish is labor for others. I shall not attempt to tell of the many conventions, camp meetings, Chautauquas and institutes at which I have spoken. My time has been given during that period to Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Since September 1, I have been lecturing almost constantly, and incidentally have organized four W's and two Y. P. B.'s, for while I am a National lecturer I never hesitate to organize if opportunity offers. In nine days spent in New Jersey, I visited fifteen different towns, giving a regular address in each. This of course is exceptional, and I shall always believe that more time in each place pays better in results. I am now about to deliver the prize lectures which the New Jersey state W. C. T. U. gives to the unions which have made an increase in membership of more than twenty-five, each year. This will be the fifth year I have had the honor of filling this position, and I find it enjoyable. My own state of New York claims me for Institute work for the entire months of March and April, and I know of no state more up-to-date on the Institute plan than New York. May and June I am to work in the state of Maine.

As last month I rode for fourteen miles among the Catskill Mountains in a rickety old stage, with the thermometer three degrees below zero and the wind blowing a perfect gale, I thought we workers of the W. C. T. U. could say Amen to the words of Phillips Brooks, "O, do not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers, pray for powers equal to your tasks."

Catskill, New York.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS FROM NEBRASKA'S CAPITAL

Special Correspondence

Nebraska W. C. T. U. maintains state headquarters at Lincoln, which during the session of the Legislature, is directly in charge of the president, Mrs. Frances B. Heald. While loyal white ribboners are vitally concerned in all reform measures, interest plainly centers around the bills for initiative and referendum, county option and woman suffrage. Petitions containing many thousands of signatures are being made ready to present at the proper time.

An attempt will again be made to legalize Sunday base-ball, through a bill leaving its entire regulation to the cities and towns themselves—base-ball local option.

Both branches of the Legislature are almost evenly divided on county option, the issue on which the campaign was made, and other reform measures will meet about the same line-up. Results will be in doubt until the vote is announced.

The first of a series of semi-social evening meetings planned by the Lincoln unions was held this week, with a suffrage program. Other bills of interest to women are to be taken up at future meetings and freely discussed by legislators and other speakers.

TEXAS ALIVE TO OPPORTUNITIES

Special Correspondence

Our efficient new corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. B. Davis of Waco, has sent out a number of poll tax reminders, exhorting "Pay your poll tax and vote for home and mother." These were signed by the Texas W. C. T. U. Mrs. Davis also sent out a letter in regard to white slave traffic and campaign members.

A bill is now pending in our Legislature, introduced by Senators Lane and Smith of Henderson county, prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday within one mile of any place of public worship except in towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Canadian W. C. T. U., away out in the "Panhandle," is a sort of banner union. The Mothers' Meetings banner is a special favorite of theirs, but they were unfortunate enough to lose it at the last convention. The Canadian has the distinction of being the only union in the state which owns property. By means of various entertainments and an annual bazaar, they made money, bought a lot, and have built a house where they hold their meetings. This union has a fine L. T. L. and the women realize that in order to keep local option they not only must themselves work, but must educate the children along the same lines. Canadian is one of the best unions in Texas.

Granbury W. C. T. U. recently held its annual anniversary reception at which the special feature was the conferring of a state life membership certificate upon "Mother Baker," one of the oldest, most faithful members. Mrs. E. A. Hannaford, the president of the district, made a happy presentation speech. An original poem was read by Mrs. Henry Kerr.

Our little capital city, of which Texans are very proud, has a fine union. The editor of the *Texas White Ribbon*, Mrs. S. H. Dixon, has been the able president several years but has resigned as she will make her home in Houston. Mrs. J. E. Bell was elected to fill the unexpired term. Mrs. Clara Murray, the superintendent of Press work, captured the Press banner at the Waco convention. The union will hold medal contests during the campaign and the session of the Legislature. The ministerial association of Austin have come out strongly in favor of state-wide prohibition. Their special work will be along the line of purity. They are uniting with other organizations against demoralizing plays and picture shows.

In a letter to the *Texas White Ribbon*, Mrs. Curtis is urging the unions to secure what we call campaign members. These are the women who will work with us for state-wide prohibition but do not wish to become regular members. They pay one dollar which goes into a fund for campaign work. Sunday schools are becoming very enthusiastic about the work and the collections on World's Temperance Sunday are given to the W. C. T. U.

A lot in Dalworth has been offered to the state W. C. T. U. on which to build headquarters. Dalworth is a beautiful town on the line between Dallas and Tarrant counties. The executive board recently went there, examined the property, and decided to accept the offer. There will never be a drop of alcohol allowed in the town—a strong recommendation in W. C. T. U. eyes.

KENTUCKY'S PRESIDENT AT PROHIBITION BANQUET

At the banquet held in connection with the meeting of the Prohibition National Committee, in Chicago, the evening of January 24, 1911, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., was one of the speakers. We give, in part, her words:

The liquor forces never have and never will obey any legal restrictions or regulations. Other law violators seek to conceal their transgressions, not so with the liquor seller. He violates the law and then cites his violation as a reason for its repeal. If an association of horse thieves in any state of the Union used similar arguments, it would arouse a mob, or in a better state of society, a demand would go to the governor to call out the militia.

I am credibly informed that in Kentucky, for ten years, the liquor men at all general elections have put more money than can be used in the hands of

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 61 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

A Birthday Message
A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

the state central committees of both dominant parties. We have reached a point where no man can be elected to office who does not make terms with the liquor power. By after demonstration, these are shown to be non-prosecution of the liquor seller for violation of the law. Indict him, and the case is filed away, or the prosecutor recommends compromise. Thus local prohibition becomes a "cast-away," left on the unfriendly doorstep of the liquor power's official servant, and it has scant care or comfort.

There are counties in Kentucky entirely under local prohibition which have as many as nine distilleries. Each of these is a political despot for its precinct, and combined, they dictate who each officer shall be. We have one county having twenty-nine distilleries that has made three desperate struggles to free itself from the thraldom of the retail liquor seller, and if at the last election, each man who sold his vote had been indicted, Kentucky would have rivaled Ohio in its record for political infamy.

I believe the activity of the liquor men in pressing local option to defeat state prohibition in Missouri, Florida, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, and now in Maine, will open the eyes of the Church. When the reaction sets in, the Church will sound from ocean to ocean, the warning to the liquor power of that Nestor of the liquor organization, John M. Atherton, "You can conceal your retailer in local option territory, you can avoid the restrictive measures of license, high or low, but I warn you, you cannot hide your distilleries and breweries. The day prohibition goes into power that day your business has got to die."

Seeing this the Church will rally to our splendid men and measures, and having tried all else, will put the Prohibition party in power, provided it keeps a united force in the middle of the King's highway. "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." Not to bicker, not to train your guns on your friends is to reach the goal.

The Growth OF CHILDREN

depends upon *proper* nourishment—a balanced ration. The most frequent lack is bone-forming material, causing soft, weak, diseased, crooked bones.

Scott's Emulsion

supplies every element needed. It's a balanced ration for bone as well as flesh. Every child should have a small dose daily.

ALL DRUGGISTS

HERE AND THERE

The members of the Rahway (N. J.) W. C. T. U. were greatly aroused lately by an address given by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National lecturer, on "The Exaltation of the Ideal." New members were secured and the union, as a whole, was freshly enthused. The local press recognized the occasion by giving space and prominence to very full accounts of the lecture.

The little town of Fallon, Nevada, observed World's Temperance Sunday in an enthusiastic way. A call was sent out for a mass meeting of all the Sunday Schools within reach. Five responded, one coming a distance of six miles. Forming in line, the schools led by the W. C. T. U. waving white satin banners inscribed, "For a White Nevada," marched to the Methodist church where a spirited temperance program was carried out. As a result of the meeting a local option petition is being prepared for circulation and the children of the place are still singing temperance songs taught them for the occasion.

An orchestra of young people furnished music at a meeting of the executive committee of Livingston county, Mich., held early in January in the home of Mrs. William Culver, Howell, county president. Plans were laid whereby the unions may better carry forward the work of the great temperance movement.

The Delaware county (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has been inspired and encouraged by a visit from Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. Mrs. Livingston spoke in churches and Sunday schools and also gave the Bible keynote for the new year at the county W. C. T. U. executive committee meeting. At the Williamson Trade School she addressed both teachers and scholars. The Woman's Saturday Club, of Wayne, offered its club house and joined with the Wayne W. C. T. U. in inviting Mrs. Livingston to speak at one of the regular club meetings. The occasion was a most unique and successful one. In Lansdowne, all of the women's organizations were invited to meet her. Her addresses showing the relation of white ribbon work to all forms of religious and philanthropic endeavor have won many members and friends for the W. C. T. U.

ILLINOIS MEANS TO WIN

(Special Correspondence)

The Illinois W. C. T. U. is planning to do still more active work the coming year. It is the mother of the state-wide prohibition bill to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature. Special plans have been laid to arouse public sentiment in favor of the bill. Many county institutes have been planned when the topic of what prohibition will do for the state, will be widely discussed.

In March, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, will give three weeks in the interests of the campaign. The loyal white ribboners of the state are in dead earnest in forwarding the cause of state-wide prohibition, and some day we hope to see Frances Willard's state a saloonless one.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted!
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

The Cuyahoga county (O.) W. C. T. U. gave a reception for Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard on January 30, at Cleveland. She is spending some time in that city in the interests of evangelistic and temperance work. In commenting on the evils of drinking among society people, she is quoted by the local press as saying: "The women who serve intoxicants, whether under the guise of 'punch,' or openly, to their guests are to blame for much that is undermining society."

Mrs. Addie B. Parsels recently gave eight public addresses in Ulster county, N. Y. As a result of her work, 138 new names were enrolled as active and honorary members.

A meeting for parents and teachers held at Hobart, Ind., by Mrs. S. B. Shaw, state W. C. T. U. evangelist for Michigan, was the means of arousing the people of the town to the need of protection for the children against the evils surrounding them.

West Virginia is just entering upon the largest legislative campaign in her history. The legislature has already convened, and Mrs. Yost, the state president, with Mrs. V. E. Mohler, of St. Albans, are at the state capital busily engaged in the campaign begun by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, January 27.

Miss Lillian M. Phelps has given a series of lectures in Crawford county, Pa. In the space of one week she spoke five times to interested audiences.

RESULTS OF FOOD

Health and Natural Conditions Come from Right Feeding

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held for over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical endurance much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IMPORTANT DAY AT MAINE'S CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One)

The one unfortunate incident in the afternoon will doubtless be everywhere heralded by *The Associated Press.* A deaf man went quite too far in his denunciation of the Democratic party, and created quite a scene, many in the audience shouting, "Put him out."

The tumult was quieted when the chairman of the Committee recognized Mr. Henry Hudson, a prominent attorney, now and always a staunch Democrat. In an impressive speech he defended himself and many Democratic friends for whom he said he could speak. He declared he was against Resubmission, had fought to keep it out of the party platform, and if Resubmission were carried by this Legislature, he would do all in his power for the retention of the Prohibitory law. While personally friendly with Senator Staples, he could not agree with him that a local option law should in Maine be substituted for the Prohibitory law.

Mrs. Stevens on behalf of the W. C. T. U. expressed deep regret for the injudicious remarks that had caused so much excitement, remarks which were made by one who spoke only for himself. Mrs. Stevens' dignified statement called out hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the Resubmission hearing, two bills, one for the repeal of the "Sturgis Enforcement Law," and the other for the abolishment of the liquor agencies of the state, were given a hearing, both of these bills being fathered by Senator Staples. There were several speakers on both sides of both bills, but we quote only the remarks made by our National President, Mrs. Stevens.

Sturgis Enforcement Law

In regard to the repeal of the Sturgis Enforcement Law I take the position I took two years ago when speaking before the Temperance Committee. This law was enacted because it was needed, and I am still opposed to its repeal, unless something as good or better is provided in its place. The law has made the way of the law-breaking officer harder, and the way of some women and children much easier.

I believe that Maine's Prohibitory law is a valuable asset; so valuable that it should not be trampled under foot by such sheriffs as we sometimes have in some of the counties; so valuable that the state can afford to furnish machinery to uphold the law when disloyal men are illegally pulling it down.

Liquor Agency

Temperance people are reasonable people, and even Neal Dow believed that so long as physicians would prescribe alcohol there should be provision for a place when the people desire it where it could be *legally* sold for medicinal use. There is no doubt but that this provision has been abused and that some agents have sold contrary to law. In fact, it seems almost impossible for any one to handle liquor in any manner and not become contaminated. At present there are in Maine only twelve agencies.

I would like to ask those who wish to abolish the agency what they would substitute in its place, or would they like to take the advanced position held by a fast increasing number of people, including the W. C. T. U., that alcohol is a dangerous and unnecessary medicine and that the time has come when no place for its sale as a medicine is needed. Possibly some may think druggists should be permitted to sell it. This method was tried for years in Kansas and caused even more trouble to the state than is experienced in Maine through our liquor agencies. Where there is one liquor agency in Maine there were scores of liquor druggists in Kansas. Two years ago Kansas repealed its druggist law. Relative to this law Hon. John Marshall of Topeka, Attorney of the State Board Railroad Commission, writes under date, January 23, 1911, "Under the law of this state as it exists at the present time, no one, not even a physician can sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes. This, however, does not prevent a physician from prescribing liquor in the course of his practice, when treating a patient and it becomes necessary to administer liquor for the patient's health. This is working out very satisfactorily in this state. Our druggists are not complaining of the operation of the law; our physicians are not finding any inconvenience in their practice."

It is suggestive of much, that here in Maine those who are advocating the legalized sale of liquor for *beverage* purposes and desire a law permitting *hundreds of saloons* in Maine are so terribly and pathetically disturbed that there are now in the entire state with its 500 towns, twelve places where liquor is sold for medicinal purposes with violations such as always seem to accompany the sale of alcoholic liquor.

All true temperance people should ponder well this question in all its bearings and see what is the motive for abolishing the agency system and what is consistent and desirable relative to a provision for the sale of alcohol for medicinal and mechanical purposes. It will be well to abolish the agency if the Kansas System as described by Attorney John Marshall is adopted in Maine, as I wish it might be.

Photograph by Mrs. Curtis Broom

A WHITE RIBBON SURPRISE PARTY

The central figure in the group pictured above is Mrs. Mary Emily Horton, of Motley, Minnesota, one of the oldest white ribboners in the country, who will be one hundred years of age next July. Seated at her left is her daughter, Mrs. Philena T. Willett, in honor of whose seventy-fourth birthday a surprise party was given by the officers of the local and district union to which she belongs. On this happy occasion a picture of the hostesses and guests was taken in front of Mrs. Horton's log house, built thirty-one years ago. Both Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Willett have been for many years active, enthusiastic workers in the W. C. T. U.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION

State W. C. T. U. Represented

Special Correspondence

The Constitutional Amendment Association of Missouri—a federation of the temperance forces of the state—held a convention at Jefferson City, January 19, and was made a permanent organization. From but one plank, it was broadened to embrace all temperance measures looking toward state-wide prohibition, and a definite plan was formulated to call another campaign. The Missouri state executive committee attended the convention in a body, led by President Newton.

The executive committee was enlarged from a membership of ten, to one of thirty, with representatives from all religious bodies and temperance societies in the state. Its membership was also made definite, namely to include men only. This evoked a good-natured but most animated discussion. Most of the members favored a men's organization, while many of the men were outspoken in their wish to include the women. As the organization stands, only one woman is a member—the state president of the W. C. T. U., by virtue of her office. Judge Wallace, the leader of the state-wide campaign, was elected president to serve until the annual meeting in June.

The convention was more largely attended than any previous meeting and was most harmonious in spirit. Good-cheer and a determination to "make the state all white" were manifest throughout the session.

MEN and WOMEN, sell guaranteed hose. 70 per cent profit. Make $10 daily. Full or part time. Beginners investigate. Wear Proof, 3038 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

unusual intensity and the thunder roared out a new challenge. A second later the frightened listeners realized that the old cottonwood, which had withstood the storms of generations, had been struck. The rain suddenly ceased and there was a lull of a few moments. Then came a second disaster—the lightning had struck the house and set it on fire. The flames which burst from the burning building could be seen a long distance away. Neighbors came to lend assistance but their efforts were unavailing. The house and barns and everything in them were destroyed.

The Laurences spent the remainder of the night among friends. In Mrs. Laurence's heart consternation over their loss mingled with thankfulness that their lives were spared, but Neal was near despair. The boy groaned aloud. Then, as he prepared for bed, something stole over his troubled spirit and quieted him.

The next morning Neal hurried to the scene of the disaster. Splintered limbs, twisted wires, ruthless ruin greeted his eyes. The old cottonwood had literally been torn from its resting-place and lay despoiled of its glory. Neal's eyes filled with tears.

"Cheer up," said a voice. Neal turned to behold Horace who had limped up unnoticed. "I know how you feel, for you have loved the home and the old tree so long, and no other house will seem like grandfather's, no other cottonwood the same, but Neal—" Horace playfully slapped the young man on the back. "I am left." Neal smiled sorrowfully and started to reply, but Horace interrupted, "I have been wishing for some way to really repay your mother and you for your goodness to me. Now my time has come. I have money enough for us all. All you have to do is to ask for what you want. Everything I have is yours to use as you choose."

Neal's face was good to look upon. "Horace, old boy," he ejaculated, "you don't know how glad you make me, both for the financial offer and because of the feeling which prompted it. But, Horace," Neal's expression had changed—"I haven't seen or heard of the Professor since the storm. I saw the others for a few moments. Do you suppose he could have been hurt? I wonder where he is."

"Let's look him up," suggested Horace anxiously.

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WISCONSIN IN EARNEST

Special Correspondence

At least one county option bill is "in," with a proviso exempting Milwaukee. This makes it more probable that it will pass, it is said. Several more bills dealing with the liquor question are "in" or on the way, among them an anti-treating bill, and one extending the protective zone about the State University at Madison. If this bill is passed, Madison will be the dryest kind of a dry town as the measure prohibits the licensing of a saloon within the "city in which the state university is situated," or within one mile of *any* state Normal school, county agricultural school or veterans' home. How dire is the need of this law, only residents of the capital city with its great student body of 4,000 or more young people, can comprehend. Just recently it was reported that three members of the "short course in agriculture," at the instance of the "Student Court" were expelled for drinking in Agricultural Hall.

President Lawson Busy Seed-Sowing

There is promise of much earnest work being done in the spring campaigns. President Lawson is already in the field, beginning with a week's work in Dane county. Sunday, January 29, she was in Madison. No more sane, masterly, irrefutably logical setting forth of temperance truths has ever been heard than was given by our president and we feel sure such seed-sowing must bear fruit. Mrs. Florence D. Richard is also soon to be in the state and our state workers are ready for the field.

The fact that the National Convention is to meet with us next fall is a source of inspiration and in every part of the state the unions have taken on new life.

Need No Long-Distance Advice

This week a bill was introduced in the Senate by the Socialist Democrats to strike out the word, "male," in the constitution, thus providing for the enfranchisement of the women of the state; and the next day a referendum bill on the same subject was introduced in the Assembly. An interesting incident occurred before either bill was introduced and on the first day after the Assembly was really organized: There was laid upon the desk of each member a letter from "The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women." With this letter was a "Remonstrance" evidently prepared for the legislatures of the various states now in session.

Wisconsin's superintendent of Legislation suggests that though the name of this association covers considerable space, its purpose is not sufficiently definite and that an amendment should be made, making the name read as follows: "The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women in Massachusetts and All Other States of the United States and its Foreign Possessions." Such a name would certainly make a *long* impression.

Wisconsin's women are interested in the extension of suffrage, and her legislators are too patriotic and intelligent to accept, or need the dictum of a long-drawn-out association a thousand miles away.

In view of the fact that women last year elected to such responsible positions as county treasurer, district attorney, etc., were not permitted to assume their duties in those capacities because they were not voters, the bills ought to be heartily supported by Wisconsin women.

AIDS IN TEACHING TEMPERANCE

(Continued from Page Three)

But what are the physical effects of tobacco-using? Surely the word of a teacher and one of the standing of Prof. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge University, England, is of value. He says: "Cigaret smoking partly paralyzes the nerve cells at the base of the brain, and thus interferes with the breathing and the heart action."

To emphasize the effect of tobacco upon the nervous system, the testimony of a man like Luther Burbank is of greatest value. He says, "Even men who smoke one cigar a day cannot be trusted with some of my most delicate work." To take into the schoolroom highly colored charts showing what has been the effect of tobacco upon the various organs of the body is of doubtful expediency. We can make no mistake when we use the calm, earnest, philosophical statement of scholars and scientists.

One cannot read such an article as that by Dr. Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania, which appeared in the January number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, without feeling that the time is ripe to push the study of the effects of tobacco and to appeal to the manhood of the nation to cease setting before the immature boy the example it does. "Wise as serpents and harmless as doves" is, as ever, a word of wisdom for, as Seneca says: "The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself."

We reach then the conclusion of the whole matter: We must have today a real conception of what scientific temperance is, before we go into the schoolrooms to talk about it. Indeed the time has come when no lecturer should simply talk about it but, in taking the time of teachers and pupils, should either teach or show others how to teach. The value of scientific charts in this kind of instruction cannot be over emphasized. We should, at least in the higher grades, make use of the charts, which are clear and simple and within the understanding of the pupils. A principal of one of the Massachusetts normal schools said in looking at such charts: "If not one word was said concerning them they would be of the greatest value simply to be hung in a schoolroom." A little careful study will enable any one who speaks before schools to do so intelligently and helpfully—and no people on earth appreciate more deeply this kind of help than do the teachers of the public schools.

New White Ribbon Pins

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A flat open bow-pin of same material (larger) 5 cents each; 6 for 25 cents.

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The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

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"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

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"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

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WE ARE GRATEFUL

We thank our good friends who have recently sent us the names of non-subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. The interest shown and the kind words of approval of our paper have been greatly appreciated. To each name and address sent by you, a sample copy of last week's paper was promptly mailed. Please follow up the sample paper by a personal invitation to your friend to become a yearly subscriber. Explain to her how invaluable and interesting you find THE UNION SIGNAL. For each club of five new yearly subscriptions you may have free a year's renewal of your own subscription. Ask for this premium if you desire it.

We can still supply copies of the January 19 UNION SIGNAL which is so filled with interesting information concerning the Memorial Fund. Price two cents a copy, $1.25 per 100, not less than 50 copies to one person at the hundred rate. Send orders early for copies to distribute at your Memorial or other public meetings.

FOR PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS

THE UNION SIGNAL of February 23, will contain a wealth of material for the use of those who are engaged in local option or prohibition campaigns. It is a good paper to send to those who differ with us on this subject, but are open to argument concerning the value of total abstinence to the individual and to the community. Send us names and addresses, enclosing two cents for each copy ordered. Please state that you wish the Prohibition number. Only $1.25 per hundred copies to one person for distribution.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

At the Milwaukee Convention we will award a special premium of $5.00 in gold to the secretary of the Young People's Branch of the state which has the most subscribers to the Y. P. B. edition of THE UNION SIGNAL at the time when our books close for the year.

A second premium of $2.50 will be given to the state Y. P. B. secretary whose state has the most Y. P. B. edition subscribers in proportion to the Y. P. B. membership upon whom dues are paid to the National treasurer.

PLEASE RENEW PROMPTLY

We mail notice of the expiration of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions about the twentieth of the month preceding the date of expiration as shown by the date on the wrapper. If renewals reach us before the twentieth of the preceding month, no notice will be sent. If renewal is sent us as soon as notice is received, the paper will not be stopped. We earnestly request all subscribers to renew their subscriptions before they expire, as this will save us expense, and avoid the loss of papers to the subscriber and the unavoidable delay occasioned by restoring names to the list after the paper has been stopped. If your subscription expires in March please send your renewal at once. We expect especial promptness of our Marchers.

If THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader* does not reach the subscribers regularly, report the matter promptly to the paper, not to the editor or to any individual. It is always wise to inquire first of your postmaster, as in very many instances the paper is being delivered to the wrong person.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

(Continued from Page Five)

Material for musical utterance is not lacking, but let it be remembered that music, to be attractive and powerful, must be rendered tunefully and well. A musical director for every Branch would not be out of place.

Attractive Consistency

A young man who had not seemed to care whether or not the tobacco trust ruined the nation's youth, recently arrived at a point where he began to care a great deal. What was the reason? Because another young man was strikingly consistent.

The strikingly consistent young man is worth hearing about. He is Mr. Duke Bowers of Memphis, Tennessee. Bowers is a grocer—a big one. Despite opposition and obstacles, he went into business for himself, founded his business on pluck and honesty, followed the Golden Rule, and won out. He believes in clean workers handling clean goods in a clean store. He does not allow any of his clerks to smoke or chew tobacco during working hours. *And* (this is where his winning consistency comes in) he does not offer cigarets, cigars or tobacco for sale in any of his stores! See if you can find any grocers of the same sort?

A Publicity Chance

Now that all the best things for home reading and public distribution are controlled and offered for sale by Mother National, there is an opportunity in every place where there are earnest workers for increased publicity work.

Why not order one or two copies of all or nearly all of the good things in print and have a public meeting or social for the display of these attractively printed thought-starters, work-rousers, and character-builders? In every community there are residents who have never happened to see what modern temperance workers are doing in the "literature" line, and a display of the many gems which are now ready for circulation, including, of course, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, will wake them up to what the rural astronomer called, "the bigness of the whole business."

Just a Game-Help

Many workers say that they are in search of novel games for use at socials and home-parties. Here is a new one which may be more or less useful:

An Ad-kid Contest. On a large sheet of cardboard, paste heads or full length pictures of children cut from the advertising sections of magazines and papers, being sure not to include enough of the lettering to make guessing too easy. Plainly number each picture, and hang the card in a conspicuous position. Provide each person present with a small card and a pencil and ask them to answer the question, What do we advertise? by writing down the numbers of the pictures and the articles for which the pictures stand. Allow ten or fifteen minutes for study of the board and writing of the names, then have the cards collected, and while another game is being played, find out the winners. For prizes give small samples (chocolate, soap, etc.) of some of the articles advertised.

Some of the ad-kids to use are—the Karo kid, Peter's Chocolate, Fairy Soap, Buster Brown stockings, Toasted Corn Flakes, Campbell's Soups, Knox Gelatines, Jell-O, Velvet Grip Garters, Red Goose Shoes, Cuticura, Pears' Soap, Swift's (little cook), Nestle's Food, Japalac, etc.

Thoughts to the Point

"Thoughts are creators. With positive thoughts you can set in motion certain forces that contribute to your success. You can actually think things into existence. That you can do this is demonstrable. Belief in this power will come and remain with you if you will but try the force at your command."—*T. Drier*

"To be successful means to be cheery, faithful and kind!"—*Sibyl E. Horning*

"You don't have to start big to grow big! What did the oak start from?"—*J. P. Fleishman*

"Those who succeed in overcoming evil must set themselves burrowing at foundations. They must know the truth."—*Rhena E. G. Mosher*

"To save the soul, implies not only the deliverance from the bondage of sin and error, but a conservation and development of positive good."—*Henry Wood*

"Let the fires of your enthusiasm be fed by a knowledge of the subject with which you have to deal."—*Bessie L. Scovell*

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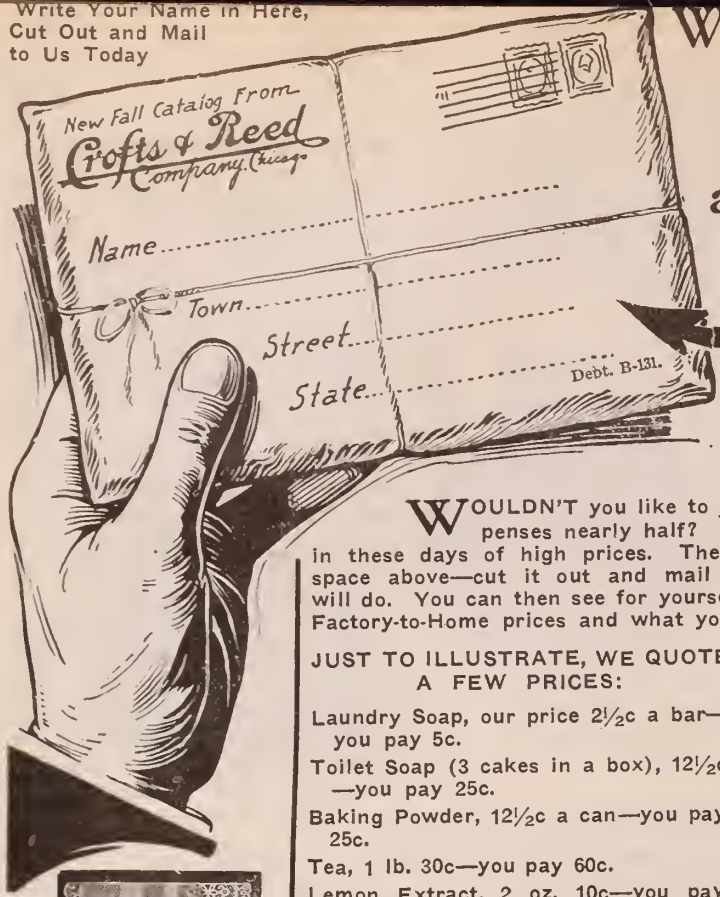

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for our Grocery and Food Products. We haven't space to explain this attractive feature of our Factory-to-Home plan, but our big catalog tells you how you can get anything in the way of Furniture, Dishes, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Clothing, Shoes, in fact anything for the home without paying a cent extra.

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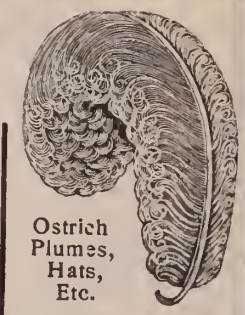

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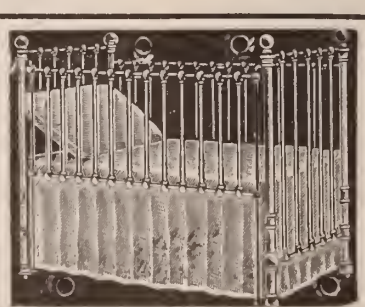
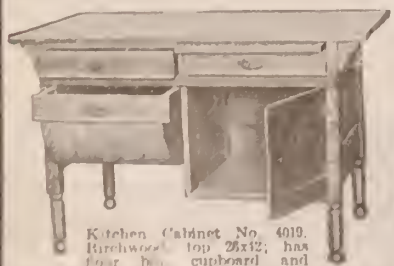


Crib No. [illegible] white enameled. Improved sliding side. Size 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 4 ft. 6 in. long. Given with $10 worth of our products.



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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 16, 1911. No. 7

IF we can safeguard the young to the utmost, and not only keep alcohol away from them, but make them realize from early years the terrible ills that it brings to body and soul, then there may be some chance of the next generation looking at the whole subject in its true light, and our children's children may realize that abstinence is not fanaticism or asceticism, but rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks.—*Sir Thomas Barlow*, *Physician to King Edward.*

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—Leaves From a Traveler's Note Book, Page 3—Tennessee Rejoices in New Leaders, A World's W. C. T. U. Pioneer Missionary, Page 4—Temperance Progress in California, Kansas' Fight for Civic Righteousness, Page 5—The Temperance Outlook in Ohio, Page 12.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

TWO RIGHTEOUS BILLS—A VISITOR FROM HUNGARY—TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR—WAR AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE—A MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN—IMPROPER USE OF THE RED CROSS PROHIBITED BY LAW

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Tuesday, February 7, a hearing on two interstate bills was held before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Burkett-Sims Anti-Gambling bill and the Walter I. Smith Anti-Prize-fight bill, the first to prevent the transmission of race gambling bets by telegraph or telephone; the other to prohibit interstate transportation of pictures and descriptions of prize-fights. Representative Smith spoke in advocacy of his bill and Dr. Crafts, who was in charge of the hearing, briefly reviewed the many steps taken to secure this desired legislation urging its immediate passage. He then introduced Mr. Harry Brolaski, the reformed gambler, who for twenty years was a race-track follower, and who presented startling facts connected with book-making and other gambling devices in the states and cities where the members of the Committee reside. These statements served to arouse the interest of the Committee in an unusual degree, and led to close questioning, which Mr. Brolaski met clearly and decisively. Your superintendent spoke for our constituency and presented letters from prominent parties in different states, reminding the Committee that the public would expect some moral legislation passed during the present session.

Two Righteous Bills

If Christian people who believe in righteous legislation would show sufficient interest in such moral measures as these, to send a telegram to their Representatives, urging their passage, these bills might become a law at this session. Otherwise, they will die with this Congress, as the Anti-Gambling bill has already done at several sessions, and horse-race gambling will continue to thrive, annually ruining hundreds if not thousands who place their bets in pool-rooms, hundreds of miles from the scene of the races, and whose victims are usually young men and, in many cases, only lads. Stenographic reports, containing extracts of three hearings on anti-gambling, will be printed. Free copies may be had by applying to your Congressman for copy of hearing of February 7 before House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By far the most disorderly session the House has had this year, was during the discussion this week on the bill concerning the new apportionment of members. For more than five hours amid the greatest confusion—shouting from all parts of the House, pounding the tops of desks, and even cat calls—the members fought for, or against the measure. The present membership is 391. According to the new census, several states gain in membership, according to the increase in population. Those opposed to an increase in membership declare the body is now too unwieldy, and should be "weeded out." In reply to this it was shown that the British House of Commons numbers 670, with a population of only 40,000,000. Finally the Crumpacker amendment was agreed to, namely, that on and after March 3, 1913, the membership shall be 433, and if Arizona and New Mexico are admitted into the Union, each will be given one representative, bringing the total up to 435.

A Visitor From Hungary

An unusual and very impressive scene was enacted yesterday, when upon motion, the House took a recess of fifteen minutes, for the purpose of having presented to it Count Albert Apponyi, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of Hungary, for forty years a member of that body, and at present Minister of Education in that country. Count Apponyi was escorted into the chamber and to the rostrum by Speaker Cannon, who in a felicitous address, presented him to the members. Count Apponyi was much affected by the warmth of the greeting accorded him. The Count is in this country on a mission of peace declaring that he had "come for assistance to do away with the hateful legacy of hatred between men who ought to be brethren."

Tennessee's New Senator

Yesterday, Senator Taylor presented to the Senate the credentials of Luke Lea, who succeeds Senator Frazier of Tennessee in the Sixty-second Congress. The Senate and the state of Tennessee are to be congratulated in the choice of Senator Lea. He will be the youngest man in that body, having just entered his thirty-second year, but he has already made himself felt in the state, being a strong advocate of the Prohibitory law, and a warm friend and co-worker of the late Senator Carmack.

> IF Christian people who believe in righteous legislation would show sufficient interest in such moral measures as these (The Burkett-Sims Anti-Gambling bill, and the Smith Anti-Prize Fight bill) to send a telegram to their Representatives, urging their passage, these bills might become a law at this session of Congress.

War on the White Plague

Senator Depew of New York has asked Congress to adopt a policy of humanitarian generosity toward its employes who are afflicted with the white plague. He has proposed an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing that any employe of the United States who shall have contracted, within his or her period of service, tuberculosis and when such fact is so certified to by the Surgeon General of the public health and marine hospital service, shall be granted three-fourths of his wages or salary by the department while undergoing treatment for recovery in any sanitarium maintained wholly or in part by the United States. It is also specified that when the patient shall have recovered or partially recovered, he, when so certified to by the Surgeon General of the public health and marine hospital service, shall be reassigned to his former duties.

Unusual success is attending the campaign which the Indian Bureau medical officials are waging against tuberculosis and trachoma among the Indians. A number of trachoma cases which were treated during the past year have been cured. The aid of stereopticon views, showing the cause, prevention, and cure of the white plague, has been invoked in the crusade against tuberculosis. Together with the explanatory lecture, these views are being circulated among the Indian schools, with a view to covering a big field in a short time. In order that tuberculosis cases among the Indian pupils may be brought to the attention of the officials at the earliest possible moment, Dr. Murphy, medical supervisor of the Bureau, recommends the monthly weighing of the pupils. He also advocates the erection of screen-sleeping-porches on hospitals and dormitories.

A Memorial to Lincoln

Ideas are being advanced for one of the greatest memorials of the world in Washington. Congress has finally acted upon a bill to install a commission to determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial to Abraham Lincoln, thus insuring speedy fruition of a long-delayed project. Somewhere within the limits of the National capital, is to to be installed a building, a shaft, a monument, a series of archways, or some other effective mark of recognition of the martyred President, which will be noted not only in his native country, but throughout the world. Exclusive of the site, the memorial is to cost the large sum of $2,000,000.

Improper Use of Red Cross

The Red Cross Society in this country has taken the first step toward preventing its emblem from being cheapened by firms that do not scruple to use it as an advertising medium. As in the case of the flag, this use of the cross is prohibited by law. The fact, however, has not been generally understood, or else has been ignored. The society claims that the cross has been tacked on various kinds of articles offered for sale in order to attract attention to them, and asks the Solicitor General of the United States to suggest the proper method to put an end to the practice. The cross is the emblem of a world-wide work. It is the one humanitarian feature that relieves the grim and dark picture of war. No alloy of commercialism should be allowed to cheapen it, and it is to be hoped that the efforts to preserve its integrity will be successful.

Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, is now convalescing from an attack of pneumonia which threatened her life, at her home, Red Cross, Glen Echo, Maryland, which is just outside the District of Columbia line. Here Miss Barton, despite her eighty-nine years, has kept busily employed in the work of the First Aid to the Injured Association, directing and participating in most of the executive work, having taken up this branch of service upon her resignation from the presidency of the Red Cross Society.

LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S NOTE BOOK

EGYPT

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON
President of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Boston, Mass.

The Note Book remains, though the travels have long since ceased, and many of its pages are still unopened to the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL. A gentle reminder from the editor that the continuity of the record had been interrupted, has caused the traveler to turn again the familiar pages and recall events which can never fade from her mind.

My last letter was written on board the steamer, "Egypt," as I was sailing from Bombay to Port Said. Therefore, Egypt itself, Palestine, Greece, Italy and the journey to England and Scotland remain chapters which I will be glad to share with my white ribbon sisters.

The journey from Bombay to Port Said was one of the most tiring experiences during the period of "journeyings often." To cross the Arabian Sea and sail up the Red Sea, even in the month of March, is by no means an easy task. The heat was intense and the boat was so crowded that to find an hour or a place for absolute relaxation was practically impossible. This voyage brought me into a closer contact with the official British public than I had ever before known. To the best of my knowledge, one other American and one Canadian, with myself, constituted the passengers not belonging distinctively to Great Britain, with the exception, of course, of the large number of Hindus and Eurasians. Army officers and civil service men were going home on furlough; wives of army officers and civil service men were going to join their families in England; children were there by the score with their Hindu *Ayahs;* in no other way could I have come to know so much of the strange, exotic life which the representatives of the most virile of western races live in the Far East.

On the afternoon of March 16 we first sighted land and very soon looked upon the frowning heights of Aden, another frontier post of British occupancy. We were not able to land, a fact I greatly regretted as I had hoped we might be there long enough to permit a visit to the famous reservoirs back in the mountains which are believed to be none other than those built by King Solomon.

Of course we saw the traditional site for the parting of the waters of the Red Sea and on the morning of Sunday, March 20, we entered the famous Suez Canal. No amount of heat could prevent that trip from being interesting to one who was making it for the first time. On either hand were the great stretches of the Libyan desert, save when we came to the towns, the small settlements, or the locks which traffic has caused to spring up and where irrigation has made possible the growth of palms and other verdure. The great vessel went slowly along, the rate of speed being limited to a very few miles an hour in order that the banks, upon which the desert is constantly encroaching, may not be too greatly disturbed by the vibration of the waves. There was a greater variety of life upon the banks than of natural scenery. Shepherds were sometimes seen, surrounded by their flocks and now and again large companies, evidently caravans on their way to some distant point. There for the first time I saw the pious Mohammedan kneeling upon his prayer rug with his face towards Mecca, and once several boys and men ran a lively race with the vessel for the pence and half pence which were flung to them from the deck.

THE SAKKARA PYRAMID

The Wickedest City of the East

About nine in the evening we landed at Port Said. Fortunately I was traveling under guardianship of the ubiquitous Cook and therefore it was not difficult to find a hotel, through his agent, and to feel safe even in the midst of a perfect pandemonium of noise which went on all night long upon the street upon which my windows faced. Port Said has the reputation of being the wickedest city in the East; certainly I found it the noisiest. The East and West have met together there, as perhaps nowhere else, and the vices of the two sections seem to have come to fullest flower. Gambling dens and dance-halls, drinking saloons and every place of like nature, are openly and unblushingly carrying on their work both by day and night. Tired as I was I found it impossible to keep from the window long after I should have been asleep, for the constant procession of life was of intense interest and the panorama a brilliant though sad one.

At two o'clock I took the train for Cairo and there I left the past and entered into the present, as I was met at the station by Miss A. Y. Thompson, one of the leading missionaries of the American Mission in Cairo and president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt. I was escorted by her to the American Mission Building, where I was at once made to feel entirely at home.

My stay of one week in the city was all too brief. I could hardly have chosen a less favorable time, so far as the possibilities for work were concerned, for Colonel Roosevelt reached Cairo the day after I did and, of necessity, became the central figure in its life. The American Mission was preparing for the dedication of its new girls' school during his visit and many things combined to prevent quite as vigorous a campaign as might otherwise have been possible. I was privileged however to give nine addresses during the week, six to schools, one at a general temperance meeting, one a talk before the Y. P. S. C. E. and the last at the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. of Cairo.

Demoralization by "Backsheesh"

What the people may have been before demoralized by "backsheesh," one cannot know; what the majority of them are, under the regime of "backsheesh," is positively insufferable. Shall I ever forget how my long dreamed of visit to the great Pyramids was almost ruined by the horde of men who dogged my footsteps, demanding that I ride their donkeys, or their camels, that I buy this or that trinket, have my fortune told, or simply give for the mere sake of giving? I am afraid I did not love humanity for humanity's sake when under the shadow of the Pyramids. "If I could only go all alone!" was the cry of my heart then as it has been ever since. Even a swarm of Bedouins cannot wholly destroy the Pyramids' majestic charm. What would it be to sit down in calm communion with these monuments of a great past? Does one ever have a chance to know what it would be, I wonder?

One of the greatest forces for righteousness today in Egypt is what is called the American Mission, or more technically speaking, the mission carried on by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of our country. I have not seen all the missions of the world, nor all of those even in the lands I have visited, but I have never seen one which seemed to me to be better equipped or doing more vital, forceful work for righteousness. It was fitting the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should find congenial soil here and that, ever since its organization, the work should have been largely carried on through the missionaries. As usual they are too busy with their own necessary work for aggressive service, but they have stood

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TENNESSEE REJOICES IN NEW LEADERS

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Affairs seem to be going well in Tennessee. When the Legislature came together in January, the so-called "regulars," in the House, who are the ones who stand for the restoration of the saloon in the state, and who were sent there in sufficient strength to prevent a quorum if they so desired (two-thirds being necessary to make a quorum), refused to go into the organization of the House of Representatives, or help in any way in the transaction of business. But the fusionists stood solid, organized the House, and awaited their pleasure to get down to business. The "regulars" seeing that they could gain no partisan advantage by staying out, at the end of the first week came in, and things have been running smoothly since. The prohibitionists have a good majority in the House. In the Senate, a majority of those elected came in as "regulars," but enough of them came pledged or instructed to oppose the restoration of the saloon in the state, to prevent the passage of a bill repealing our state-wide law; and the majority in the House is so large, that even if such a bill should be passed by the Senate, there would be no chance to get it through the House. So our friends all think our law entirely safe, and even the liquor men admit it. One of the Memphis Representatives, all of whom stand for the restoration of the saloon to the cities, went home a few days since, and in an interview admitted that there seemed to be no chance for the passage of this bill. The mayors of our three largest cities held a conference recently in Nashville in the hope of having the state-wide law, as relates to those cities, repealed, but they could do nothing.

Because our Governor, as well as these mayors, has in the past been opposed to the law, it has been almost impossible to have it properly enforced. We seemed unable to secure conviction of the law violators in some places and when we succeeded in convicting, they were usually pardoned without serving a day of their sentence or paying a dollar of their fines. We have a Governor in the Chair now who believes in the law, and is pledged to its enforcement. We are sure that a few months will show a great difference in conditions in this state, which has been trembling on the verge of anarchy for the past two years. Surely in no state in our union have such lawless conditions prevailed as in Tennessee under the regime of Mr. Patterson. We are happy to feel that things will be better now.

We have won one great victory during this session of the Legislature—the election of Mr. Luke Lea to the United States Senate. Mr. Lea was the chief owner of *The Tennessean* and directed its policies. This is the paper that stood by us in our fight for state-wide prohibition, and without Mr. Lea we could not have won the fight when we did. He is a splendid young man of thirty-one. Ever since his entrance into politics in this state, he has been on the right side of all questions and stands for all righteous measures.

When it was first announced that he would probably enter the race for the United States Senatorship, it was rumored that in return for the support of some of the "regulars" in the Senate, he had promised to favor the repeal of the state-wide prohibition laws, or at least not to oppose their repeal in the papers. The day before his election he announced that he had made no such promise, and would continue to stand by the laws whether he was elected or not. The day after his election he came out with another statement of the same kind. He made an address at a conference of the Anti-Saloon League the night after his election, in which he said there was only one thing that would give him more pleasure than to address a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League, and that would be to address a joint meeting of the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He told us that he was going to stand for the same things in the United States Senate that he had always stood for here; that he would work for laws prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquors and such other measures as we need to perfect our state prohibition laws.

He is a man who is a doer of things. He and his paper stood for the election of the Republican candidate for Governor and won. They stood for the independent judiciary and won. He stood for the election of a fusionist Legislature and won. Almost everything that he has put his best strength into he has carried to victory. A man who can do things like this in the state, will continue to do things after he gets into the United States Senate, and it makes us feel good to think we will have such a representative in the United States Senate to stand with us in our fight for better things. The W. C. T. U. feels that he may be depended on to help any righteous measures that may come before that body.

A World's W. C. T. U. Pioneer Missionary

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON

World's Superintendent Co-operation with Missionary Societies

In connection with "The World in Boston, 1911," April 24-May 20, and the W. C. T. U. Temperance and Missionary Exhibit, I have had occasion to interview Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt of Boston, who spent eight years in foreign service, as the first round-the-world missionary of the World's W. C. T. U.

At her home on Huntington avenue I found her, as Oliver Wendell Holmes would say, "eighty-one years young." Serene and stalwart in mind, she discussed present day problems with a clearness of vision and an alertness which gave special token of her apprehension of the same

For instance, I noted on the envelope which contained the photograph I brought away, *Monthly Bulletin State Board of Health.*

The fact that missionary and temperance workers are interested in this greatest of problems—prevention and life at its best—is, I believe, a sign of the millennium.

Mrs. Leavitt emphasized what some of us have learned, that without the aid and co-operation of the missionaries, W. C. T. U. effort in foreign fields would be impossible.

Her talk was very illuminating as to English and American products and enterprises in the Orient, including especially rum, opium, tobacco, the English grog shop and the American saloon. There is no peculiar grace for either country in the competition of evils.

Of the three great wrongs perpetrated against native races, it is impossible to discriminate as to which is worst.

Alcohol, so degrading—even the tinsel of the trade appealing to the aesthetic sense! Mrs. Leavitt says the empty gin, whisky and rum bottles are used to edge the flower beds. It is a well known fact that they are sometimes spread over the mounds in the cemetery—monuments to the dead but more truly to Occidental avarice and greed

Opium—in its war against which "no nation ever faced a stiffer proposition than China;" but the fight wages. In the great city of Foochow of 1,000,000 people, and also in the province of Fukien, with a population of 12,000,000, every opium joint is closed.

Tobacco—"Among other things thrown into the caldron at the seventh burning of pipes in Foochow were many thousands of American cigarets," It is unlawful for a Chinese student under twenty-five years of age to smoke the cigaret.

"We have made only a beginning," it

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TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA

W. C. T. U. LENDING A HAND IN MANY GOOD MEASURES—WILL WORK FOR LOCAL COUNTY OPTION BILL—PRESENTS FOUNTAIN TO CITY

Special Correspondence

Since the writing of this article, word has been received of the passage of the Suffrage Amendment by the House.—EDITORS.

A distinguished lecturer recently spoke of woman, as "she who keeps the fire." The women of this state have not allowed the fire to die out, no matter how many cold blasts or wet blankets they have had to discourage them. Just now there is a strong feeling that friends must stand as firmly together as the foe is sure to do. That was the object which brought about a meeting of temperance workers at a San Francisco hotel last month. About one hundred men, from fifteen counties, responded to the invitations and eleven white ribbon women from the vicinity. Not all could be heard in the limited time, but a great scope was covered by the speakers, among whom Miss Anna Chase, our corresponding secretary, was the only woman. But the result was a pledge on the part of all present to work for the Local County Option bill at the coming Legislature.

At the January executive meeting ot the W. C. T. U. a resolution was adopted stating that, "while standing for nothing less than state and nation-wide prohibition, we recognize local county option as a means of gaining dry ground, an educator of voters and an advance step toward our ultimate object, and therefore indorse the Local County Option bill for the Legislature of 1911."

There are other measures for which we shall work, but the above named bill and the Purity bill designed to break up the white slave traffic and give better protection to girls, will be the principal efforts.

Our president, Mrs. Dorr, and our corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, are in Sacramento lending a hand for all good measures and working especially for our own bills. The bill granting a constitutional amendment for Woman Suffrage, to be voted on at the next general election, has passed the Senate, so has the Anti-Gambling bill, and both go next to the Assembly.

A greater number of reform measures than ever before will be submitted to this Legislature, which is undoubtedly the best the state has ever had. For almost the first time in its history there is a feeling of confidence in the sympathy of the Governor for the common people.

One indication that the educational work of many years has been effective, appears in the increased demand for harmless beverages. A great consumption of unfermented grape juice is noted; it has become good form to call for it at the popular men's clubs, where surprisingly large amounts are used. The saloons, in their effort to hold their own, try to cultivate a decent patronage by selling this temperance drink, and also buttermilk. That by-product of the creameries goes daily in large quantities to the saloons, and better yet, people are awakening to the need of pure water, accessible to all.

Six months ago our state executive appointed a committee to provide for the erection of a fountain near the Ferry Building at the foot of Market street, San Francisco. While the work of the committee was still in the preliminary stage, another society, the civic section of the California Club, recognized the same need. The matter was taken up, and by mutual discussion, it was felt that one fountain would be altogether inadequate. The result was that by a unison of plans, two beautiful fountains were presented to the city on the last day of the old year. These stand on either side of the main entrance to the Ferry Building, which is the front door to San Francisco. Thousands upon thousands come and go through this passage daily, for all trains converge there, including those carrying commuters from trans-bay-cities. The fountains, decorated by the florist in the building with holly wreaths, one of which was tied with a bow of gleaming white ribbon, were installed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the roar of the city's traffic. Mrs. Hertz spoke eloquently for the California Club, and Mrs. Alice Bradley, county president, for the W. C. T. U. The mayor accepted the gifts on behalf of the city, and the Harbor Commissioners for the state.

This event took place just when the cruiser, "Colorado," was in port—a very opportune time, as it enabled the white ribboners and visitors gathered on the decks of that vessel for the presentation of gifts to the sailors, to share in the occasion.

San Francisco's New Fountain

Kansas' Fight For Civic Righteousness

"It is unanimously conceded that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has been and is an inestimable boon to the state of Kansas, and now that its overthrow is being attempted, a most powerful weapon in its defense will be the ballot in the hands of the wives and mothers, whose votes may be depended upon to save their husbands and boys from the destroyer of their manhood and the relentless foe of their happiness and virtue."

These words appear in one of the leaflets used in the suffrage campaign in Kansas, which is being carried on by prominent W. C. T. U. workers. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, state president, and also superintendent of Legislation, and Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, state superintendent of Franchise, have been for a month at the capital, Topeka, in the interests of the movement. Mrs. Mitchner writes as follows:

"We have been in the State House every day during the session. Our women have sent letters and telegrams and we have presented to the Representatives and Senators thousands of signed petitions. Day after day, when petitions are called for, ours are sent up, and quite an impression is made when ten or twelve times each day, the clerk reads: 'Petition Number —— by —— for Universal Suffrage.' We are working in perfect harmony with the Equal Suffrage Association. We are not, however, members of the organization, but are simply Kansas women who want the right to vote. Even if we do not receive the ballot, we believe the work is well worth while, because in talking with the 165 legislators, we have made them understand that we represent 8,000 women—Christian mothers who are working not only to 'close joints' but are an educational society, with thirty-eight departments. The only thing that will prevent

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER VIII

In pursuance of their quest the two young men searched the grounds carefully, assisted by Henry and some of the neighbors who, during his brief stay at the farm, had learned to love the kindly old man. Several hours of eager work failed to reveal his whereabouts and the cousins, with saddened hearts, were forced to abandon their efforts.

It was now time to pass on to Henry Gibson, their records for the year. When the four young men entered the office of the old lawyer, he smilingly produced a yellow envelope. "I have a cablegram from Julian," he said. "He has made Clover Farm noted on the other side of the world. Your grandfather used to say his farm was the prettiest place this side of heaven and I reckon he was about right. I guess he'd be well pleased if he knew that the heathen away over in Paris were looking at pictures of these hills. Now two of you have done pretty well and the other two have failed—I suppose the world would put it that way," he reflected, stroking his chin. "It seems hard for Neal to suffer, and all through no fault of his own, when he's worked so hard. But cheer up, Neal, and take heart. Everybody around is willing to help you because they know how hard you have tried. But Henry I should think would feel pretty cheap." The old lawyer turned scornfully to the young man, who had not had pride enough to even change his faded corduroys for better garments. "He went into this deal with his eyes open. He knew that it was a game of chance and only one chance in a thousand—this treasure hunting. He spent months digging in the ground but he never planted one seed. The same amount of time spent in cultivating the ground would have brought him several thousand dollars. The year's gone and the time's lost, Henry Laurence, and you're the only one of the four who can lay no claim to your grandfather's legacy."

Henry said nothing, but moodily kicked the brown matting. "Now do you remember your grandfather's last words?" continued the lawyer. Every face expressed deep concern. "He said that there was a fortune hidden on this place and that it belonged to the one who found it. Haven't Horace and Julian found something better than a pot of gold? Hasn't Neal? Then who has made the greatest success? In my opinion Neal. Money isn't everything. It does not compare with kindness and charity for an unfortunate brother. The man who helps reform the drunkard, who cares for his mother, who works earnestly and self-sacrificingly to make the world better, not only deserves highest praise but the rewards of earth and of heaven. That is my opinion. We will now hear the words of Henry Laurence."

Mr. Gibson arose and went to the little iron safe. He unlocked it, opened the door and took out a small black box. "I suppose you boys will be surprised to learn that this treasure box has been in my possession all this time," he said placing it on the table. "I was not to open it until today. In a letter on the top I found my directions and here is the key which opens it."

When Mr. Gibson lifted the lid three pair of eyes looked eagerly into the treasure box, but no roll of greenbacks or pile of gold was to be seen. Instead rows of specimens, such as a geologist might have collected, filled every corner and on the top lay a slip of white paper. Slowly Henry Gibson unfolded it and began to read:

"My Dear Grandsons:—The secret of the treasure box is this. There is no treasure except that which you have already acquired by planning and working. I told you that there was a treasure hidden on the farm and there is. No doubt you have already found it. I knew that some spur was needed to induce you boys who had never worked, to try to wrest the treasures from the ground. I knew that you must be taught lessons which you should have learned in infancy. I took this method to bring about a much needed reform. I hope it has had the desired effect. As I said before the one who made the greatest success should receive an additional reward. Success, in my eyes, is not acquiring gold or lands but rather living a life of usefulness. To whom do you think the reward belongs?"

"Neal!" said Horace and Henry with one voice. "I agree with you," said Henry Gibson, as he placed in Neal's hands the little chamois bag which contained his grandfather's last gift of one thousand dollars.

"That was a queer deal!" ejaculated Horace as soon as they were out of the office. "Well, I haven't any cause to object. As the thing stands my land is worth a great many times a thousand dollars."

"I feel like pounding myself for being such a dunce," groaned Henry, "but I suppose that it serves me right. I thought I was smarter than the rest of you and pictured to myself how I'd give you the laugh when I found the treasure. This has been a pretty humiliating experience but I believe this last blow has taken all the snobbishness out of me."

The Laurence boys soon had things in running order at the farm. Lumber was hauled and the work of clearing away the debris went rapidly on. Just one week afterwards, when Neal was working near the shattered tree, a familiar voice calling his name, startled him. He turned quickly and saw the missing Professor and with him a short, spectacled gentleman who was examining the place from which the tree had been torn.

"Professor, I feared you were dead!" cried Neal, joyously hurrying over to greet his old friend. "Where have you been? Why did you not tell us you were going away?"

The Professor hurried to explain. "I was so glad that morning because of my discovery, I could not wait to find out if my suspicions were well founded. Judging from specimens which I had examined and the fact that there seemed to be much attraction for the lightning to this particular spot, I came to the conclusion that the cottonwood was guarding a treasure of untold wealth. The morning after the fire I found something which confirmed my suspicions. Remembering my old friend Cumback, who is State Chemist in Richmond, I started immediately to find him. I gathered up my specimens, walked across the fields and boarded a train. Long before morning, I was in the city. Neal, this is my friend Mr. Cumback." Neal bowed and shook the extended hand.

"Mr. Cumback made a careful analysis and we came back here yesterday to make additional tests. Our expectations are fulfilled, you will be a very rich man. I see that you have lumber here for the re-building of a home. It would be useless labor, boy. Inside of two years, if all goes well, great foundries will take the place of the farm buildings and your property will be worth double that of your cousin's."

"And I have you to thank for this!" interrupted Neal, wringing the old professor's hand. "How can I ever repay you? Was ever a boy so blessed? What can I do for you?"

"Have you forgotten," reminded the Professor, "the day when you took in a homeless stranger. It was a cold, stormy night when I fell almost exhausted at your door. Although you knew that I was a drunkard you fed me and cared for me. In the happy months which I spent with you, I forgot everything except the kindness of my new friends and

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THEIR MAGIC VALENTINE

"J." L.

"Your father went into Healan's saloon last night!" sighed Elsie Lane.

"How d' you know he did?" asked Hal McClure.

"Because I saw him, when I was walking up High street with *my* father!"

Hal flushed. "Well," he muttered, "Pa only went into the saloon to get his check cashed, that's all! You know the storeman Pa works for pays all his men with what they call checks."

"I know what checks are," interrupted Elsie. "They're little slips of paper, and the man writes his name on the back, and other men give him money for them. My father has lots of them. I don't see why your father has to go to the saloon for his."

"I don't know much about it," said Hal, "only I heard Pa telling Ma that Healan's was the handiest and quickest place to get money for his check. Ma didn't seem to like it, though."

It was not at all strange that Mrs. McClure did not "like it," for as soon as her husband received his money, he began to drink, rather lightly, it is true, but as he liked to be popular with his fellows, and enjoyed being praised for his generosity, he was known as a heavy "treater."

His "generosity" helped the saloonkeeper to buy fine clothes and automobiles, but it often prevented Hal's father from buying proper food and clothing for himself, Hal's mother, and little Hal.

"It isn't as though you had an awful craving for drink, Jim," said Mrs. McClure. "You haven't that yet, thank God, but you are increasing the bad habits of other men, and you are robbing yourself and your family of the necessities of life! Won't you stop going to Healan's, and go to Richard Lane's store to get your checks cashed? He favors many men in that way."

Jim McClure laughed. "You're talking foolishly, Bess," he said. "Of course I haven't any desire for drink. I can stop this treating habit any time I want to. Don't worry about it, and don't mention my going to Richard Lane! He used to be a mate of mine, but we had a quarrel once, and he's far too prosperous for me to ask favors of now! I wouldn't go to him for any sort of a one!"

But Mrs. McClure could not refrain from worrying. She knew that Jim was leaving more and more of his money at the saloon. She knew that debts were increasing, and that credit was becoming poor.

In desperation, she went to Healan and asked him to stop cashing her husband's checks. Healan politely told her that he could do nothing of the kind. She went home, hope-robbed and heartsick.

Little did she dream that her husband was also suffering. As he worked away in the busy store, he was fighting the first pleadings of an awful thirst. The occasional "light drinks" and the frequent visits to the saloon had done their work, and now Jim McClure had reached a critical point.

"Yes," he kept thinking, "the appetite has got a little hold on me! Never thought it would, but it has. Wonder if I can put my foot on it! Yes, I can! No, I can't! Today is pay day. I've promised ten fellows treats at Healan's. If I go in, I'll soon be drinking myself. I won't go in! Yes, I will! No, I won't! Yes, I will! I've got to go in! Got to get my check cashed! But still"—

Thus he fought and wavered within himself, fought and wavered so long that by the time he left the store, his pay check in his purse, he was tired and weak of will.

He was already on the way to Healan's, when something tugged at his coat. He glanced down and saw little Hal.

"Hello, Pa!" puffed the boy. "I was waitin' for you, but you went so fast I had to run to catch up! I wanted to ask you somethin'."

There was no resisting the little fellow. "Wanted to ask me something? For a penny?"

"No, for a valentine. Ma said she could give me just one penny, but I wanted more. I want a real good valentine to give away."

Mr. McClure chuckled. This meeting with his bright-eyed little son relieved his struggle-weary brain.

"Well, you must come and show me what kind of a one you want," he said. "Come (as they approached a crowd of men near a gaudy door) we'd better hurry by this place!" It was Healan's saloon. Hal wondered what made his father grip his hand so hard. He glanced up at him and noticed that he looked pale.

"Here are some valentines now," said Mr. McClure, stopping before a handsome window. "Want to go in?"

"Yes, yes, they're fine ones! And there's the one I liked this mornin'!" Hal was all excitement, but he soon made his choice, and begged his father to "buy it quick!" Mr. McClure took out his pocketbook. "Why!" he muttered, fumbling in the empty change pocket, "I don't seem to have anything but my check!"

"Your check," said Hal. "Won't that be all right? Give it to Mr. Lane!"

"Mr. Lane is in his office at the rear of the store," said the impatient clerk.

Hal's father felt like bolting to the street. He had not mistrusted that he was in Richard Lane's store. In his eagerness to conquer the desire to go to Healan's, he had allowed Hal to lead him where he pleased, and had forgotten all else. Now he must go back to Healan's to cash his check. He could not ask the favor of Richard Lane—could not and would not!

Healan's! At thought of the place, the thirst began again! He started toward the door.

"Oh, Pa!" cried Hal, "Please buy it. It's this one here!" He held it up wistfully.

The father paused, and looked down into his boy's appealing face. As he looked, this question flashed across his brain: "Jim McClure, which are you going to do—conquer appetite and pride, or disgrace your little son?"

"You say Mr. Lane is in his office?" he asked suddenly of the waiting clerk.

"Yes, sir."

"We'll go in and see him, if you please."

A minute later Hal and his father stood beside Richard Lane's private desk.

Mr. Lane recognized Hal's father at once and greeted him so heartily and cordially that his old friend's heart was touched, and before he realized what he was doing, the whole story of Healan's, the temptation, the valentine and the check, was told.

"And is that the valentine which has brought you here?" laughed Mr. Lane, tickling Hal under the chin, and pointing to the heart-shaped affair to which the boy still clung. Hal nodded.

"Yes, that's his own choice," said Mr. McClure.

"Well, he shall have it, Jim!" said Mr. Lane. "And you shall have your money. Here's a pen. Indorse your check. All right. Five, ten, fifteen. Now, don't protest! I'm cashing this check, and if I wish to make a little error in your

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, February 16, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE UNION SIGNAL issue of February 2, containing program for THE UNION SIGNAL Subscription Day, is exhausted. Although an unusually large run was made, the calls have exceeded the supply, and the requests for samples are being filled with copies of this issue—February 16.

We are glad of the many thousands who will read this special Red Letter Day number and we predict that several hundred new subscribers will be secured. *Let each one, secure one!*

AN APPEAL FOR OUR OFFICIAL ORGAN

On March 1, we are expecting One New Subscriber for Each Union.

There are 10,000 local unions. We appeal for 10,000 New Subscribers.

They will bring the National W. C. T. U.

10,000 Intelligent White Ribboners

10,000 Workers for State-Wide Prohibition and Woman's Ballot to Help Enforce the Law

10,000 Who will Enlist the Children

10,000 To Push our Department Work

10,000 Who will Arouse the Apathetic Church People

10,000 Who will not only Pray "Thy Kingdom Come" but by their Votes will Help it to Come

Kansas Women Worth a Million Dollars

To the average Kansan Kansas is great! Nothing said or sung of any other state can equal the eulogies of the "Sunflower State" by its citizens. And now that the Kansas Senate has voted 27 to 12 in favor of the resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote in all. elections (the resolution having previously passed the House by 94 to 28), the English language is too feeble to express the dawning glory of Kansas. To be the sixth state to raise its women from the category of the insane and idiots will place Kansas among the immortals in the galaxy of states. To be sure the question now goes to the people, but who doubts for a moment that the men of Kansas will vote right.

Some weeks ago the *Kansas City Star* quoted Mr. J. J. Heim, the brewer, as saying, "Kansas is going to be wet, and the brewers are going to make it so." The brewers' organization reduced the majority for Governor Stubbs and declares that if it had had six weeks more, it would have snowed him under. Now, there is information to the effect that the brewers have pledged a million dollars to defeat woman suffrage in Kansas. If it is possible that the women of that state can command one million of dollars from any source, then what must they be worth to their fathers and husbands? The whisky people are willing to give one million to prevent their voting; what are those of their own household willing to give to have them vote? Possibly they need not give money, but one "Yes" for the amendment will be above the price of rubies. The whisky tribe are interested to defeat the amendment because they propose to make Kansas wet and are willing to spend a million for a first victory. If the men of Kansas want allies in their struggle to maintain prohibition, they will vote to bring wives and mothers to their aid. No more powerful weapon in defense can be forged than the ballot in the hands of the women. They will vote right for the home, hence their silence is worth a million of dollars to the brewers, the destroyers of the home.

The Recall at Seattle

The woman suffragists of Seattle are jubilant over the result of the vote of the people under the recall feature of the city's charter. Of the 71,000 votes registered, it is reported that 22,000 were cast by women, a large majority of them voting for the recall of Mayor Gill. The women were extremely active at the polls; they stood in lines at the booths and proved themselves as apt and quick at casting their votes as the men.

At the time Mayor Gill was elected, women had not the franchise but as soon as it was announced last fall that the woman suffrage amendment had been adopted, a movement was begun, under a provision of the city charter, to recall the mayor, and the women entered enthusiastically into the campaign which followed.

The reports indicate that the women voted almost solidly for the recall of the objectionable executive, who has been accused of standing for an open town, tolerating vice and conniving at police protection—for a consideration.

We rejoice with Seattle white ribboners in this victory for municipal righteousness, the gaining of which has been due in large part to their efforts.

Capitalized and Incorporated to Enforce the Law.

It has been claimed that reformers do not apply business methods, that they are sentimentalists and theorists. Have not theorists worked out the problems which have revolutionized the world? Of course, theories must be applied, and more and more temperance reformers are making practical demonstrations of the feasibility of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Unfortunately, not all of the people are willing to make a good, honest test of the effectiveness of the law. It is much like fighting a battle with many traitors in the ranks. If this were not so, it would not be necessary to organize for the enforcement of law.

Just now, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the business men have formed an organization known as the Business Men's Temperance Association. It is capitalized for $200,000 and incorporated for fifty years to enforce the law. It is using large space in the daily newspapers, and we are told that the advertisement "is causing King Alcohol and his followers to have convulsions every other minute"—and may the convulsions be fatal to the business is our cheerful prayer! It is believed in Cedar Rapids that the liquor men will be convinced that the citizens mean exactly what they say when they declare that liquor shall not be sold there as a beverage.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VICTORY

Word has been received of the passage by the Senate of West Virginia of the Prohibition amendment resolution by a vote of 23 to 7, it having previously been passed by the House.

In *The Outlook* of February 11, is published a letter from our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, on "The Conditions in Maine," which gives a comprehensive and forceful statement of the situation, closing with the confident prediction that "the law which has brought manifold blessings to Maine will be upheld and retained."

A SAINT IMMORTAL

Great sympathy will be felt for our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, in the sorrow that has come to her through the loss of her sister, Mrs. Ella M. Bates, who entered upon the life immortal February 11, after a very brief illness.

Mrs. Bates was recording secretary of the Stroudwater W. C. T. U. and a devoted worker for our official papers.

Her strong faith, and her rare, beautiful spirituality blessed all about her with the sunshine of good cheer. She lived so near to God, she is "At Home" in the "Sweet Beyond" where "Saints immortal reign."

At the noon hour, Monday, the friends at the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters gathered for a brief prayer service in the family parlor of Rest Cottage. This tender sympathetic service was nearly identical in time with the service for Mrs. Bates in Stroudwater, Portland.

The General Officers, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Hutchinson, were in charge, and Miss Elizabeth Gordon, National evangelist, who knew Mrs. Stevens' sister intimately, spoke of her deep spirituality. Mrs. Bates in her earthly life realized what it is, "to dwell in the secret presence of the Most High." Comforting Scripture texts were given. The "girls" read them from the Flower Mission cards which afterwards were sent to Mrs. Stevens. As all repeated in unison the W. C. T. U. benediction, it was with the prayerful thought that the blessing invoked would reach and comfort dear Mrs. Stevens in her sudden bereavement.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Ella Downer, president of the Prattville (Mich.) union since its organization. Also Miss Emma J. Lickly, one of its most active members.

Mrs. Agnes V. Leslie, a charter member of the first Washington (Pa.) W C. T. U. and local vice-president at the time of her death. The union, in a body, attended the funeral of this ardent temperance worker.

Mrs. Mary J. Patterson, of Genoa, Ill., a zealous worker for the cause of temperance, and for many years honorary president of the union.

Mr. Sanford B. Austin, honorary member of the First union, Toledo, Ohio, and an enthusiast along temperance lines.

Mrs. Frank Burdick, a long-time faithful member of the Garland (Pa.) W. C. T. U.

Col. W. W. McIlvain of Enderling, N. D., father of Dr. Maude M. Sanders, vice-president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. Col. McIlvain had given seventy-five years of service to God and his country, and had stood valiantly for temperance, purity, and the stalwart Christian citizenship which he exemplified.

Mrs. Clara Ann Clarke, aged eighty-three, a faithful member of the Denison W. C. T. U. Both she and her husband proudly wore medals taken in silver-gray contests. "Mother Clarke" will be greatly missed by her sister white ribboners.

A VISION OF VICTORY

EMMA FRANCES BARROWS, Haverhill, Mass.

Our hearts are filled with joy and hope,
we've caught a vision bright—
The rainbow glow of promise with a radiant gleam of light,
Across the broad horizon brightens all of Nature's night,
With Victory's golden beams.

Chorus:

Shout His praises, sing Hosanna,
Lift aloft our peerless banner,
Daily strength from heavenly manna
Is given for daily need.

The life and light and love of God, for Christian work is given
'Tis thus we conquer ills and light the path to Heaven,
With joyful hearts beholding we may see the storm clouds riven,
As faith looks up to God.

The bands of those who belt the globe with ribbon pure and white
New courage gain from tidings of the victories gained for right.
For purity and temperance we'll gladly spread the light
Across our onward way.

The ties that bind the workers in this blessed cause today
Are stronger, with the struggles and our triumphs on the way—
We'll look beyond the present time, and hope to hear Him say
"Come, enter into rest."

"THE WORLD IN BOSTON"

A great opportunity is coming to Massachusetts to advance W. C. T. U. work along missionary lines by taking an active part in tne great missionary "World in Boston Exposition" during April and May. President Stevenson, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives and Dr. Louise C. Purington are the special committee to arrange the W. C. T. U. exhibit. It is to be a great blending of the missionary and temperance forces. Mrs. Stevenson has an unusual prestige along these lines because of her recent world-tour as have also Miss Ives and Dr. Purington, as National and World's superintendents, respectively, of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PIONEER MISSIONARY

(Continued from Page Four)

is said, but, it is Dr. Arthur Smith, I think, who says, "When we remember that the Chinese were once a nation of heavy drinkers and completely threw off that vice, we can see the moral stamina funded in the Chinese people."

China is full of buried opium, beyond the reach of assessors, and there has been a great advance since Mary Clement Leavitt's work, 1883-1891, but all the vigilance of all the people of all the ages is needed to stem the tide of evil which surges toward the Orient from Christian countries.

The great exposition "The World in Boston, 1911," will have exhibits illustrating the relation of temperance to missions—the awful hindrance the liquor traffic is to the progress of the Kingdom. The World's and National superintendents of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, are now engaged in developing object lessons, models, pictures, etc., to enlist the eye and the heart in sympathetic helpfulness in righting human wrongs.

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

Another Red Letter Day will be observed March 20—Prohibition Rally Day, the birthday of Neal Dow.

Program material will be furnished in The Union Signal of February 23. This will be an exceedingly valuable number for reference, as it will contain the revised prohibition map and the revised leaflet, entitled "Prohibition's Onward March." Many state presidents have sent in interesting outlines of the status of prohibition in their states.

Our National President will give the latest word from Maine. This will be of great interest. A sketch of Neal Dow, and an article by his son, Colonel Fred Dow of Portland, Maine, have been secured.

Note the price of this February 23 issue, only $1.25 for 100 copies. It will be a splendid issue to distribute in the adult classes of the Sunday schools on Temperance Sunday, March 19.

Send in the orders early that there may be enough copies to meet the demand. Though very large runs of the issues of January 19 and February 2 were made, there were not enough copies to fill all the orders received.

"UNCLE SAM, OUR PARTNER"

Until the states secure some such relief as is contemplated by the Miller-Curtis Bill, prohibitory and local option laws will fail of entirely satisfactory operation. A liquor firm of Ogden, Utah, is sending out circular letters through the dry districts of surrounding states, inscribed with the frank statement "Uncle Sam is our Partner." The truth of this statement cannot be denied, for under existing federal regulations interstate shipments of liquor are delivered to the consignee before the state can secure jurisdiction.

The Miller-Curtis bill now before Congress asks that liquors in transportation from state to state shall be subject to the laws of the state to which they are consigned; that the interstate commerce provision, therefore, be not applicable in case of such shipments.

Nothing impresses me so much about this temperance reform as the eternity of it. It goes on and goes on, in our individual experience, like the golden ring of love itself wherein there seems no beginning and no ending to our joy.—
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

The wife of Governor Mann of Virginia is conducting a perfectly dry administration. "So long as I am in the executive mansion," she announces, "there shall be no intoxicants. My entertainments are fully as well enjoyed as those during former regimes when they were served. People who visit my home will never touch the wine cup."

NOTICE

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RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*
MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN

The Parliamentary Usage superintendent has been much interested in the printed words of the Evangelistic, Sunday School, Mercy, Medical Temperance, Medal Contest, Institute, Franchise, Circulation, and Peace and Arbitration superintendents. She has noted their list of supplies, their prize offers and their words of encouragement and exhortation as they have appeared in the several issues of THE UNION SIGNAL and now she begs leave to assure the members of our great federation that there is just one way to gladden the hearts of the superintendents, and that is to carry out their plans in the most practical fashion. In our composite work one factor is always to be reckoned with and that is time. How can we make it, how can we take it, how can we best utilize it? By adhering strictly to parliamentary rules, thereby dispatching business quickly, justly and "in order." This will so husband time as to render possible the presentation of department work and the "marching orders" sent out by the General Officers and yet by adhering to "rules" and sweetly compelling each speaker to confine herself strictly to the question, make the discussions clear and comprehensive. Miscellaneous questions for the best promotion of our work can also be given a place. The proof that so large a number fully realize all this is most gratifying to your Parliamentary superintendent. The department supplies sent out since the Baltimore Convention far exceed any previous year (for the same length of time) and the words of appreciation and the very practical requests for more knowledge make the department work a pleasurable task.

For the last three years some of the state superintendents have been clamoring for so simple a Leaflet Drill that new unions could easily handle it. Such a leaflet came off the press about two weeks ago and though very few knew about it, the edition is already more than half exhausted. As we all know, the old unions are (or should be) constantly securing new members, and they, too, need something easy. The leaflet contains only such motions as are needed in the regular meeting and it is purposely so short that the exercise can be given after the transaction of necessary business. At its conclusion, the president (if there is no Parliamentary superintendent) should go carefully over the motions and see that they are thoroughly understood. It would be well to refer to the Studies and read all about each motion. Every union should own a set of the Studies, regardless of the number in the hands of the individual members. It is perfectly competent to vote the money from the treasury, or better still from the penny collection fund. As to the new leaflet, any member who is at all interested in parliamentary law would gladly give two cents for a copy. A dozen copies enable any union to give the little drill in good shape. The leaflets are 20 cents per dozen, and $1.20 per 100 in 200 lots. Expressage cannot be prepaid on a smaller package and no state would wish to order less than 200.

Now a word along another line. A little bird has whispered to this scribe that in the opinion of some the several superintendents push their own helps unduly. Who would push them if not the superintendents? What are department helps for? Why does every superintendent do her utmost to make her own helps the best? There are doubtless other good papers, but why do we give special preference to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader?* Why are premiums and prizes constantly offered and why are our members exhorted from week to week to lend a hand in extending the circulation? Because we know that the rank and file cannot work intelligently without these papers. Because we know they are reliable and up-to-date and furnish such information as cannot be obtained elsewhere. All this holds true of the literature of the several departments. This superintendent does her very best to have the Parliamentary superintendents intelligent concerning the work of all the other superintendents by sending each the National Report and any one who has not received a copy will confer a favor by at once notifying the National superintendent. She hopes, too, to incite them to greater interest along all lines by placing in their hands our President's Annual Address, the report of our corresponding secretary and the "what is done with all the money" by the treasurer. It brings to them, too, the doings of the annual meeting, for the Minutes give to them almost as much as they would have learned by attendance at the convention.

And now to conclude—the helps of the Parliamentary department, as you all know, are not numerous. The Responsive Readings, the Parliamentary Card, the set of Studies and now the Leaflet Drill make up the sum total. To secure a greater number of superintendents, to place the helps in more of the unions and to so report the work as to incite others to better effort constitute the "honors." The recommendations appended to the Parliamentary report furnish the Plan of Work to be supplemented by all that the ingenuity of each state superintendent may prompt her to devise. All this will enable our magnificent "do everything" organization to go on towards parliamentary perfection, for which your National superintendent will ever pray.

Portland, Mich.

KANSAS' FIGHT FOR CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS

(Continued from Page Five)

our receiving the ballot is the fact that there are eleven other amendments before the Legislature and only three can be passed during the present session. If the Initiative and Referendum bill passes, prohibition is protected by an amendment which provides that 'the Prohibitory law shall not be changed.'"

A telling blow to any suggestion of Resubmission in Kansas was given February 1, at the convention of the State Editorial Association, when a resolution, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, opposing the proposed repeal of the prohibition amendment, was received with a storm of applause, and was unanimously adopted by the convention: The resolution is as follows:

As an association that is non-partisan and one that is in touch with public opinion in the state, we deprecate the movement organized outside of Kansas to thrust upon its people a foreign political issue in the proposed repeal of constitutional prohibition. The interests that are seeking to inject this political question are alien to Kansas. The people of Kansas have repeatedly declared their approval of the prohibitory policy, the overwhelming sentiment in Kansas is for its enforcement, not its repeal, and the liquor interests in this invasion of the state need look for neither aid nor comfort from the Kansas press.

This association is practically unanimous in support of the law and desires to express to editors of newspapers and magazines in other states the fact that a fair, comparative study of conditions here and elsewhere will prove that Kansas has solved the liquor problem, and that recent magazine articles tending to discredit prohibition in Kansas do not in any sense describe general conditions nor the settled judgment of the people of this state.

NOTE: The Kansas Senate has passed the resolution to submit an amendment giving women the right to vote at all elections. The vote was 27 to 12. The resolution had previously passed the House.

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ENTERPRISE OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Special Correspondence

An enthusiastic Group Meeting of New York, Suffolk, Queens-Nassau, Richmond and Kings counties, N. Y., was held in New York City, N. Y., January 30. Mrs. Helen J. Andruss, president of New York county, was the presiding officer of the day, and the heads of the other counties, namely Mrs. John Dayton, Mrs. Sarah W. Morris, Mrs. E. A. Tyler, and Mrs. Sarah Tobias, appeared on the program. There were three interesting symposiums, on Work Among Young People, the Press, and Co-operation with Missionary Societies, and an open meeting was conducted by Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, National evangelist. An exercise, "Wit and Wisdom," under the direction of Mrs. J. A. Johnson, was given by "thirty women in thirty minutes." The address of the day was "A Plea for Prohibition," by Mr. Michael J. Fanning. A poem written under the inspiration of this splendid meeting is printed on page 9 of THE UNION SIGNAL of this week.

The Otsego (N. Y.) county W. C. T. U. held a successful institute at Hartwick, January 31-February 1. An enthusiastic discussion of the local option question enlivened the proceedings. A paper on "Home-making," the presentation of the Medical Temperance department by the county superintendent and a matrons' medal contest, were especially enjoyable features of the program. Mrs. W. I. Gardiner of Cooperstown was the winner of the medal in the contest.

The eastern district of the New York state W. C. T. U. held its seventh annual conference at Amsterdam, February 3. Delegates were present from each of the eight counties of this district: Albany, Schenectady, Fulton, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Otsego and Montgomery.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the state president, was present to assist throughout the day and delivered the address of the evening on "World's Welfare Campaign."

A study class taking as its subject, "No-License Campaign Work," and a symposium on "Dangers from the Use of Alcohol" were helpful and interesting features of the program.

A matrons' gold medal contest, and a silver medal contest by seven little girls with their dolls, were held. To Mrs. Lula Walker of Oneonta was awarded the gold medal. Eight-year-old Dorothy Galusha of Amsterdam won the silver medal.

An institute was held in Syracuse, N. Y., January 27, by the state W. C. T. U. department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. A. E. Oberlander, superintendent. A good program was issued and well carried out. Among the speakers were many prominent white ribboners, Mr. Alfred Day, superintendent New York State Sunday School Association, Mr. Charles Richards, superintendent of Solvay schools and Mr. Karl Sutter.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS FROM ILLINOIS

Special Correspondence

The state president recently spent a week in Springfield at the Legislature, presenting the claims of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Elaborate preparations are now being made for the reception of President Taft on February 11, in celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, that immortal statesman and strong prohibitionist.

Thus far 139 bills have been introduced in the House but the temperance bills have not yet been presented. The Temperance committee, consisting of forty members, of which Hon. George E. Wilson of Quincy is chairman, was appointed last Thursday. That it is thought to be of sufficient importance to create a new committee to help settle all questions that may cluster around this complex problem is an advance step for our cause.

The Burkett Anti-Gambling bill now pending in our National Congress has been brought to the attention of many who will send messages and letters to our United States Senator and Representatives, urging them on February 6 to vote for this bill.

The Anti-Polygamy resolution, asking for an amendment to our National Constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States, is receiving some consideration and will be presented later.

State-wide prohibition is our goal in the work of education and organization.

PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTS PETITION

Special Correspondence

Pennsylvania has this year taken an advance step. A supply office has been opened at the home of the corresponding secretary, within a block of the state president's residence. Here will be kept all state belongings and literature, together with a limited supply of National publications. This plan is a decided improvement over our former ones.

Pennsylvania is very much alive in remonstrance work. The W. C. T. U. of Schuylkill county presented a petition to the judge, asking that no new licenses be granted. He very courteously received the delegation, headed by the county president, and granted its request. This was the first experience of the union in remonstrance work but it is planning next year to continue it.

Lawrence county W. C. T. U., in connection with other societies, is working diligently. The whole county is in arms against the granting of licenses. A mammoth petition, said to contain a larger number of names than the votes cast at the last election, has been submitted to the judge of the license court. The sentiment now crystallizing into action is largely due to the persistent efforts of the white ribboners, who have been constantly at work for many years.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

The Nebraska W. C. T. U. executive committee will hold a mid-winter meeting of three days in Lincoln, opening February 20 with an address by Mrs. E. E. Peterson, the National superintendent of Work Among Colored People. Miss Edna Rowan, associate secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, will be present to represent L. T. L. interests. Lancaster county has arranged for an institute in connection with the executive, a part of its contribution to the program being an afternoon reception at the Governor's mansion, and a matrons' Franchise contest in the evening.

The County Option bill about which much concern was felt, failed by one vote to pass the Senate, that body but a few minutes before having given its approval of the bill to legalize Sunday baseball. The Initiative and Referendum bill fared better, and will without doubt become in time a law.

A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK

There has recently been published by Hon. Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, judge of the Third Judicial district of North Dakota, a manual of the prohibition law of the state, as amended to date, giving all decisions of the Supreme Court of North Dakota on this question, with many citations from the Supreme courts of Kansas and Iowa. This manual is being sent out by the State Enforcement League and is invaluable to all temperance workers as a reference book. W. C. T. U. members keenly appreciate the inestimable service rendered by Judge Pollock to the cause of prohibition.

WEST VIRGINIA'S PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The West Virginia W. C. T. U. is in the midst of a prohibition amendment campaign which Mrs. Yost is ably leading. On its third reading in the House, the amendment resolution received a favorable vote. The real fight will come in the Senate. The whisky tribe is bringing great pressure to bear upon the weak temperance men. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, so Mrs. Mohler writes, "is taking Charleston, the capital city, by storm." She has awakened the slumbering people; the meetings are crowded and the collections remarkably generous. We must win—"If God be for us, who can be against us?"

HEREDITY

Can Be Overcome in Cases.

The influence of heredity cannot, of course, be successfully disputed, but it can be minimized or entirely overcome in some cases by correct food and drink. A Conn. lady says:

"For years while I was a coffee drinker I suffered from bilious attacks of great severity, from which I used to emerge as white as a ghost and very weak. Our family physician gave me various prescriptions for improving the digestion and stimulating the liver, which I tried faithfully but without perceptible result.

"He was acquainted with my family history for several generations back, and once when I visited him he said: 'If you have inherited one of those torpid livers you may always suffer more or less from its inaction. We can't dodge our inheritance, you know.'

"I was not so strong a believer in heredity as he was, however, and, beginning to think for myself, I concluded to stop drinking coffee, and see what effect that would have. I feared it would be a severe trial to give it up, but when I took Postum and had it well made, it completely filled my need for a hot beverage and I grew very fond of it.

"I have used Postum for three years, using no medicine. During all that time I have had absolutely none of the bilious attacks that I used to suffer from, and I have been entirely free from the pain and debilitating effects that used to result from them.

"The change is surely very great, and I am compelled to give Postum the exclusive credit for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE TEMPERANCE OUTLOOK IN OHIO

Special Correspondence

Temperance enthusiasm reached a climax in Ohio during the Law Enforcement and County Option Convention held in Columbus, January 30 and 31.

The program was of exceptional merit. Such notables as Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina, John G. Woolley, General superintendent P. A. Baker of the Anti-Saloon League, Judge A. Z. Blair of Adams county fame, Frances H. Ensign, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer, John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, W. B. Wheeler, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Rev. D. A. Poling, president of Ohio Christian Endeavorers, Billy Sunday, and Dr. Joseph Clark of the Ohio Sunday School Association were among the speakers, and with many other consecrated workers made the convention a generator of moral and spiritual power.

Prof. Thatcher, the great Boston soloist, and the Holmes County Quartet enlivened the occasion by spirited songs.

The high order of the program and the fact that the Dean bill, intended to nullify the Rose County Option law, was up for consideration in the Senate, and would be voted on Wednesday, February 1 (the day following the convention), brought out an immense crowd. Not only men but women—white ribbon women from all over the state—were present with book and pencil to take notes, an indication that the home people were to share in the knowledge and inspiration of the great gathering.

The opening afternoon and evening meetings of the convention were addressed by Billy Sunday in his inimitable style. The speaker's drastic arraignment of the saloon and the entire liquor traffic was listened to with intense interest.

At the afternoon meeting resolutions were adopted not only denouncing the Dean bill as subversive of the rights of the people, and strongly denouncing the statement that county option is a failure, but also calling on the temperance people throughout the state to see to it that the right men are nominated and elected to the constitutional convention to be held in 1912. All women were urged to join the W. C. T. U. and all men to affiliate with the Anti-Saloon League.

A vast throng assembled to hear Ex-Governor Glenn at the closing meeting. He alternated anecdote with statistics in a way that captured and held his audience and proved beyond question that business has increased in all prohibition states and that, in his own state, where the prohibition law is strictly enforced, crime has decreased fifty per cent. The Governor closed with an appeal to the legislators present not to vote for the Dean bill. Getting down on his knees, he said: "I would go down on my knees with any Senator and pray with him and for him that he might have the strength to do his duty and the right thing tomorrow."

The address was a fitting preparation for the ordeal of the following day when crowds wended their way to the Ohio Senate to hear the debate and vote on the Dean bill. The liquor element was in evidence, and with the temperance forces, crowded gallery, lobby and corridors.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 12 and was immediately sent to the House for first reading. How the House will deal with it, or what will be the attitude of the Governor, are matters of conjecture. If the bill should become a law, it will have the effect of "firing on Fort Sumter." The temperance forces are thoroughly aroused and will not submit to such flagrant injustice.

The members of the constitutional convention are to be elected at the regular election this fall. The W. C. T. U. is centering its efforts on securing men who will put into Ohio's constitution clauses providing for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and for the enfranchisement of woman.

As indicated by the increased demand for literature, and the favorable reports of lecturers and organizers who are busy in all kinds of weather, our organization is moving steadily forward. With Frances H. Ensign, Florence D. Richard and Florence Jaite leading the white ribbon hosts of Ohio, and Mother National cheering us and beckoning on to greater heights, victory is assured.

MEN AND WOMEN, sell guaranteed hose. 70 per cent profit. Make $10 daily. Full or part time. Beginners investigate. Wear Proof, 3038 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide Medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 N. Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago Treas. Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

"You Are Cordially Invited"

March 1 is UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, the birthday of our National President and Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. In commemoration of this happy event we wish to enroll every white ribboner and every friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a regular subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL. We especially invite YOU, if not already a subscriber, to now join our UNION SIGNAL family. If you are a subscriber please send in a subscription for some friend and take part in our UNION SIGNAL Day celebration at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Please send the subscription on this blank.

Address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois

Enclosed find $1.00 ($1.52 to foreign countries) for which send THE UNION SIGNAL one year to

Name..... Street and Number.....

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PLEASE FILL OUT THIS BLANK ALSO

I would like to be counted as taking part in your March 1, 1911, Red Letter Day Celebration. This is my greeting to our white ribbon leader, Mrs. Stevens.

.....

Date..... Name..... Address.....

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

my congenial employment. Every day as the thirst for liquor grew less tormenting I prayed that some time I might be able to repay you. That time has come."

"I wonder if you know how good that makes a fellow feel—to be told he's been the means of helping a man free himself from drink. It's better than a dozen legacies," answered Neal with emotion. "Being human, of course I'm glad of the good news you bring of the rich deposits the old cottonwood has guarded all these years. I shall certainly need your help, Professor, as never before, to develop the place."

"You may be sure you can have it," replied the Professor.

"There's another thing I shall want your help in," continued Neal thoughtfully. "I want to invest a part of the money that shall come from this old place of grandfather's in this very business of which we have been talking—the business of helping free men from the drink habit, for I like amazingly the dividends that come from just that kind of an investment."

In after years the Laurence Iron Works became one of the most successful institutions of its kind, but better known (and loved) was the name of the young proprietor, Neal Laurence, who made it his chief and foremost business to help men back to manhood, protect the weak and fight evil in every form.

THEIR MAGIC VALENTINE

(Continued from Page Seven)

favor, don't say a word! But say, Jim, make me a solemn promise, will you?"

"I surely will! I can't thank you enough!"

"The promise will be all the thanks necessary. I want your word that you'll keep out of Healan's, and that you'll let me cash your checks every week!"

Jim gave his promise. Well did he know that in the making and keeping of it lay his salvation.

Two days later, Richard Lane found Elsie opening a package.

"Oh, look, Pa!" she cried. "Isn't this a lovely one!" She held up a dainty paper heart. Mr. Lane stared at it. "Well, well!" he murmured. "It's the same one! Let me take it, dear."

"'To Elsie from Hal,'" he read. And then, in Mrs. McClure's neat writing:

"'We hope that Elsie will keep this many years. We think it must be a magic valentine, for we are all so happy!'"

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will find in our non-alcoholic TUBE FORM food flavors. (saving 80 per cent) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable and permanent business. Write for terms, and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once.

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LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S NOTE BOOK

(Continued from Page Three)

through the years. Miss Thompson, at the Glasgow Convention added her voice to the number already pleading for resident white ribbon workers. I feel sure that she is right in her conviction that such a worker could do great things in Egypt, even if her stay should not be as permanent as in some of the other countries. It was good to know that Mrs. Nolan, Australasia's winsome president, was to give a month to work in Egypt on her way to her own land.

I wish I could tell you of my sail upon the Nile with the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s of Cairo. The Sakkara Pyramid, one of the oldest in all Egypt, was in plain view, and over all was the vast stillness of the desert. Somehow the light laughter and the merry games of the young people seemed strangely out of place; and yet I knew that they were not, since the hope of Egypt lies not in its past but in its present and the flooding tide of new young life must overflow the old, even as the overflowing of the Nile makes possible the fertility of the vast plains surrounded on either side by the desert. For the future of Egypt I have large hope. Her young women, especially as I met them in the schools, seemed to me to be very bright and full of promise and the young men have keen intellects and rising ambitions. Everywhere I heard the cry of the "New Egypt," even as I had heard the cry of the "New China" and the "New India."

There is special need that we win the women, as far and as quickly as possible, into our organized work. In few lands have they advanced so slowly. This, of course, is largely due to the fact that Mohammedanism is the prevailing faith. They told me at the mission that, on the recent graduation of two sisters in their school, the mother had been induced, after much urging, to come to the exercises and it was the first time she had crossed the threshold of her home since she had entered it as a bride. The old customs are breaking down, slowly but surely, but there is great need of caution lest they break too rapidly and the flood tide carry away much that would well be preserved. To surrender ancient faith without accepting one more positive and vital in its place is one of the greatest evils which can come to a nation. God grant that the Christian Church may be alive to its possibilities in Egypt now that its psychological moment seems so near.

I spent Easter Sunday in Cairo and, on the Saturday before had visited the great Museum. Can you think what that juxtaposition of events meant to my thought and heart? It was a thrilling moment when I gazed into the face of the very Pharaoh who had talked with Moses but it was still more thrilling when I realized that "the Lord is risen indeed" for Egypt and for all the world.

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A Beautiful Prayer

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Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—
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No Rubbing, No Motors,
No Chemicals.

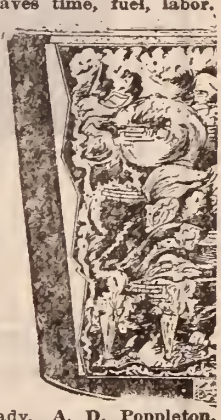
NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY, Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—move knob occasionally. In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. No labor, no injury to clothes.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. Saves time, fuel, labor.

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.



USERS PRAISE "EASY WAY"

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned day's washing in one hour with Easy Way—another in 45 minutes." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing." Lauretta Mitchell, Ohio, writes:—"Done a big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already. A. D. Poppleton, N. Y., "Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Ga., writes:—

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

"Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself."

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(profit $39.00.) Mrs. J. Brown sold 10 in 3 days (profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: "Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Lattimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. Never yet turned down." A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(profit over $300.00.) Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, best business I ever had." A. S. Verritt, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.) So it goes. A Money Landslide.

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We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. Easy Way new article, not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit. Price only $6.00. Ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. Order one for your own use. YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc. Costs nothing to investigate. Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today.

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Words and music, per copy..... .05
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Each ..... $ .25
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HELPS FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 35 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

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CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

Invitations—Local Option Campaign—Historic Boston—Good Friends in Massachusetts

Boston, Mass., February 10, 1911.

The direction of our flight this week was not easily decided. With a heavy snow storm in Evanston and newspaper reports of a heat wave in Texas a wireless message to "Come to Texas" was very attractive. A Colorado friend offered a good supply of Subscription Oil if we would circulate in that direction, and we were just arranging to start, when an inquiry came from Gladwin, Michigan, as to the reality of Cirnop, and an invitation from Massachusetts which could not be refused.

I hope our Gladwin friends saw us, as we went out of our way to wave them a greeting. The benescope showed us the Albion (Michigan) union in a vigorous local option campaign. This union has subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL for 108 persons for three months as part of their campaign work and thus furnished Subscription Oil for our longer flight.

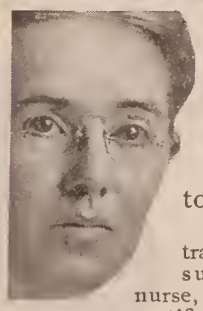
In Massachusetts the Cirnop first hovered over the Berkshire Hills with grand old Greylock towering above the range, in whose shadow we saw many good friends of THE UNION SIGNAL. In the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, with its celebrated colleges, we see Subscription Oil starting for Boston, and note the special excitement in Holyoke because of preparations for entertaining the next state convention.

We soon reached "the Hub" so rich in historic lore, the birthplace of many noted men and women, our own Anna A. Gordon, editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*, and Elizabeth Gordon, editor of National W. C. T. U. Literature, among the number. Here we found the first and last round-the-world missionaries, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt and Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, with several National superintendents and other very interesting people.

When we reached the state headquarters at Beacon street, Mrs. Stevenson, state president, gave us a hearty welcome, and Mrs. Knox, state corresponding secretary, cordially greeted us. We found them planning for the legislative work and for the hoped-for big gain in membership. They were also considering plans for an increase in the state supply of Subscription Oil and we were glad to see prominently displayed late copies of both SIGNAL and *Crusader*. Mrs. Stevenson said: "If we cannot bring up the subscription lists this year I, for one, shall be greatly disappointed." She told of the attractive plan by which Massachusetts is to have a part in the March 1 UNION SIGNAL Day celebration at Evanston, and directed us to the home of Mrs. Cheney, the state custodian of Subscription Oil, of whom she spoke in highest commendation. Mrs. Cheney, who has for many years given much time and thought to the study of circulation, is a native of old Boston and now resides in a section of the city called Dorchester. This is a community of homes but has its share of historic and interesting associations, and we see such cozy looking houses and well kept lawns that we plan to come back next summer. As we peep into the brown house with bay windows we see in a charming room the dear lady at her desk surrounded by pictures of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Stevenson and other friends, books, magazines and papers. From this desk go out many letters and postals appealing for subscriptions. These all serve to keep up the enthusiastic search for Subscription Oil which Mrs. Cheney keeps flowing towards Evanston. She sends ideas for local programs, suggestive speeches for timid workers who are to present the papers for the first time and everything which will help the local union workers. Subscriptions for our papers have a peculiar charm for Mrs. Cheney and her Massachusetts women show their appreciation of her and her work by asking that many subscriptions shall be credited to her. At Baltimore her name stood second on the Honor Roll with 591 subscriptions to her credit, and she received two $25 premiums, an honor which comes to her nearly every year. As we turn toward home we shall visit the Ashland union, half of whose members are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and shall also have a glimpse of East Falmouth and Uxbridge, where we will find many friends.

With much love for the Old Bay State,
M. M. SUBS

BECOME A NURSE



Thousands of women who have taken our correspondence course in trained nursing are today earning **$10** to **$25** a week.

Mrs. Mary Lloyd (portrait), Lawrence, Kan., a successful Chautauqua nurse, six months on one case, certifies she would not part with her course for many times its cost.

Send for our tenth annual 64-page Year Book, explaining method, with stories of actual experience by successful nurses.

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513 Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. 'NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted!
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Boston

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children.

Make them admire as well as respect.

KEEP vivacious and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the Inspiration to Happy, Useful Right Living. You must be well to do this.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
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Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
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during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have reduced in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and increased the weight of as many more.

NO MEDICINE NO DRUGS

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to keep them.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37-B 246 Michigan Ave., Chicago

VIBRATION IS LIFE

Read What Others Say

Here are a few of the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from people who have used the White Cross Electric Vibrator and know what it has done. It may do the same for you.

PARALYSIS TREATED BY VIBRATION

Upon the request of my sister, who urged me to use her great Electric Vibrator on my son when I was thoroughly hopeless of his cure from physicians' treatment, I write you this recommendation. My son is 16 years old, and eight months ago became paralyzed from the after-effects of diphtheria. He was so badly afflicted that his arms and limbs were twisted out of shape and was confined, all doubled up, in his bed. Medicine and attention did no good, and I had become discouraged in all ways. After treating first his spine at the base and then his limbs with your vibrator he felt such relief that I kept up the treatment regularly, with the result that we soon had him around in a wheel chair. Next he was going around on crutches, and now, after three months' treatment, he is going around with a cane and will soon be entirely cured.

3122 Indiana Ave., Chicago. MRS. C. KNIGHT.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAYS

I have received your Vibrator, and to say that I am well pleased with it is not enough. I wish I could tell every physician just how bad he needs one in his office. I am sure he would not hesitate to place his order for one at once.

Longmont, Colo. DR. W. H. EASTER.

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My husband uses your vibrator for rheumatism and says he never had anything so good in all his experience. I would not be without it myself, as I find it is good to relieve stomach pains, backache, and besides I continually use it for face massage. I used to go down town for that, while now I save the money and the time, besides being comfortable in my own home. MRS. S. H. BROWN.

2935 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The secret of the ages has been discovered in *Vibration.*

Great scientists tell us that we owe not only our health but even our life strength to this wonderful force.

Vibration promotes life and vigor, strength and beauty.

Vibration is one of the most marvelous curative agents known. It is the remedy provided by nature for illness and disease. Its effects have been magical. Simple, sure and inexpensive—it brings relief from nauseating drugs.

The White Cross Electric Vibrator on Free Trial!

This wonderful instrument gives you the three greatest natural curative forces in the world—Vibration, Faradic and Galvanic electricity.

We want to prove to you at our expense what the great White Cross Electric Vibrator will do for you. We want you to actually feel its invigorating, health-giving thrill coursing through your own body. We want you to see for yourself how quickly it removes pains and aches—what marvelous results it gets. We take all the risk.

Treat These Diseases

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A Vibrating Chair Free

With the White Cross Vibrator you can make a splendid vibrating chair out of any chair. A chair which will give you the same results as the kind used in the biggest hospitals and sanitariums. You cannot do this with any other vibrator in the world. SWEDISH MOVEMENT right in your own home. You can give yourself the very same treatments for which specialists and sanitariums charge from $2.00 to $3.00 each. The nervous, irritable, worn-out man or woman will obtain quicker and more permanent benefit from a few minutes each day in the vibrating chair than from hundreds of dollars worth of medicines.

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the only vibrator in the world which combines the three great forces of Vibration, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity. This is the very same machine which has relieved hundreds of cases which have been looked upon as very serious. Read the letters above, then send the free coupon at once.

This Valuable Book, "Health and Beauty," NOW SENT FREE

This wonderful book describes the human body in health and disease so plainly and clearly that anyone can understand. It tells how to get healthy and beautiful and how to keep so. This book tells you what vibration will do for you and how you can get the **White Cross Electric Vibrator** sent right to your home for an actual free trial.

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Get this valuable free book at once. No matter how healthy you may be now, the time will come when you may need this book badly. It may save your life or the life of some of your loved ones. Learn all about our offer—the most astounding and generous offer ever made. Don't wait. Don't delay. Sign the coupon NOW!

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Without obligations on me please send me free your special reduced price offer, free Book on Health and Beauty, treatment of disease by vibration and electricity, and complete catalog.

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ILL.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Agitate, Educate, Organize for State-Wide Prohibition

Edited by Florida State Officers

SPECIAL NOTES FROM THE STATE PRESIDENT

Our UNION SIGNAL list is just about half what it ought to be. If the soliciting agent, or committee, did not canvass the union, please, dear reader, do that work yourself. Don't let there be further delays.

You read of THE UNION SIGNAL's airship flight over Florida in the January 19 number, did you not? Let's merit even higher praise from the Circulation superintendent and all concerned during the next three weeks. If you want to know the present subscribers in your town, write for a list, then notify Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, De Land, of all who will not continue, and do your pretty best to send her in a long list of new names. This is missionary and temperance work combined. Lend a hand.

Those mothers' meetings! Did you ever see anything so complete and so altogether nice as Mrs. Franklin's Calendar of Mothers' Meetings? It just looks as though anybody could, by following that outline, have twelve of the finest kind of mothers' meetings without half trying. If you have not seen one of the calendars, write Mrs. Franklin, Plant City.

Get your neighbors to have these meetings even if they have nothing to do with the W. C. T. U. It is the children and the homes we want to reach.

May I remind you once more about the comfort bags? It is this month you were going to make them. That was to be the first duty after the holidays. You can get every class in Sunday school to furnish a bag if you go at it in the right way. I'll send you a bag for a sample, and if you just show it and enthuse a little, everybody you know will volunteer.

Did you organize another union last year? Do it this year. Without question there is a town within ten miles of you that needs a W. C. T. U. Go and help them. We were proud of that Honor Roll last year but we want it three times as long. There is so much need of education on prohibition lines. Nothing else will reach the classes and make the impression that our unions can. Don't wait for an organizer, go out yourself and bear the temperance message.

Some of the state officers will be in Tallahassee throughout the Legislature. The W. C. T. U. must watch every action there and lend its influence to every good measure. We will have our headquarters and be just as quiet, and just as powerful as we can. Yes, we will "intimidate" as we did at the last session and prove that the womanhood of the state is a mighty factor in the upbuilding of this great state.

Yours to serve,

Minnie E. Neal

27 E. Bay St., Jacksonville

GOOD NEWS FROM THE TREASURER

Here we are, dear comrades, to talk about state dues again, and first of all, I want to speak a word of praise about our youngest union, organized since convention and sending its first payment of dues through the organizer, Miss Taylor. It has now sent its second payment which gives it credit for sixteen paid-up members. I would ask our older unions to learn a lesson from this, our youngest child, and send state dues *now*, early in the year.

Two others of our *new* unions have also sent their first quarterly payments, Winter Garden and Noma. Then comes Tallahassee whose treasurer has been a *jewel* for promptness, and now that she is lying on a bed of illness, her daughter sends $6.00 for the first quarter's dues. Magdalene completes the list for this time. I have just sent our first quarter's payment of *National* dues for 1271 members—isn't that fine? Much of this money came in before our state convention but after the National treasurer had closed her books for the year. And now since we have made such a good start in the new year, let the good work go on, so that by next convention time we shall be able to report many more new members than we had in 1910.

Just now I am looking forward to the nice contributions we are going to make to the Willard Memorial Fund, for by the time you read this, most of the unions will have held their Memorial meetings and I am sure you will send in the offering promptly.

Mrs. George I. Doig

Gainesville

PRESS SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER

In the recent prohibition campaign in Florida, in every precinct where the W. C. T. U. co-operated with the local newspapers in getting the best temperance sentiment and prohibition arguments before the public, there was a decided gain in votes for the amendment over any number ever cast for local option, where that issue had come before the people. Newspapers and individuals have credited women with the honor of winning a majority vote in several counties and many precincts by their press articles, distribution of leaflets, and personal effort.

If personal appeals were as far-reaching as the press; if every individual could be interviewed every week and all of the children—the prospective citizens who will be the force behind every movement only a few years hence and must be educated now to insure the moral safety of this nation—if this were possible, then there would be no need for National, state or local Press superintendents in the W. C. T. U. Everyone knows this to be an impossibility; hence the necessity for active Press superintendents in every hamlet and city to supplement the limited personal appeals that it is possible to make.

Since state convention, one union only has asked advice concerning Press work —Havana. Please use the Press program in the State Report. The state superintendent has been asked to prepare a Press leaflet, and the copy for this is now in the hands of the printer. This leaflet will be sent to every local superintendent who reports to her. It is useless to send it to those who have not interest enough in the Press department to put themselves in touch with the state superintendent.

Sisters, may this be the banner year for publicity in the Florida W. C. T. U.

Let us begin *now*, before the exodus of members to the north in the spring.

Lake Helen *Irene G. Adams*

MEDAL CONTESTS

Dear District President:

Since our experience of the last year's campaign, we see more than ever the need of education. The ignorance of many voters was apparent, especially in the rural districts. There is only one remedy for this—go into these districts as our enemies did.

One great factor in educating these people may be through the Medal Contest department of the W. C. T. U. Therefore I come to you with some plans, which I hope you and I can carry out.

We ought, and may have 500 medal contests this year. With all working together, we will.

Here are my plans: Each district president to become responsible for ten contests in each county in her district.

Some counties will hold even more, some less.

Apportion these as you think is right in your judgment.

If each union will hold a contest of eight members, then dropping the winner, go to some other place, church or schoolhouse, and repeat contest with the seven, every voter may be reached with temperance doctrine. Medals given for essay work will be counted in this. When enough contests have been held for a gold contest, give the winners a chance to compete for the gold medal.

Meet with these classes when possible and talk to them of the true purpose of these contests—that unless their character grows with their oratorical ability their labors will be in vain.

Do urge the unions to hold a contest on or near Memorial Day, February 17. Send the money to the state treasurer for the National treasury. No more worthy cause can be found than the Organizing Fund.

Where at all possible, hold musical contests in connection with the oratorical. This insures good music and brings into the work those who otherwise would not take any part.

See that every teacher is supplied with instructions as to essay work.

Let us do this work this year and I am sure great results will follow.

Other states are adopting plans from which these are taken and creating much interest.

I plead for a contest in every community. Your state superintendent,

Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall

R. D. No. 1, Tampa

To the Contest Worker:

Unless you help in the campaign for 500 contests this year, it will be a failure, so I ask you to visit the Sunday schools, young people's societies, L. T. L., etc., and call for volunteers for contestants.

Attend the Ladies' Aid and other organizations of women and ask for a matrons' contest.

Divide into classes of six or eight each the contestants secured, having each class as nearly equal in age and ability as possible.

Have on hand a full set of books—15 National Educators and three Demorest, eighteen in all. They are 10 cents each.

Help the contestants to select the recitations best suited to them. Much depends on this.

Explain how by winning the series of

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

medals, they can obtain help at the oratorical school in Chicago.

Mention the real purpose of these contestants—to win votes for prohibition.

Use the children in drills, songs, etc. Often this will bring a crowd.

Co-operate with your president and other officers by urging your contestants to use every opportunity to recite for temperance.

If possible, give each speaker some little token of appreciation. See list of souvenirs in regular catalogue.

Be sure all details are complete before time for opening a contest.

Advertise your contest well.

Be sure to return the certificate, properly made out, to the state superintendent.

Send for medals in time to display them for a few days.

If additional advice is needed, write to

Your state superintendent,

Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall

R. D. No. 1, Tampa

UNION SIGNAL DAY

THE UNION SIGNAL of February 2 contained a wealth of material to make a wonderful program for March 1, to celebrate the birthday of our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, by a study of our W. C. T. U. publications. Write to Headquarters at Evanston for other helps to make this the liveliest meeting your union ever held. And then let's send in just a flood of subscriptions to prove our sincere interest in prohibition work. Give the papers to your pastors, your teachers. Put it in every library, and V. I. A. room, and Chapter House. Oh! let's do things this year!

THOSE COMFORT BAGS

The first installment of comfort bags promised at the Tallahassee convention has come in from Ft. Meade—two dozen beautiful bags. How proud we are of this union and its many good works.

Many are questioning where to send the completed bags. Let those south of Orlando and Dade City send to the assistant superintendent, Mrs. Addie Wingood, Manatee; all others send to Mrs W. H. Fox, 1127 East Duval St., Jacksonville.

Once more the warning is sent out, please make the bags exactly according to directions, and fill them completely. And will not the committee in charge of the matter in each union, examine every bag as to workmanship, see that the strings "pull up" nicely, and that every article called for in the printed slip is there? Let the local unions have pride in sending the finest lot, then the state superintendents will be spared weeks of hard work examining and completing each bag.

CHEERING WORDS FROM CLEARWATER

On January 3, Madam Willard's birthday, we had our first mothers' meeting. After the devotional exercises, the leader gave a very interesting sketch of Madam Willard's home life. A question box was an interesting feature. The questions were answered by a lady from Ohio who is superintendent of Purity in her home union. Much was said against the use of alcohol in medicines, and two new members were gained. At 3 p. m., January 24, Miss Annie E. Robbins gave a very instructive talk to the women. She urged each member faithfully to wear the white ribbon, especially women with children. The wearing of the white ribbon by a mother has been the means of keeping many young feet from going astray. At 7:30 in the evening Miss Robbins gave a lecture on her life in Manila, illustrated by curios from the Philippine Islands. A fair audience greeted her.

PRACTICAL SANFORD

Through the courtesy of the railroad officials the Sanford W. C. T. U. has been allowed to install a pretty little white crib in a corner of the waiting-room, for the convenience of the tired mothers and babies who so often are detained here for a space between trains. Such cribs are in many other places, and only a woman who has traveled with two or three children and one of them a baby in arms, can conceive the rest that comes of easing her arms, if only for a little while, and seeing the baby comfortable and happy on clean white sheets, as contrasted with the dusty seats of a car.

The little bed, with an abundance of linen, and sufficient money in hand to have it cared for quite a while, were all contributed in the most graceful spirit by the citizens of Sanford. The W. C. T. U. will make this work an especial feature of its year's activity.

MISS ROBBINS IN EIGHTH DISTRICT

Such strenuous days as Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer from Kansas, put in down in Manatee county! If Mrs. Gates, district president, didn't arrange at nine different places in the seven days—evening addresses, visits to schools, talks to schools, afternoon addresses, and twice the illustrated Manila lecture. The meetings were well attended, two unions revived and much other good accomplished.

In Hillsboro county and other nearby points, Miss Robbins has filled two more weeks with hard work and many successful meetings. Many places have written of her very acceptable work, and told of many new members secured and of the greatly revived interest in many communities.

GOLD MEDAL CONTEST

Nothing in W. C. T. U. history has been more satisfactory than the gold medal contest at Manatee last month.

There were seven contestants for the oratorical gold medal, two quartets for the silver pins, and three soloists for the musical silver medal, so there was plenty of good music and only one oratorical contestant had to be prompted. All did splendidly and it was a close contest.

Mrs. Allyn's daughter of Palmetto, who represented the Bradentown union, as she had won her silver medal there, was the successful contestant.

The financial returns were also most gratifying.

OCALA'S FINE MEETING

Among the many interesting and instructive meetings held recently by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ocala, the regular monthly meeting of yesterday in the Me[illegible] dist church should be marked with a "white stone."

There was a good attendance of members and visitors, all of whom took some part in the various exercises, and at the close of the meeting the visitors, many of whom came from distant states, complimented the Ocala union on the splendid program arranged, and the manner in which it was carried out.

Aside from the regular exercises and business, the question of completing a large number of comfort bags, to be presented to the crew of the battleship "Florida," as soon as she is put in commission, was discussed and a committee was appointed. Another affair arranged for was the proper observance of Willard Memorial Day, February 17. Mrs. J. G. Ferguson, as superintendent of Red-Letter Days, has this matter in charge and will be assisted by Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mrs. L. B. McKenzie and others.

BUSY, HAPPY UNIONS

Island Grove—Planning to hold one mothers' meeting each month, and a good program prepared for the Willard Memorial meeting. Eight members take the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and this, with wide-awake officers, accounts for the steady interest in the union.

St. Cloud keeps a box for literature at the depot and one in G. A. R. Hall and held a very successful matrons' contest. Visitors from northern states have added much interest to recent meetings, and a number of new members have been gained.

Pierson—The state superintendent of the Evangelistic department, Mrs. McCrory, visited here last month and helped in several very interesting meetings. Two white ribbon recruits were enrolled at the mothers' meeting, and a social was greatly enjoyed by the community.

Palatka—Their latest work was the presentation of a portrait of Miss Willard to the public school by Mesdames Hamm, Gardner, and Miller. School officials and all the children were very appreciative.

Havana—A reception that was given by Mrs. G. C. Padgett last month was greatly enjoyed by Hinson people, also, and won four new members. A story written by the hostess, weaving in the members but leaving the names to be guessed by the guests, was very entertaining. The union has already doubled its membership since state convention.

Gary held a "crowded house" meeting last month addressed by Mrs. M. M. Rogers of New York. Twenty new members and a great deal of interest were some of the results. Mrs. Rogers also organized a vigorous L. T. L. and the union president, Mrs. R. R. Harris, thinks temperance interest has been greatly quickened in the entire community.

Tampa—Several medal contests and the organization of a Young People's Branch attest the activity of these splendid workers since state convention.

Manatee has more honorary members than any other union in the state—splendid work!

Arcadia's new plan for the Willard Memorial meeting is to have the program in the school auditorium to be given by the pupils, with the help of Prof. Jones and his faculty. The next regular meeting will be with Mrs. A. E. Hollingsworth.

South Jacksonville has now a fine L. T. L., and one a little nicer than anywhere else in the state, for out of compliment to the state president it is named the "Neal L. T. L." May the members all live to be prohibition presidents!

Montbrook—It is a medal contest and social for the Willard Memorial meeting of this splendidly active little union!

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 23, 1911. No. 8

Neal Dow, "The Father of Prohibition"

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—Program for Prohibition Rally Day, Sketch and Appreciation of Neal Dow, Page 3—Prohibition in Maine, Page 4—The Famous Maine Law, Testimony of Prohibition Governors, Page 5—Help Maine Keep the Prohibitory Law, Optimistic Words from State Presidents, Page 6—Revised Prohibition Map, Page 7—Prohibition Quiz, Page 8—Prohibition's Onward March, Page 13.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY BILL—PROHIBITION CLAUSE IN INDIAN TREATIES —COLONEL GOETHALS TELLS OF ISTHMIAN CANAL—HEARINGS ON NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS—INDIANS PROTEST AGAINST MOVING PICTURES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

With only eleven legislative days remaining, the House of Representatives was held at a standstill yesterday by a filibuster planned and conducted by Representative Mann of Illinois. It often has been asserted by Speaker Cannon and others that a majority of the House could do as it pleased, but yesterday's events proved otherwise.

It was private calendar day under the rules, and the business in order was the consideration of the Omnibus War Claims bill, which already has been passed by the Senate. The bill largely affects Southern claimants, and the Democrats, with the assistance of a large number of Republicans, endeavored to pass it. At times the majority in favor of it was as high as 140, but Representative Mann was opposed to the bill, and by dilatory tactics he succeeded in preventing action, although the House was in session from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9:25 o'clock at night. This filibuster, largely a one-man affair, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the House. At one time, in order to secure a quorum, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest all absentees. That official, with assistants, started in pursuit of the missing members; but before any arrests were made, enough absentees drifted into the chamber to make a quorum, and further proceedings under the order were dispensed with.

A tremendous volume of business remains to be transacted by Congress in the eleven legislative days remaining of the present session. Before March 4, consideration must be given a dozen or more measures of general public concern, and in addition appropriation bills must be completed. The House, whose hour of opening is 12 o'clock noon, is commencing its daily tasks at 10 a. m. and continuing until after nightfall, but, with the dilatory tactics already mentioned, the progress of legislation is held in abeyance.

Canadian Reciprocity Bill

By almost the solid vote of the Democratic side, and the minority of the Republicans, the Canadian reciprocity trade agreement passed the House Tuesday, February 14. The passage of the bill came at the end of a long debate which at times was as bitter as any heard on the floor of the chamber in years. The final vote was reached about 8 o'clock p. m. That was the hour and the evening set for the last of the state dinners given at the White House during the season—being in honor of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A large number of the members and their wives were invited guests. President Taft, who in all possible ways has urged and helped in the passage of this measure, was kept informed as to its progress, and as the dinner hour approached, sent word to the Speaker that if necessary, he would make it a case of breakfast instead of dinner, but to push it through.

The bill is now in the hands of the Senate. The attitude of the President is expected to have considerable influence on the Senate's action, as he has indicated in no uncertain terms that he will call an extra session if the Senate postpones consideration of the bill by permitting a filibuster.

The Senate yesterday in executive session ratified the convention signed at the second Hague Peace Conference held in 1907 creating an International court, and also an additional protocol to the convention making certain modifications intended to remove the constitutional objections of several signatories to the original convention. This convention has been pending in the Senate since February 27, 1908, when it was transmitted by former President Roosevelt, together with the other Hague conventions. The ratification of the convention was postponed upon the request of the Secretary of State until the obstacles which threatened the success of the proposed court were removed. It is expected that Great Britain, which has signed the prize court convention, will ratify the agreement shortly.

Prohibition Clause in Indian Treaties

February 17 the Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President relating to the Indian country in the state of Minnesota. In opening his message to the Senate, the President said:

"Half a century ago treaties were entered into with the Indian tribes occupying a portion of the present state of Minnesota, in all of which were contained provisions prohibiting the introduction, manufacture, use and traffic in intoxicants in the country which was the subject of the treaties. In the years which have elapsed conditions have largely changed, the Indian population has been reduced, large white settlements have been made, and great cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis have come to occupy a portion of what, at the date of the treaties, was denominated Indian country. Notwithstanding these facts, this territory still remains subject to the regulations respecting the traffic in liquors originally imposed for the protection of the Indians. Such an anomalous condition of affairs should no longer continue, and the regulation of traffic in liquors in those areas, now almost exclusively occupied by white people, should be left to them."

In connection with the repeal of the President, he urges similar action on the part of Congress in those treaties the provisions of which he is not empowered to repeal or modify.

Colonel Goethals Tells of Isthmian Canal

A scene with but few parallels in its history was offered in the hall of the House of Representatives when Col. George W. Goethals, of the corps of engineers of the United States army, and chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, addressed members of Congress and presented a vivid verbal description, supplemented by stereopticon and moving pictures, of the work that has been accomplished under his supervision upon the Isthmus of Panama. Not since Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish political leader, was extended the invitation to address the House in 1879, had such an honor been done any man. Crowded upon the floor of the chamber were, besides Representatives and Senators, members of the President's cabinet and justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Though every available space was utilized, seats were at a premium, and hundreds, unable to obtain cards of admission, were turned away.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York; Joseph H. Choate, former United States ambassador to Great Britain; and Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland, appeared before the House appropriations committee yesterday to oppose the administration plan of fortifying the Panama Canal. It is understood that these three distinguished men urge the protection of the waterway by an international neutralization agreement.

Hearings on New Mexico Conditions

Three important hearings have been held this week in the interest of conditions existing in New Mexico, the first being before President Taft, the two others before the House Committee on Territories. At the former hearing, Ex-Senator H. W. Blair, who has been retained as counsel for the protestants; S. E. Nicholson, Legislative superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., and your superintendent, were received by the President, who gave three-quarters of an hour of his time to the subject, listening to the statements, asking questions, and making suggestions. While we were waiting for leisure on the part of the President, it was interesting to note the character of visitors present. Of course Senators and Representatives had first chance, stated their errands often in an adjoining room, and departed. Then the visitors were introduced to the President by one of the secretaries. These visitors were from several states, as well as from Porto Rico, Alaska and Canada. To every one President Taft gave a most cordial greeting—his hearty wholesome laugh is most contagious, and the twinkle of his eye irresistible. After our interview and as we were leaving, twenty-five students of the University of Pennsylvania were ushered in, and to each was given a hearty handshake and a pleasant word.

At the hearing before the House Committee on Territories, Delegate Andrews, Governor Mills and C. A. Spiess, all of New Mexico, were present to urge the ratification, on the part of Congress, of the constitution, while we as protestants urged an investigation as to frauds committed in the territory relative to the framing of the constitution, presenting affidavits and unimpeachable testimony, in witness thereof. These were filed with the committee, and will be printed in the stenographic reports of the hearing, copies of which may be had upon application to your Congressman.

Indians Protest Against Moving Pictures

A delegation of Indians who have been in Washington the past week, have petitioned the President, and entered protest with Indian Commissioner Valentine against moving pictures, untrue to Indian life, and picturing them as cannibals, thieves, etc., which are shown in many theaters. These Indians claim, and rightly, too, that such representations are calculated to inculcate a false and disagreeable impression of the race, and should be prohibited. Commissioner Valentine promises to do whatever he can to correct the evil.

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic. Our Red Letter Day, March 20, Neal Dow's birthday, gives a splendid opportunity to hold meetings and use, on the platform and in the press, the facts given in this issue. Our National President says, "The W. C. T. U. is not only anti-saloon, but anti-brewery, anti-distillery and anti every form of liquor-making and liquor-selling."

PROGRAM

(Arrange a program for prohibition that will make sentiment in your community. Give children, young people, and adults some part in arranging or carrying on a meeting.)

Singing—"Stand Up for Prohibition," Page 90, *The Temperance Songster*

Scripture Reading—Psalm 10—a description of the liquor traffic. Matthew 5:3-16—a description of the righteousness that exalteth a nation

Prayer by Minister or White Ribboner

Solo—"Will It Pay?" Page 96, *The Temperance Songster*

Readings—(Make selection)

Appreciation of Neal Dow

Biographical Sketch

The Famous Maine Law by Frances E. Willard

Prohibition in Maine by Colonel Fred N. Dow

Singing—"We're Out for Prohibition," Page 128, *The Temperance Songster*

Poem—"After Many Days," Mary A. Lathbury

Optimistic Words from the State Presidents

Singing—by the Loyal Temperance Legion, "Saloons Must Go"

Offering for Local and State Prohibition Work

Quiz on Prohibition—an exercise for young people

Reading—Help Maine Keep the Prohibitory Law, by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens

Solo—"Victory"

Benediction—"The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make His face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us, the Lord lift up His countenance upon us and give us peace."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Neal Dow was born March 20, 1804, in Portland, Maine. He was a lineal descendant of John Dow, who died in Tyler, Norfolk county, England, in 1561, a grandson of whom, Henry, was the first of the family to come to America, settling in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, in 1637, where Neal's father was born in 1766. His parents were Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow; the latter died in 1851 at seventy-five and the former in 1861 at ninety-five years of age.

AN APPRECIATION

To Neal Dow, world-wide, enduring fame came through his long and self-sacrificing service for temperance. With his devotion to this he allowed no personal interest to interfere.

The present generation has little conception of the task which he undertook more than sixty years ago. It was to reverse a public opinion founded in the custom of centuries, and to change the policy of legislation touching the liquor traffic. A man with less than iron nerve and without an unconquerable will would have faltered before it. In the community in which Mr. Dow found his immediate field of labor, as everywhere else, intoxicating liquor was then deemed as indispensable as flour to the health, comfort and happiness of man.

Liquor was believed necessary to preserve the health of those who were well and restore that of those who were sick. Regarded as a gift from God, to refuse its reasonable use was considered a reflection upon the Almighty. It was as much a matter of course for employers of labor to furnish it to their employes as to pay them wages, and the town bell was rung twice daily, at eleven a. m. and four p. m., at the expense of the municipality, as a notice to laborers to take their dram.

> In 1851, in telegraphing the fact of the passage of the Maine Prohibitory law to a friend, Neal Dow said: "The Maine Law, more than any other, will bless the people who adopt it."

The liquor traffic then constituted a large part of the business of Portland; her leading merchants were engaged in it, her wealthiest citizens had secured their fortunes through it. Authorized by law, it was a legitimate trade; supplying an almost universal demand, it was sustained by an overwhelming public sentiment.

Seven distilleries were run, often by night as well as by day, enriching their owners, indirectly paying dividends on wharf, shipping and other property, and furnishing profitable employment to many. The trade in liquor was as respectable as any other calling. No man lost caste in society or influence in state through connection with it, while the sale of liquor was considered as consistent with Christian profession, and as appropriate to saintly life as dealing in Bibles and hymn-books. To be lawfully engaged in it was a patent of respectability, the proper authorities having declared the licensees to be men of "sober life and conversation."

In the midst of such conditions, to declare the liquor traffic hurtful in effect and wrong *per se* was regarded as an insult to the intelligence and an impeachment of the integrity of most respectable citizens.

To urge suppression was to incur the hostility of leaders in every walk of life, to arouse the opposition of those who thought business would suffer thereby, and to lose the countenance of conservative citizens favorable to reform but opposed to going "too fast or too far." But convinced that no progress could be made while the liquor trade was legally considered necessary and respectable, Mr. Dow aimed to strip it of its legal indorsement, and to this end to convince the people that the trade was infamous, through exposing it as the prolific parent of poverty, misery and crime.

Mr. Dow became the object of hostility in various forms. Again and again he appeared before a legislative committee with enormous petitions urging the adoption of prohibition, only to be repulsed. Now a committee would report unfavorably, then one House or the other would reject a favorable report, and again a Governor would veto a bill which had passed both Houses. After all such disappointments he appealed to the people, who, through action at the polls, manifested their determination that the liquor traffic should no longer be shielded by legislation, but should be outlawed as accursed.

In telegraphing the fact of the passage of the Maine prohibitory law, in 1851, to a friend, Neal Dow said, "The Maine Law, more than any other measure, will bless the people who adopt it."

THE MAINE LAW

NEAL DOW in 1894

The Maine Law, enacted May 31, 1851, is a great endeavor to deliver the people from the infinite sin, shame and crime of intemperance, which can never be accomplished except by the suppression of the liquor traffic, through which and by which all intemperance comes.

It is wonderful to see how quietly and with what indifference the great body of educated men and of church membership looks upon this struggle, "between heaven and hell," with apparently no choice as to which side shall win. The liquor traffic is a tremendous power; its weight is all and always against the right and on the side of every wrong. It controls the nation, the states, largely the courts, and the churches, as a body, are silent, if not cowed in its presence.

But for all that, as sure as God reigns, the right will eventually triumph. When that time comes, as come it will, I would not like to be one of those compelled to admit that this great triumph for God, civilization, and humanity, had been won with no help from me.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

COLONEL FRED N. DOW, Portland, Me.

The writer of this article, a son of Neal Dow, is a leading citizen of Portland, Maine, and President of the Casco National Bank of that city.—THE EDITORS.

Before this article will appear in print, the Legislature of Maine, as now appears certain, will have voted resubmission. This will have been accomplished by two-thirds of those acting upon the question in both Houses voting to submit a proposition to the people to amend the constitution of the state by abrogating what is known as the Prohibitory amendment adopted in 1884. It may be noted, in passing, as not entirely without significance, that there were thousands of remonstrances against this action, and not a single petition for it.

As this result will be heralded far and wide as a repudiation of prohibition in the state of its birth, it may be worth while to learn how far facts warrant such a claim. To this end a glance at the political history of prohibition in Maine is desirable.

What was known as the original Maine Law was enacted in 1851. In 1855, due, it was believed, in large measure to the excitement incident to what was known as "the June riot," a Legislature was elected pledged to repeal the then existing "intensified Maine law" and to substitute a "suitable Prohibitory law." In fulfillment of its pledge, the Legislature, in the winter of 1856, repealed the former, but, in violation of its pledge, enacted a License law instead of a "suitable Prohibitory law." This action was emphatically repudiated by the people at the next fall election. They returned to the Legislature only five of the ninety-four legislators who had voted for license.

In the winter of 1857-1858 the License Law was repealed, a Prohibitory law was enacted, and a special election was ordered that the people might express a choice between the "Prohibitory law of 1858" and the "License law of 1856." The former was preferred by a vote of 28,855 to 5,912 for the latter. The opponents of prohibition, not satisfied with that expression of the popular will, made it an issue in the September election of 1858, but were beaten in the balloting.

The law of 1858, modified from time to time, has remained to this day the basis of the prohibitory legislation of the state. Generally since that date, the state convention of one of the two great political parties, has endorsed prohibition, while that of the other has as frequently condemned it. Generally the former won at the polls, and on the one occasion prior to this year, when the latter party controlled the Legislature, it made no attempt to repeal prohibition.

To guard against the possibility of such repeal by a Legislature elected upon another issue, as was that now in session, many desiring to keep the Prohibitory law favored an amendment of the constitution. Accordingly, in the winter of 1883-1884 the Legislature, by a vote of twenty-two to two in the Senate, and ninety-one to thirty-one in the House, submitted to the people a Prohibitory amendment to this constitution. This was ratified by a vote of 70,783 yeas to 23,811 nays. In this connection it is interesting to note that the votes cast on the same day for the Republican candidate for Governor, numbered 78,318, and for the Democratic candidate, 58,503.

This did not quiet the opposition. Almost immediately thereafter there was talk of resubmission, and four years later there was an unsuccessful attempt in the Democratic state convention, to insert a resubmission plank in its platform. In 1890, a similar attempt was successful. And since that date every Democratic state convention has declared for resubmission.

Little progress, however, was made in that direction until the fall of 1900. In that year the Rev. Samuel F. Pearson was elected sheriff of Cumberland county, which includes the city of Portland, upon the party Prohibition ticket. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected as usual. The election of Mr. Pearson was due to general dissatisfaction with the supposed relations existing between the illicit liquor sellers and the sheriff's office. It was believed by many voters that those relations were corrupt. On the other hand, the friends of former sheriffs insisted that those officials had given as thorough enforcement of the law as public sentiment would warrant. The election of a Prohibition sheriff pledged to enforcement, would seem to negative that view.

The defeat of the Republican candidate for sheriff in Cumberland county and similar defections, though less marked in other counties, alarmed some of the Republican leaders. Within two or three days after Pearson's election, the then chairman of the Republican state committee, through an authorized interview advocating it, breathed into resubmission some vitality. I was absent from home at the time, but upon learning through the press the next day what the state chairman had said, I wired a signed editorial to *The Evening Express*, opposing the position taken by him. I had been recently chairman of the Republican state committee and was fairly well known through the State. That editorial made it evident that resubmission would be vigorously opposed. The position taken by the state chairman naturally encouraged the opponents of prohibition to take up the cry for resubmission. These were reinforced by some earnest friends of the state Prohibitory law who thought it would be wise to resubmit. But when the question came up in the Legislature, the next winter, Republican opposition to it had become so pronounced and general, that the chairman himself, as a member of the State Senate, voted against it.

The vote that year was the first in a series of five votes taken in as many Legislatures. They are given here as illustrating the varying strength of the resubmission movement as an issue.

	Senate		House	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1901	3	22	34	84
1903	5	18	40	88
1905	3	15	28	100
1907	16	10	68	73
1909	7	22	52	93

This last vote was the only one of the series taken by a Legislature elected in a campaign in which the question was squarely at issue: That is, when one party had resolved for, and the other party against resubmission. At this writing, the vote in the Legislature in session has not been taken. But the result has been forecast in the opening paragraphs of this article.

In the fall of 1907 a prominent Republican, a man of probity and worth, announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, 1908, upon a resubmission platform. In his canvass he declared himself to be a prohibitionist. He promised that if resubmission came, he would stump the state for the retention of constitutional prohibition. His advocacy of resubmission naturally extended aid and comfort to "resubmissionists." It proved disastrous, nevertheless, to his gubernatorial aspirations. His competitor for the nomination, proclaiming himself for prohibition and against resubmission, secured such an overwhelming majority of the state convention, that our resubmission friend withdrew as a candidate, facetiously stating that there had been resubmission in his case, and he was satisfied that his own party did not want it.

That convention declared squarely for prohibition, and against resubmission. As usual the Democratic party pronounced for the latter, but was silent as

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The Famous Maine Law—How It Was Created

FRANCES E. WILLARD

There was a certain Portland citizen who occupied a government position and who was addicted to periodical intemperance. One evening his wife came to the young Neal Dow, who was even then a power in temperance circles, and told him that her husband was at a certain saloon, and that if he was absent from his duty on the morrow he would surely lose his position. Would Mr. Dow go after him and try to induce the rumseller not to sell him any more liquor? Mr. Dow found him in the saloon and said to the proprietor, "I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. B."

"Why, Mr. Dow," said he, "I must supply my customers."

"But," was the reply, "this gentleman has a large family to support. If he goes to his office drunk tomorrow, he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more." The rumseller became angry at this and said that he, too, had a family to support, that he had a license to sell liquor, and he proposed to do it, and that when he wanted advice he would ask for it. "So you have a license to sell liquor," said Mr. Dow, "and you support your family by impoverishing others. With God's help, I'll change all this." He went home fully determined to devote his life to suppressing the liquor traffic. Thus "The Maine Law" originated.

Testimony of Prohibition Governors

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Let some of the governors of the prohibitory states be heard on this question. Governor Noel of Mississippi says: "The law is as well, if not better enforced than many other laws on our books, such as carrying concealed weapons, gambling and the like."

Governor Fernald of Maine says: "There are more than 212,000 school children in the state of Maine. Not one of this great army of healthy, happy, rugged boys and girls has ever seen emblazoned over a store front, a sign advertising the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have walked the hundreds of miles of business streets of our twenty cities and 454 towns, on their way to and from their schools, they have seen the names of their fathers shining in letters of gold as sellers of all the wholesome and necessary articles of trade, as lawyers and doctors and printers, but never as poisoners of the human system and wreckers of homes. This is the legacy that has come to these 212,000 children from the 200,000 school children of the generation that preceded them. I hope these 212,000 children will pledge themselves to bequeath to the 225,000 school children who without doubt will follow them, the same precious legacy."

Governor Stubbs of Kansas says: "I do not claim that we have no violations of the prohibitory law, for if there were no violations such a law would not be necessary. It does mean that the prohibitory law in Kansas is as well enforced as other criminal statutes, and that when men violate it they are arrested, convicted and promptly sent to prison."

John Burke, Governor of North Dakota, says: "The big farmer will tell you that when saloons were licensed and a wet day came, his employes, perhaps right in the very busy season, went to town and got drunk and the farmer suffered a great loss waiting for them to sober up; and that the banishment of the saloon has taken from the employe the opportunity to get drunk and a great many laborers come in during the harvest season, when a day means a great deal to the farmer, and hence the farmer has become a prohibitionist. The merchant finds that with the banishment of the saloon the people generally have more money to spend in the legitimate channels of trade and that in consequence the collections are better, and the people are better housed, better clothed, better fed and better schooled on account of prohibition, and so the business man becomes a prohibitionist because it puts money into his pocket and at the same time it improves the moral condition of the community."

W. W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina, says: "As to disrespect for the law: There is opposition to it, but I think no disrespect except by those who violate it. If there is any other disrespect, it is confined to those who opposed it and who wish to encourage efforts towards its repeal. As to the liquor sold: There is far less liquor sold in this state now than before prohibition. There is less drunkenness and less crime."

We might quote reams of such testimony from prohibition states and prohibition cities and counties.

Two Governors on Prohibition

Governor Kitchin of North Carolina

In his admirable message to the General Assembly Governor Kitchin had the following to say about prohibition:

Prohibition has now been in force throughout the state for two years. This is a short period with which to measure the effects of a reform movement. We have done little more than planted the seed, whose full fruitage will be gathered by coming generations. And yet already the results fully justify its adoption. There has been, as appears from the Attorney-General's report, based upon Superior Court statistics, a marked diminution in crime, even in the crime of violating the prohibition law. Business has experienced increase rather than diminished prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee

The newly elected governor of Tennessee, Benjamin W. Hooper, in his inaugural address, said:

We have swung too far around the cycle of civilization to force the state to sit with closed eyes and folded hands, and offer no resistance to her worst scourger. The man who advocates that society do nothing more than to build and equip the hospitals, asylums, jails and penitentiaries and dig the graves for

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"AFTER MANY DAYS"

MARY A. LATHBURY

There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains: the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.—Psalm 72; 16

A child stood by the Eastern sea;
The dawn-light of the century
Lay radiant within his eyes,
As flame within an opal lies,
And round his brows a nimbus played
That the ascending morning made.
A woman saw the light, and smiled,
And mused upon the prophet child;
But others said: "The dawn is gray,
And brings another sunless day."

The day unfolded like a flower
Above the boy, and brought the hour
In which an angel passing by
Dropped some strange seed, all brown and dry,
Into his small, unconscious hand,
Saying, "Go, sow it through the land."

He sowed it in the city streets,
Where wrong in deadly conflict meets
With righteousness. It sprung to life,
And in the pauses of the strife
Uplifted first the blade, the leaf,
And then the promise of the sheaf
That, ripening slowly through the years,
And harvested with toil and tears,
And half destroyed by craft and hate,
Was yet the seed that sowed the state.

These were the "years of the right hand
Of the Most High," and this the land—
The alpha of the states—that threw
A second banner to the blue;
And on its white folds, fair and plain,
Men read the righteous Law of Maine.

Along the line of rugged rock
That crowds to meet the breaker's shock;
Across the hills of singing pine;
Across the silent lakes that shine
Like sapphires on a silver thread;
Where great Katahdin lifts his head
To kiss the clouds: where men have wrought
The fortunes of the state from naught:
Where in a net of highways stand
The homes and cities of the land:
O'er inland fields and sunny isles,
The seed of God in fruitage smiles.

The seed was borne to other sod
By wings and winds prepared of God.
It sowed our battlefields: it fell
Where men had reared the gates of hell.
And women watched, through heat and cold,
Each heaven-planted seed unfold
And lift its little leaf and blade
In the spring warmth their love had made.
They fed and fostered it through years
With breath of prayer, and rain of tears,
Until the plains and mountains passed
It touched the circling seas at last.

And now? The breath of God has blown
The holy seed through every zone;
And royal men who breathe the breath,
And do the deeds that conquer death,
Are sowers going forth to sow
The seed of seventy years ago.

What of the child? Though he was born
At daybreak in the Century's morn,
He lives to see its wheeling sun
Descend upon a victory won
For the round world. The golden light
About his head has changed to white,
And, like a "crown of glory," now
Rests on the Grand Old Man—Neal Dow.

HELP MAINE KEEP THE PROHIBITORY LAW

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

For more than half a hundred years Maine has sustained its beneficent Prohibitory Law in spite of the attacks of all liquordom. As is well known the insurgency, "high cost of living" ideas which were so prevalent last fall throughout the country resulted in the defeat in Maine of the party which has been in power in the state for thirty years and more, and a Governor and Legislature favorable to resubmission of the prohibitory amendment were elected. It should be stated in this connection that resubmission was not during the campaign brought forward and discussed as a campaign issue.

Last week the Maine Legislature voted for resubmission and now follows the greatest prohibition battle the world has ever known. The question of the retention of Maine's constitutional prohibitory amendment will go to the men people to vote upon next September, a majority vote only being necessary for the decision.

The Maine W. C. T. U. is well equipped for the conflict, confident that all the heavenly forces will help those who work for the retention of the law which has so long blessed the homes of Maine. Who will be arrayed against us is plainly shown by the following statement which has just come into my possession:

A prominent Maine man who believed in resubmission was traveling in the South a few weeks after the state election. On the train he fell into conversation with a well-appearing man who sat with him. Upon learning he was a Maine man, the stranger immediately asked if he believed in resubmission. The Maine man said he did, and the stranger much pleased at this, proceeded to disclose to him that he was the president of a State Brewers' Association and said:

"It is the plan of the liquor men to do thorough work in Maine if the Legislature grants resubmission, because Maine is the key state and if we can overthrow prohibition there, we shall have no trouble with other states. The liquor dealers' associations will put a man in every place with abundant money to buy every vote that can be bought for a license law, and on election day they will hire the most reputable man in the town to carry voters to the polls, putting in from $250 to $500 in every place for this purpose. My association is ready to put $1,000,000 into this work and I know other liquor associations will do the same."

Listening to these plans to corrupt his state, the Maine man lost his ardor for resubmission and came home a strong, anti-resubmissionist and will do all he can to keep Maine's prohibitory law.

"The rulers of the darkness of this world" will certainly do all within their power to overthrow the Maine Law, but our hopes are triumphant over all our fears. From all sides we are receiving letters of cheer and encouragement. The Neal Dow memorial meetings will this year be more significant and more impressive than at any previous time in our history. Neal Dow is leading today as in the days of old. We rejoice that such a man has lived and that his spirit is growing stronger and more powerful every day. As I dictate these words, I am thinking of some lines written by Miss Gordon which Neal Dow's daughter Cornelia, our beloved and promoted comrade, loved to hear us singing out under the pine trees at our great summer meetings.

Oh, the old state of Maine how we love it,
Its mountains, its sea and its shore.
The brightest of stars shine above it
But one shines out evermore;
'Tis the bright star of state prohibition
In its light read the name of Neal Dow.

* * * * * * * *

The star of prohibition shall not lose its brightness and the name of Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, will be honored more and more as humanity is lifted nearer to the heart of the Eternal.

Optimistic Words From State Presidents

Alabama (Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, President): The Legislature has just passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people.

Arkansas (Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell, President): The total vote in the state for license was 59,113, and against the license 82,289, making a majority of 23,262 against license, which is larger by 315 than the majority two years ago. We gained dry counties as follows: Carroll, Hempstead, Ouachita, Miller, Jackson, Polk, St. Francis and Cross. There are now only twelve wet counties in the state. Since the election in 1908, 36 saloons have been voted out. There are now only 28 wet towns in the state. A state-wide prohibition bill will be introduced in the Legislature of 1911.

Arizona (Mrs. Imogen F. H. LaChance, President): A law giving the people county option by majority vote was enacted by the Legislature. The same body segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. The new constitution will probably contain provisions for the initiative and referendum, under which a good local option law can be passed.

California (Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, President): The state has no general local option law. The constitution of the state, however, and the statutes, as well, are such as to permit each county board of supervisors to give the people the benefits of the local option provision if they are so inclined. In a large number of the counties the supervisors have granted the people the right of local option, and as a result, eleven counties have abolished the saloon. A suffrage amendment resolution has passed both Houses.

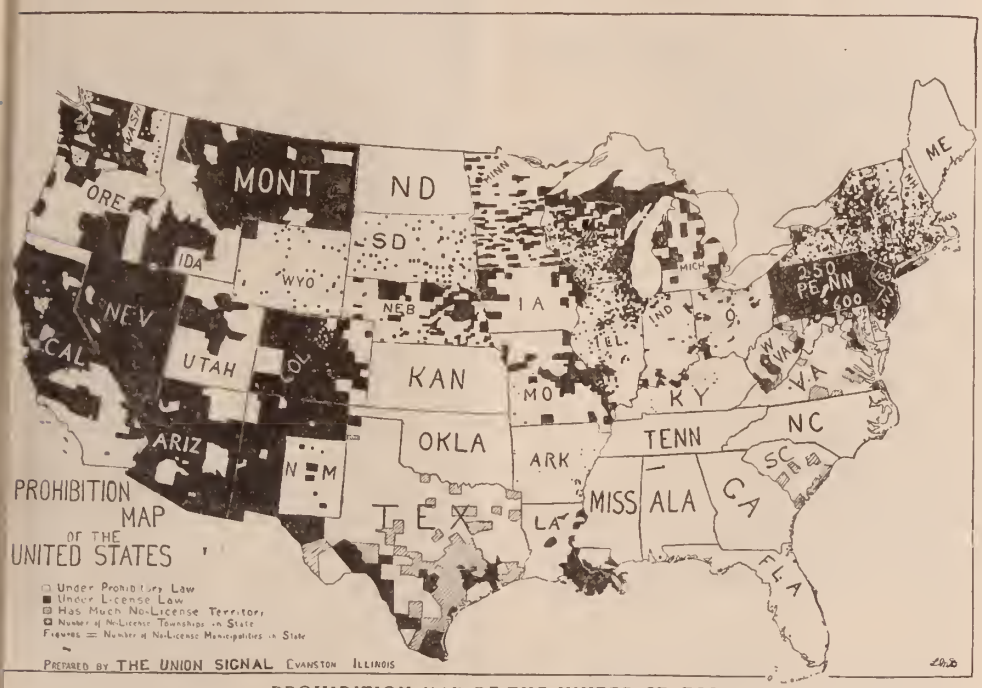
Colorado (Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President): Instead of equal suffrage being in danger in our state, woman is more fully coming into her rights. The state superintendent of Public Instruction and forty-three of the sixty county superintendents; one commissioner for the city and county of Denver; one justice of the peace and four state Representatives are women. It was a woman who nominated the Speaker of the House and the chaplain, and a woman led the procession composed of a committee from the Senate and House, followed by the Chief Justices in their robes, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other state officials, when they filed into the House for the inaugural service. Women within and outside the Legislature are marshaling the forces for an "eight hour law for women" and reform educational measures. The Search and Seizure bill, which will make possible the securing of convicting evidence against the "bootlegger," drawn by and championed by women, is preferred to the one introduced by men, "because it needs less amending." Women of Denver, representing various organizations, meet every week at the State House to discuss legislative matters.

Connecticut (Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, President): The reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in Connecticut. A new law which went into effect October 1, 1909, limits the number of licenses to one to 500 of the population, forbids any retail saloonkeeper selling or delivering any liquors in any town except where his license is held, fixes the hour of closing saloons at 10 p. m., with certain extension privileges by local authorities, and makes more stringent the provisions as to sale by druggists. The reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in the state.

Delaware (Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, President): Two of the three counties of Delaware are wholly dry. Thirty municipalities are without saloons. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory and there are left in the state but 201 saloons.

District of Columbia (Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, President): A remarkable effort to secure a prohibition law for the District from the last Congress was made without success. The law forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school.

OPTIMISTIC WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS



PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
(Revised January, 1911)

Florida (Miss Minnie E. Neal, President): Several of our wet counties voted a majority for our amendment, so it is likely that there will be several county elections this spring. Our Legislature convenes in April. We mean to bring about state-wide prohibition.

Georgia (Mrs. T. E. Patterson, President): Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908. Since then the prosperity and progress throughout the state has been phenomenal. Nowhere have taxes been increased; property values have increased; business has never been so prosperous, nor progress so rapid. More banks have been chartered during the past year than ever in the history of the state—no failures and reports show good dividends. There are fewer prisoners, some towns reporting "not an occupant in the jail." Peace, prosperity and happiness prevail.

Illinois (Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, President): Illinois will continue the campaign of education and the enrollment list plan for state-wide prohibition this year. Illinois has 39 dry counties. Over 2,000,000 of her people live in dry territory. We will have Greater Illinois when freed from the liquor traffic.

Indiana (Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, President): We are in the midst of a tremendous upheaval. County option law repealed—given township and incorporated city unit. Inside of two months 15 or 20 counties will vote. The W. C. T. U. legislative committee is at the Legislature with a petition for a joint resolution submitting a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

Iowa (Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, President): We had a great campaign in Des Moines. The sum of $200,000 was raised by the temperance people to fight saloon petitions, and although we were defeated, it was an educational campaign. The outlook is favorable for a resubmission of the prohibition amendment in Iowa. The Amendment Association has sent out 30,000 resubmission petitions which are being circulated by the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations. These will be submitted to the Legislature early in the coming session.

Kansas (Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, President): We realize that the fight in Kansas is serious but we believe we shall hold our splendid prohibitory law. We have 427 unions with a membership of 8,000. We expect to have 10,000 members at the close of the year. A suffrage amendment resolution has been passed by House and Senate.

Kentucky (Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp): Out of 119 counties, 96 have banished the saloon under local option. A prohibition amendment will be demanded of the next legislature.

Louisiana (Mrs. A. C. McKinney, President): We regret that our Legislature is composed of the same men who constituted it last year. As new legislators are elected every four years, we hope for "better things" in 1912. There has been practically no change in the map of Louisiana.

Maryland (Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, President): All counties that have abolished saloons thus far, have done so under the provisions of special acts passed by the Legislature, there being no general local option law on the statute books. The city of Baltimore has a number of dry residence districts which have been made so by special legislation. The fight is now on for a uniform local option measure that will include, in all probability, the county, district, municipal and ward features.

Massachusetts (Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, President): Massachusetts has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually, the towns voting in the spring, the cities in the autumn. According to the latest figures sixteen cities and 244 towns voted "No;" seventeen cities and 77 towns voted "Yes." The no-license cities comprise in area 31 per cent of the area of all the cities; the no-license towns comprise in area 71 per cent of the area of all the towns. The no-license places comprise in area 68 per cent of the entire state. The no-license cities, by the census of 1905, have a population of 30 per cent of all cities. The no-license towns have a population of 72 per cent of all the towns. If the city of Boston could be eliminated from the reckoning, the majority in Massachusetts would be largely in favor of no-license. Two vigorous campaigns for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution have been carried forward during the two preceding years, and the third is now going on.

Michigan (Mrs. E. L. Calkins, President): There has been no change in the Michigan situation during the last year. The battle is on in many counties and many things are in the air. The Legislature is in session and we have opened state headquarters, and are in the thick of the fight.

Minnesota (Miss Rozette Hendrix, President): There are four prohibitionists in the House and one in the Senate, a gain of two from the last Legislature. One prohibition sheriff and one county superintendent of schools have been elected. The conditions in Minnesota are most hopeful in every way.

Missouri (Mrs. Kate F. Newton, President): We shall endeavor to have another state-wide election called, separate from the general election. We have now 87 out of 114 new counties wholly or partially dry. We shall yet have state-wide prohibition.

Mississippi (Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, President): The only additional law passed by our last Legislature was to prohibit any passenger drinking on a train in passage through this state. It gave the conductor power to put such person off the train anywhere—in the woods if he so desired—and to call to his aid anybody on the train. A bill was passed ordering, at state expense, posters on the subject of the physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics, to be placed in every public schoolroom in Mississippi. The bill also required information on tuberculosis. The W. C. T. U. and the various churches are expecting to ask the next Legislature for constitutional prohibition. A new body will be elected this year.

Montana (Mrs. Allie Updyke Hutchinson, President): The work is gaining all the time and public sentiment is growing stronger and stronger against the saloon.

Nebraska (Mrs. Frances Beveridge Heald, President): The defeat of Mr. Dahlman and the election of Governor Chester A. Aldrich, was a great victory for temperance. We have 27 more dry towns than we had in 1909. County option was defeated in the Senate by only one vote—17 to 16.

Nevada (Mrs. Nettie P. Hershiser, President): Prize fighting, the divorce question and the saloon power confront us. We are fighting for county option. Our path is on the mountain side; we camp on the trail, and move our tents toward the summit. Our consecrated women and true knights of the Sierras are in the fray. We shall win, be the struggle long or short.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, February 23, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

YOU ARE INVITED

We trust the fact that this issue is filled with material for the celebration of Prohibition Rally Day will not cause our readers to forget the importance of THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, March 1.

There will be a delightful meeting at Headquarters on the afternoon of that day. In accordance with the expressed desire of our Editor-in-Chief, the program to be carried out will place special emphasis on THE UNION SIGNAL.

The General Officers will receive the friends at The Willard, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and every one is most heartily invited to come, at 2:30 and enjoy the program. The social hour following the program will be most enjoyable. THE UNION SIGNAL editors and the manager of the Circulation department will receive in THE UNION SIGNAL room, and friends will be shown the new building and its admirably arranged offices.

We hear that showers of subscriptions are coming for our Official Organ, and they will be gladly received.

ORDER AT ONCE

The valuable information in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL should be widely circulated. At the low price of $1.25 per hundred copies to one address, you can afford to distribute many papers in public meetings and to help in local option campaigns. We have printed many extra copies, but your order should be sent very soon to insure getting the papers.

PROHIBITION QUIZ

What is a prohibitory law?

A law that forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors.

If a town, county or district votes out the saloon does that stop the manufacture of alcoholic liquors?

No, it stops only the sale.

How can the manufacture, as well as the sale, be prohibited?

By the enactment of a state prohibitory law.

How is such a law secured?

By a vote of the Legislature.

What is the best form of law to apply to the liquor traffic?

A constitutional prohibitory law.

How can a constitutional prohibitory law be obtained?

The Legislature of the state passes a bill submitting to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; and appoints a day on which the people shall vote on the question.

Why is a constitutional prohibitory law better than a statutory law?

Because a statutory law can easily be repealed but it is difficult to change a constitutional law.

How many states have prohibitory laws?

Eight: *Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee.*

IMPRESS THE PEOPLE WITH THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

The material for the Prohibition Rally Day program, with the exception of the music, is all to be found in this issue. On March 20, or some other convenient date, inspiring, splendid meetings should be held. This is the opportunity to impress the people with the progress of prohibition. Let us remember the states that are in the midst of campaigns. Do not fail to read Mrs. Stevens' earnest appeal for the state of Maine, where the Legislature has just voted for resubmission.

Every white ribboner will wish to help in this great campaign. We must meet the organized liquor traffic with the mighty power of the organized white ribbon hosts, and at the polls, next September, win the victory that will keep Maine's splendid prohibitory law.

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

Have you sent your "birthday subscription" to THE UNION SIGNAL this year? If not, please send by return mail, that it may reach this office before March 1, when we celebrate our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day. Enclose your visiting card, writing on it the greeting you wish to extend to our Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens. Subscriptions and greetings are always in order but you must send at once if you are to be "counted in" on our 1911 celebration, which will also celebrate the establishment of the Editorial and Circulation departments in their fine office rooms in the new building. Address your subscription letters to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

TRIBUTE TO NEAL DOW ON HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

Very few reformers have been so staunch, steady and unflinching in proclaiming the truth as Neal Dow has been. He got hold of the truth which one of our medical papers declared the other day that it had arrived at, namely, "that the cause of drunkenness is Drink." Basing himself on this truth for the generations he has worked for the overthrow of drink. Of course the numerous people who love to "tinker at symptoms" rather than strike at causes have slighted and despised his efforts, but yet his policy is stronger today than it ever has been.

(Sir) Wilfrid Lawson

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said in a recent address: "I will strike a balance sheet and see how we are getting along." What a "balance sheet" General Neal Dow could strike on his ninetieth birthday! A balance sheet covering the period of his active service would show a getting along in his "Pine Tree State," from a day when

"Their only wish and only prayer
For the present world or world to come,
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum,"

to constitutional prohibition adopted by a majority of over 47,000.

George W. Bain

A CALL TO PRAYER

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National and the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has sent out a call to all of the local unions in Maine to hold, in common with every other state, the Frances E. Willard Commemorative meeting on or near February 17, as has been the custom each year since Miss Willard passed away. This year Mrs. Stevens varies the call to the Maine unions by asking that at this public meeting the first half hour shall be a service of prayer, inasmuch as it is fitting in the opening of this campaign that white ribboners and others should simultaneously pray for Divine wisdom, strength and guidance in the work for the retention of Maine's prohibitory law. The meeting which follows the prayer service will most appropriately be devoted to prohibition. Frances E. Willard was a great advocate of state-wide prohibition and a firm believer in the Maine prohibitory law.

"SHE BUILDED BETTER THAN SHE KNEW"

"Adrianna, you must not stay here; your first duty is to Colorado and to Colorado I give you; that will be my part in the glorious campaign you are waging for a white state." These were the courageous words uttered by Mrs. Alice Gray Baldwin of Short Tract, New York, to her daughter, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, who was at the time sharing with her sister, the vigils of their mother's sick-room. Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, in Colorado's state paper, pays a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Baldwin, who passed away a few weeks ago.

A CALL TO ARMS

The strong citadel which has guarded prohibition, the brightest gem of our modern civilization, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Ruthlessly now will the wily leaders move on to the next part of the well planned campaign. Equipped with wealth, they are prepared to marshal their forces of greed, of vice, and of corruption, that they may enthrone what Lieutenant Hobson of Santiago fame calls "The Great Destroyer" as the ruling power in the state we have been taught to love. The plans of the campaigns for the enthronement of the usurper where the free people should reign, have long been laid.

Men and women of Maine! The call goes out to you for volunteers. Armed with vicious weapons this army advances, officered by greed, to force the state to permit and protect an institution whose sole object and purpose is to debase manhood, to bring grief and misery to womanhood, to rob little children of their natural right to laughter and to happiness.

Citizens of Maine! You are called to holy warfare. The very best that is in you must rise to resist this invasion Think you it is a contest among ourselves, a sort of civil war among adherents of different schools of honest thought? Not so! It is an invasion of Maine by the liquor traffic. Prohibition and its offspring have been making sad inroads upon the territory of the traffic. Maine is the key to the situation. If Maine can be captured the rest will be easier. It is no longer bleeding Kansas, it is bleeding Maine. Stand by your state! Give the lie to its defamers! Defend its homes! Throttle the traitors who would turn the glittering current of your wealth from the savings banks to the grog shop and the brothel!—The Portland Evening Express.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

(Continued from Page Four)

to the former. In the ensuing election the Republicans elected more representatives to the Legislature chosen that fall, than in the preceding election, when they were silent as to resubmission. In the Legislature the next winter, the Republicans voted for prohibition and solidly against resubmission.

Early in 1910 it became apparent that the tide was setting in Maine, as through the country, against the Republican party. Not a few political observers in the state believed that that tide would sweep the state into Democratic control. Early convinced of that, I did what I could to keep the resubmission issue out of the campaign. The Republican state convention made no reference to it. The Republican papers and orators kept silent upon it. Some of the Democratic leaders were as willing to ignore it. Though the usual plank was put in their platform, it was not referred to in the keynote speech of their presiding officer. During the campaign their speakers generally ignored it. Everywhere it was subordinated to the issue of the state finances. This latter was, in fact, the all-engrossing local issue. That and the high cost of living and the general trend toward Democratic rule, defeated the Republicans of Maine. Resubmission was so far out of sight that even *The Portland Express*, in every other campaign actively antagonistic to it, in this had not a word to say upon it.

Immediately after the election, when it was known that the Republicans had lost the Governor and both Houses of the Legislature, the talk about resubmission was revived. Meanwhile someone representing himself as an official of some sort of a liquor distillery, advertised himself extensively in the Maine papers as the potent influence that had wrought the change. However, the party committed to resubmission, despite its general success, had failed to elect to the Legislature the two-thirds required to change the constitution. Technically, therefore, resubmission had again been defeated by the people. Had the question been one of removing a Republican official on political grounds, such removal requiring a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the incumbent would have been as safe in office as if his party had carried both branches unanimously.

It is to be remembered, however, that from the inception of the movement for resubmission, some leading friends of prohibition favored it. A great many other voters, not specially interested one way or the other, but naturally favorable to the retention of the Prohibitory clause in the constitution, had been of the opinion that the people should again pass upon the subject. The result of the election naturally led large numbers who had theretofore actively opposed it, to withdraw all opposition to it. It was soon evident that it could be no longer delayed.

In dividing upon this question the immediate issue, be it understood, did not directly involve prohibition. Some men from both parties in the Legislature, who are pronounced prohibitionists, record themselves for resubmission. And among the voters at large in the state, the same is true. While the earlier platform declarations for resubmission were coupled with denunciations of prohibition, later expressions for it have voiced no such antagonism. And what has in these latter days been urged for it, frequently has been associated with the declaration that it was not aimed against prohibition. Governor Plaisted, as a candidate, on the stump last fall, took occasion to assure his hearers that the resubmission plank in the platform upon which he stood had no bearing upon prohibition. He said it was an assertion of the right of the people to pass upon the question—only that, and nothing more.

Speaking generally, however, all who are opposed to prohibition have favored resubmission, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that its success is a great advantage to those who would substitute for prohibition some form of legislation more acceptable to the liquor interests. Division upon the question among the friends of prohibition has led to their abandonment of the citadel provided by the constitution, and to their exposing prohibition to a direct assault which will be financed and aided to the utmost by the liquor interests of the land.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC DESERVES NO MERCY

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GOODSELL

The liquor traffic deserves neither charity nor mercy. There is no law it will keep, no pledge it will honor, no child it will not taint, no woman it will not befoul, no man it will not degrade. It feeds upon dishonesties of conduct and on the shame of brothels. It stimulates all revenges and makes the murderer dance upon the body he has killed. It falsely claims, etc., to be a great public interest because it employs thousands and pays heavy taxes. But no money in the pockets of employers, or no taxes in the treasury of the city, county, state or nation, can balance the monetary losses of the nation through this traffic. No profits, however real or immense, can compensate for the corruption of our politics, the emptiness of the drunkard's home or the fulness of prisons and graves. Rise and pledge eternal enmity to this foe of God and man.

GOOD THINGS COMING

The March 2 issue will contain, among other things, an illustrated article on "The World in Boston," by Ella Gilbert Ives, a fine report of the Child Welfare Exhibit by Jane Stewart, and an unusually original temperance allegory, "The Yellow Pup," by Jean K. Baird.

A bill allowing women to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature. The bill was favored by the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League and much petition work was done. When the time came for the final consideration of the bill the floor and galleries were well filled with people eager to listen to the spirited debate which lasted several hours. The result of the vote was the defeat of the measure by a vote of 97 to 123.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER

In their mad, money-getting rush and in pleasure-seeking, men are unconsciously losing one of the greatest blessings of this civilized country, that of a guaranteed right to one day's rest in seven. Therefore, aside from obeying the command of God, we can do no greater service for man than to keep for him this day of opportunity.

The work of this department is to us a privilege, as well as a service. Doing for others makes us forgetful of self and loving toward the Father. It is not our province, as some think, to compel others to be good but to assist those who are denied this God-given day for rest and worship, and to help the thoughtless to do better.

Week of Prayer

This year our Sabbath Observance Week of Prayer will be April 23-30, inclusive. To make the most of this week of devotion we ought to begin our plans early, and enlist the young people's societies of all denominations, that if possible they may give a special Sabbath Observance program. Every young people's society should have a Lord's Day committee. Let us also co-operate with the various churches and their pastors in making the mid-week prayer meeting one of interest and profit for Sabbath Observance; and specially urge each pastor to preach upon the subject on the Lord's day.

To this end may we labor and pray earnestly ourselves that the Lord will give us victory.

Department Work

The work of this department is opening up in a very encouraging way and there is every reason to expect great things for the year 1911.

I want to commend the state superintendents who have already complied with my request and are circulating their state Sabbath laws in leaflet form, by hand-bill and through the public press. Laws are great educators and if we will have them printed in the daily papers, they not only will prove interesting news, but we can thus get the attention of those whom we can not reach in any other way.

Sabbath Observance Mottoes

We are trying to get one of our Sabbath Observance mottoes into the hands of every Sunday school scholar. Chapin Park union of South Bend, Ind., placed 700 of these little mottoes in the homes and offices of the city.

Literature and Supplies

Please order all literature and supplies through your state superintendent, as she will want to keep in touch with what you are doing.

The "Call to Prayer" leaflet is now ready for distribution and may be had at 10 cts. per 100.

I will award a new Sabbath Observance pennant to the state having the largest proportionate number of superintendents who report to the state superintendent.

Suggestive Program

As a number of superintendents have asked me for a suggestive program for a parlor or public meeting, I submit the following:

Opening Song—"One Day in Seven". .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Prayer.....By a Leading Pastor
Responsive Reading—"Bible Teaching on the Sabbath"....(Leaflet No. 99)
Song—"O Sabbath, 'Tis of Thee".... .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Address—"Value of the Sabbath to Men" .....(Leaflet No. 118)
By a business man
Paper—"Are Christians Responsible for Sabbath Desecration?"..... .....(Leaflet No. 97)
By a W. C. T. U. Woman
Address—"Is the Sunday Newspaper Emptying the Churches?"..... .....(Leaflet No. 111)
By a Pastor
Song—"Remember the Sabbath"..... .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Special Music
Prayer

Read our Sabbath Observance Pledge and ask for signatures; distribute literature at all meetings.

The above leaflets and 25 copies of the "Call to Prayer" may be had for 10 cents.

South Bend, Ind.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY

The new Literature Building of the National W. C. T. U. is not only completed, but is a beehive of industry. One half of the lower floor is filled with literature, in addition to which, much is stored in the dry, light, airy basement of the building. The stock consists of campaign and other leaflets, maps, posters, etc., heretofore published by the National W. C. T. U.; the stock purchased of Miss Gilbert; the literature of the various departments, and the new leaflets being issued from time to time. For names and prices of the latter, please watch THE UNION SIGNAL. Orders for literature should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. To address letters in any other way occasions delay.

Because I am superintendent of the National department of Temperance Literature, many letters asking for samples, or ordering leaflets, have come to me, whereas my relation to the literature stock of the National W. C. T. U. is no different from that of any other superintendent.

I have a few department leaflets for the use of those pushing literature: A Plan of Work, Program for a Literature Meeting, The National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, What One Paper Did, Two Patriots—Abraham Lincoln and Frances E. Willard, and some other helps.

Letters of inquiry received from time to time plainly show that the writers do not take THE UNION SIGNAL. It is impossible to educate from the ground floor up, in a single reply or a half dozen of them. State, county or local superintendents of Literature are most earnestly exhorted to supply themselves first of all with THE UNION SIGNAL. Without it they will always be at the end of the procession, if indeed they are in it at all.

To Local Superintendents

Ask for an appropriation for literature out of the dues received by the union. This failing, give an entertainment, a medal contest, or otherwise raise money.

Keep the union itself keyed up on the literature subject by bringing to its notice the new leaflets as they appear. Keep ahead or you cannot lead others.

Supply the union with literature and see that all members have a knowledge of the National Annual Report and National Annual Leaflet as well as the State Report.

Study your neighborhood to the end that suitable literature may be supplied.

Use the State Traveling Library if one exists.

Form a Loan Library of the books, leaflets and papers of the union, and keep it in circulation.

Incite the union to supply the public and Sunday school libraries with temperance books and papers.

Use posters and the prohibition map in public places.

Keep racks or wall pockets in stations, shops, depots, car barns, police stations, etc., filled with *temperance* literature.

Distribute literature at fairs, Chautauquas and other open air gatherings.

Have literature tables wherever possible.

Arrange for at least one literature meeting in the year.

Send literature to shut-ins.

Send literature through the postoffice to friends or the enemy. Return liquor advertisements with temperance literature and a suitable Bible text, unless it is against the law to send such advertisements, in which case report to the proper official.

Keep a record book showing the number of temperance books and papers, number of leaflets and pages of literature distributed through your own department, and by the other departments of the Union; the amount of money spent, etc., that you may make a correct, itemized report at the end of the year.

This department will, at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, award a beautiful, silver loving cup to the state su-

perintendent of Literature who makes the best report at the close of the year, in proportion to the membership of the state. The cup is now held by Georgia.

The National superintendent of Temperance and Labor offers a $3.50 photograph of Miss Willard to the state superintendent of Literature who distributes, or causes to be distributed, the largest amount of Temperance and Labor literature and reports the same to her.

If we all do our best, this will be the greatest year for literature the W. C. T. U. has ever known.

NOTICE

Between February 15, and October 15, 1911, I will give

1. For every 50 new subscriptions to *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* a set of the Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts with an explanation of how to present them.
2. For every 25 new subscribers, 25 copies of the Course of Study with special reference to the Nature and Effects of Narcotics.
3. To the state sending in the largest number of new subscriptions between those dates, fifty subscriptions to *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* for the year 1912.

Whenever a local union sends in the whole number of subscriptions, 50 or 25, as the case may be, I will award the premium directly to that local union.

If several unions of a county unite and send in the number, I will award the premium to the county superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

If there should be no county premium but enough subscriptions in the state to merit a premium or even several premiums, they will be awarded the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction and distributed by her.

EDITH SMITH DAVIS,
National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic is pledged by the natural law of human brotherhood, by the right of every man and woman to be all that God meant to make of them, and by the right of every little child to be sheltered from harm.

—Frances E. Willard

NERVES
NEED
Scott's Emulsion

the same as babies. Babies can't take care of themselves, nor can nerves.

Babies cry for attention—so do nerves. Probably both are half-starved for proper nourishment.

Give them
SCOTT'S EMULSION.

HOW THEY DID IT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special Correspondence

Long before two o'clock, the time set for the third reading of the Prohibition amendment resolution in the West Virginia Senate, the Senate chamber and gallery were packed with people, and in the hall was a line as far as eye could see. We had tied hundreds of yards of white ribbon into bows, and all men, women, and children who were for submission, were permitted to wear this pure emblem of temperance principles. It was indeed a glorious scene. Feeling was intense and white ribboners held their breath when the Senators took their seats. On each desk a note of appeal to vote for the amendment, fastened with a white ribbon bow to which was attached a beautiful white rosebud, greeted the eyes of these men. When many of them either pinned on the rose, or tied it on with the white ribbon, hearts indeed beat high. No reference whatever was made in the written plea to the flower, but to our surprise—and yet it was not strange—not a man who voted against submission wore the rose, though it is true that two or three who did vote for submission, did not wear it. We expect the people will give an overwhelming majority for the amendment.

NEAL DOW'S LETTER TO GIRLS AND BOYS.

A TRUSTY PILOT

At every great seaport there are men called pilots; their business is to guide ships safely over the shallows and among the rocks which would be fatal to vessels not guided by those who have been all over the ground, and know where the dangers are hidden away under the water. These ships are safe when the pilots' hands are at the helm, but if guided by men without experience the danger of shipwreck would be imminent, if not certain.

Now, dear boys and girls, I advise you earnestly never to take intoxicating drink of any kind; it is always bad, never good . . . . The pilot when he goes on board a great ship to guide her into port, turns her this way and that way and every way among the rocks and sandbanks which nobody sees. The captain never questions him as to his reasons for doing this and that, trusting the safety of the ship entirely to the skill and fidelity of the pilot. Now I know the ground thoroughly over which you must pass to reach my age. I warn you and advise you as to the course you should take. For the present you must trust my word as the result of experience and long observation; you cannot understand all about it now.

You are old enough to know what it is to sign the pledge, and if your parents are willing, I urge you strongly to do it, and make of it a solemn obligation never to use intoxicating drinks. I urge you to avoid them as dangerous; always bad and never good. And when you are old enough to understand and act, be sure that your vote shall never, under any pretense, tend in any way to uphold and perpetuate the drink traffic, through which all the danger comes.

The supply of the five-cent clasp pins is temporarily exhausted, but a new consignment will soon be received. Orders for the five-cent scarf pin will be promptly filled. National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

MRS. ABBIE G. MCLANE, the state superintendent of Work Among Colored People in California, has passed away. She is greatly missed and especially in San Pedro where she was Flower Mission superintendent.

Ennis W. C. T. U. of Texas, has sustained a loss in the heavenly promotion of "Aunt Mary Allen," a "tried and true" member, and Mr. Richmond, father of Mrs. Mary R. Powell, state superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving.

IT'S FOOD
That Restores and Makes Health Possible

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady, of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation.

"I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life.

"I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OPTIMISTIC WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page Seven)

New Hampshire (Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, President): Sixty-five per cent of the population, 200 towns and 4 cities are under prohibition and 2 have only one wet town. The prohibition majority in the entire state at last vote was 3,300. It is possible to travel along the western boundary of New Hampshire for 150 miles without entering a license town.

New Jersey (Miss Esther Elfreth, President): The state is under a license law, there being no local veto privilege on the liquor question. The fight is on for a local option law which will give the people of all townships and other municipalities a direct voice on the liquor question.

New Mexico (Mrs. S. C. Nutter, President): I am glad to be able to add a few more dry towns to the list for New Mexico. Roswell, a little city of 6,000, went dry a few months ago and in December the town of Dexter was added. San Juan county has the distinction of being the first and only dry county. There is a scope of country in the eastern part of the territory in which there is not a saloon within a radius of 100 by 175 miles. The New Mexico W. C. T. U. maintained headquarters at Santa Fe during the Constitutional convention. We made great efforts to secure a prohibition clause in the constitution but were defeated. However, we are not discouraged, rather encouraged by the sentiment in favor of prohibition expressed by so many of the delegates. There is no liquor sold at the four Indian reservations nor the four military reservations.

New York (Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President): The New York law provides for local option in the townships of the state, permitting the people in the townships the option of no-license, full license or partial license by the sale through druggists or in hotels. A city local option bill in the last Legislature was defeated.

North Carolina (Miss Eula Dixon, President): For two years North Carolina as a state has been in the prohibition list. The temperance people had stood for years as a unit against the liquor traffic and gave a splendid vote in favor of the prohibitory law.

North Dakota (Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, President): Constitutional prohibition was adopted in 1889. The statutory enactment providing for its enforcement took effect July 1, 1890. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme court. The Legislative Assembly has, at nearly every session, strengthened the law. There has been a steadily increasing sentiment in favor of law enforcement and the Attorney General's office has been reinforced by two assistants whose chief duties have been to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law. Under this law the state enjoys a remarkable degree of prosperity.

Ohio (Miss Frances H. Ensign, President): The wet and dry map of Ohio is just the same as it was. The counties which voted on the wet and dry issue will vote again next fall.

Oklahoma (Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, President): On November 8, 1910, a proposed amendment to the constitution of Oklahoma which provided that high license and local option should be substituted for our state-wide prohibition law, was submitted to a vote of the people. The amendment was defeated by a majority vote of 21,077. The splendid victory was due to the spirit of co-operation which existed among the temperance forces, and the strenuous and self sacrificing work of organizations and individuals. I quote the following from the Oklahoma edition of the December *American Issue*. "The W. C. T. U.—that bulwark of prohibition—brought to bear the full power of its matured and fire-tested organization. How those women prayed, and how they worked, in season and out, with unceasing and unselfish effort, setting aside all personal prejudice and desire and adopting the method and doing the thing that seemed best to insure harmonious action." Everybody worked and there was glory enough for us all.

Oregon (Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, President): While we were defeated in our campaign of last year, we are fighting on with renewed determination to put Oregon in the white list.

Pennsylvania (Mrs. Ella M. George, President): Two counties, Greene and Mifflin, have prohibition by judicial action. It is impossible to secure absolutely accurate statistics as to towns, as there is no state report requiring such figures. According to the best obtainable estimates, 262 towns and 600 townships have prohibited the sale of liquor by local ordinance or judicial action. A strenuous campaign for a local option law was waged during 1908-1909, but the bill was defeated in the Legislature. A new campaign along the same lines is in progress.

Rhode Island (Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, President): There are 7 no-license towns in Rhode Island: Barrington, Hopkinton, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, New South Shoreham, South Kingstown. We are making plans now for a vigorous campaign next fall.

South Carolina (Mrs. Joseph Sprott, President): Since the last issue of "Prohibition's Onward March" one of our larger dry counties was subdivided and a new county made, so we now have 37 dry counties and 6 wet—the territory is exactly the same. Greenville has been dry for several years, and on November 8 the people again voted to remain dry, 3 to 1. It was a glorious victory. I believe that there is a strong and steadily growing prohibition sentiment in this state. If we could get the Legislature to submit the question to the people, I believe the state would go dry. Local or county option in South Carolina today is on the liquor men's side.

South Dakota (Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President): Effort has been made by our committee at the present session of the Legislature to introduce a bill for state-wide prohibition, but receives little encouragement. As a state organization, however, we have flung out our banner and mean to keep it everlastingly waving till we win.

Tennessee (Mrs. Silena M. Holman, President): By the election of Governor Benjamin W. Hooper, we have for the next two years, a Republican Governor who is in favor of prohibition. A good majority of the House and a small majority in the Senate are pledged to stand by our laws and I believe they are safe.

Texas (Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, President): Our campaign is well launched for state-wide prohibition. We had a splendid prohibition rally in Fort Worth, December 8, and all prohibition forces combined and organized for the battle. The badge worn by thousands of people that day was a striking one, and we believe victory is coming our way.

Utah (Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, President): The greater part of Utah is already dry territory through the operation of town and village ordinances, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels that it has passed the point where local option, as a law, is needed to test public sentiment, and we further believe that two-thirds of the citizens of the state, even in the larger cities, would vote to abolish the manufacture and sale of liquor could this issue be placed before them as a *moral* issue rather than a *political* one. Prohibition sentiment has been greatly strengthened through the recent fall campaign and if the good women, together with the good men of the state, had stood *together* for *principle* rather than for *party* Utah would now be a prohibition state. We are not defeated; right must surely win. God hasten the day.

Vermont (Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, President): There is an effort to bring about a referendum on the question of state-wide prohibition. We shall never cease to mourn the repeal of our state-wide prohibitory law.

Virginia (Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, President): We have 64 dry counties, out of the 100 in the state; 139 dry towns of the 161; 10 dry cities of the 19; and of the 36 counties listed as wet, but 12 have saloons; two have one dispensary each; 3 have one hotel bar each; 6 one distillery each.

Washington (Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President): The total number of saloons abolished in city and county in 1910 is 169. Of the 38 counties, 4 are entirely dry. Nineteen additional counties have no country saloons. We have 68 dry cities and towns of the 171 in the state. Since Everett voted dry, a number of people have decided to locate there and a large number of saloon locations have been engaged by business concerns. Under the recently enacted suffrage law, the women voters of Seattle were instrumental in recalling a mayor who stood for a "wide-open" city.

West Virginia (Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, President): Concerning the status of West Virginia, of 55 counties, 36 are dry, 15 partly dry and only 4 grant license generally. There are just a few over 400 license saloons in the state and one-half of these are in and about the city of Wheeling. A prohibition amendment resolution has passed both Houses.

Wisconsin (Mrs. W. A. Lawson, President): We are having a campaign for county option as a step towards prohibition. Our work was never in better condition than now and our women are looking forward to entertaining the National W. C. T. U. Convention next fall.

Wyoming (Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, President): We are hoping that our Legislature which has just convened will make Wyoming all white.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

Reprinted from THE UNION SIGNAL of March 4, 1909. Revised February, 1911.

ALABAMA: From January, 1909, to February, 1911, a statutory prohibition law has been in effect. The 1911 Legislature passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people.

ALASKA: Prohibition from time of purchase by the United States, 1868, until 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is $1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, $1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500 and $500 elsewhere.

ARIZONA: The Arizona legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the people county option by majority vote. The old law, thus amended, provided for local option by a two-thirds vote. The same legislature segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. Besides the Indian Reservations, there are sixteen precincts and one whole county which have voted dry under the local option law. The new constitution will undoubtedly contain provisions for the initiative and referendum, under which a good local option law can be passed.

ARKANSAS: Of the 75 counties, 63 are under prohibition by local option and petition. Only 12 are under license. No town that has not 500 inhabitants and is not incorporated, can have a saloon. There are now only 28 wet towns in the state. There are 289 saloons, 210 of which are in four cities. At the last state election held in September, 1910, the aggregate vote of the various counties showed a net majority against license of 23,262. A state-wide prohibition bill will be introduced in the legislature of 1911. It provides that the question be submitted to a vote at the next general election.

CALIFORNIA: Of the 57 counties, eleven have prohibition by county ordinance, although of these, five have one municipality each that is still wet, being exempt from the county ordinance. Under precinct option, three counties have a total of only nine wet precincts, while five other counties have a total of 101 dry precincts. Nearly all of these 16 are important and populous counties. There are no-license municipalities scattered throughout the state. A law enacted April, 1909, forbids saloons within one and one-half miles of colleges and universities. Prohibition sentiment and territory are gaining rapidly.

COLORADO: The initiative and referendum became a part of the constitution in 1910. The local option law applies to wards, precincts and municipalities. Of 60 counties, 12 are entirely dry. A majority of incorporated towns and many county precincts are saloonless. A prohibitory amendment will be submitted under the initiative and voted on by the people in 1912.

CONNECTICUT: Two-thirds of the territory and two-fifths of the population are under prohibition. There are 95 no-license townships in the state, and 73 license townships. A new law which went into effect October 1, 1909, limits the number of licenses to one to 500 of the population, forbids any retail saloonkeeper selling or delivering any liquors in any town except where his license is held, and fixes the hour of closing saloons at 10 p. m. Reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in the state.

DELAWARE: Two of the three counties, comprising three-fourths of the area of the state, have prohibition. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The territory now under prohibition in the District includes the Capitol, the National Soldiers' Home and its environs within a radius of one mile, the grounds of the insane asylum and the almshouse, and the area between the two last named, as well as within a radius of one-half mile of said properties. This protected territory has a population of about 54,500 persons. The law of the District forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school. The total population of the District is 330,000. A remarkable effort to secure a prohibition law for the District from the last Congress was made, without success.

FLORIDA: Thirty-five of the 47 counties are dry. The only places in the state where liquor can legally be sold are 18 cities.

GEORGIA: Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908.

HAWAII: Prohibition prevailed under native rule. Since annexation to the United States a license law has been substituted. By act of Congress, the citizens of Hawaii voted on July 25, 1910, as to whether the territory should have a prohibition law. The measure was lost.

IDAHO: Besides the Indian reservation, there are 16 counties under prohibition. A county option law was enacted in 1909, and, since women vote, the saloons have disappeared rapidly. Three-fourths of the area of Idaho is now dry territory and the fight is on for state-wide prohibition at the next session of the legislature. The majority of the members elected to the 1911 legislature are favorable to submitting to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

ILLINOIS: Thirty-nine of the 102 counties are entirely without saloons. Over 2,000,000 of the people of the state live in anti-saloon territory. Under the local option law, enacted in 1907, about 1,600 saloons were closed within the first year and a half. The campaign of 1909 for a dry Chicago greatly strengthened prohibition sentiment in that city. Under various forms of prohibitory law, large districts of the city are without saloons. About one-half the area and one-fourth the population of Chicago are included in this prohibition territory. A county option bill is now before the legislature.

INDIANA: Out of 92 counties, 70 are dry, besides a large area dry by township remonstrance. A prohibition bill introduced in the legislature during 1909 failed by only a small vote. The county option law has been superseded by a law providing for elections to be held by cities and townships instead of by counties.

IOWA: Statutory prohibition, enacted 1884, but nullified by "mulct" law passed in 1894, which permits saloons upon written petition of from fifty to eighty per cent of the voters, according to population. Under provisions of the mulct law, all permits expire July 1, 1911. Many saloon petitions are being circulated and have failed thus far to get the required per cent. The Iowa Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Association, which consists of the various temperance organizations of the state, will push the re-submission bill in the coming legislature and there is little doubt that it will result in victory and give constitutional prohibition to Iowa. The legislature of 1909 enacted enforcement measures providing for summary removal of sheriffs, county attorneys and mayors, for failure to properly enforce the law.

KANSAS: Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions. This law was contested on constitutional grounds and held to be good in our higher courts. The celebrated, wealthy, aristocratic Topeka Club used the locker system. No sales were made, or claimed; they met and drank their own liquor. The supreme court held this club to be a nuisance, and every club in Kansas was killed. Not an open saloon in Kansas, law well enforced, public sentiment for law enforcement stronger than ever before.

KENTUCKY: Out of 119 counties, 96 have banished the saloon under local option, 14 have saloons in but one place each, four have saloons at three points, two have saloons at two points, while the remaining four have the rural territory under prohibition, but their towns have license. A prohibition amendment will be demanded of the next legislature.

LOUISIANA: Out of 59 parishes, 33 are entirely dry, besides much dry territory in the remaining 26. The parishes are voting dry as fast as elections are called. The legislature of 1908 failed to pass a prohibition bill, substituting therefor a stringent restrictive measure.

MAINE: Statutory prohibition enacted in 1851; repealed in 1856; re-enacted in 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1884. Maine has been the battleground of the contending forces for more than half a century, and in spite of a smugglers' paradise of long boundary line and intricate coast, in spite of occasional officials who would not enforce the law, in spite of endless misrepresentation on the part of the liquor interests of the nation and world, prohibition in Maine is today well enforced, and has more than vindicated itself as a source of prosperity and civic well-being. February 11, 1911, the legislature passed a resolution, resubmitting to popular vote the constitutional prohibitory amendment.

MARYLAND: Of 23 counties, 10 are wholly without saloons, and 3 have saloons in one municipality each. Of the remaining 10, all but 3 have more or less local prohibition territory. The city of Baltimore is not included in the county organization. It has a number of prohibition districts, notably the Johns Hopkins University grounds and the manufacturing section known as Hampden.

MASSACHUSETTS: This state has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually. Latest figures show 16 cities and 244

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

towns voted against license, 17 cities and 77 towns, voted for it. No-license in Massachusetts covers 43 per cent of the population. Two vigorous campaigns for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution have been carried forward during the two preceding years and the third is now going on.

MICHIGAN: Local option by counties only. Of the 85 counties, 40 have voted out saloons. Besides the no-license counties, there are a few townships and a number of towns where saloons are kept out by local ordinance, and other towns where no license is granted because public sentiment is opposed. The constitutional convention of 1908 did not adopt the prohibition clause, though it was widely petitioned for.

MINNESOTA: By the enforcement of the Indian Treaty of 1855 six counties were made dry and eight others nearly all dry, but a late court decision has undone this good work, so that saloons in this territory are again open, and the state has but one dry county. Outside of these counties there are more than a hundred towns that have voted out the saloons, and many where they have never voted on license, public sentiment being so strong against it that it is not possible to bring the question before the people. About 210,000 of the population are living under no-license.

MISSISSIPPI: Statutory prohibition, enacted February, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote. The matter will be brought before the 1911 legislature.

MISSOURI: Out of 114 counties, 87 are wholly or partially dry under local option. Our law permits cities of 2,500 inhabitants to vote by themselves, so a few dry counties have one town where liquor is sold. The Amendment Association, a federation of the temperance forces, will work for anti-liquor legislation at the coming Assembly, also will endeavor to have another state-wide election called separate from the general election.

MONTANA: Several large Indian reservations comprise the only prohibition territory, but there is a remarkable awakening of temperance sentiment.

NEBRASKA: Of 90 counties, 22 are dry, 14 have but one saloon town each, and seven have but two saloon towns. About three-fifths of the area of the state is dry. The present law gives local option by cities and towns. Twenty-seven more towns went dry in the 1910 election than in the previous year.

NEVADA: Two Indian reservations, the town of Imlay, the mining camp of Jarbidge and La Moille Valley are the only prohibition territory. Temperance sentiment is growing and a county option bill will be introduced in the 1911 legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Of 11 cities and 224 townships, 4 cities and 200 townships have voted out saloons. About 65 per cent of the population live in prohibition territory.

NEW JERSEY: There are about 100 municipalities in the state without saloons, by local ordinance. Much agitation for law enforcement and an active though unsuccessful campaign for a local option law have characterized the past year.

NEW MEXICO: Besides four Indian reservations, and four military reservations, there are 14 cities and towns that have closed their saloons under the territorial law permitting local prohibition ordinances, or because of a license prohibitively high. One other town, Mountainair, has a prohibition clause in all deeds. There is one county wholly dry—San Juan. There is a territorial law that forbids licensing of saloons in towns of less than 100 population and about 40 towns are dry under this restriction. An effort was made to secure the insertion of a Prohibition clause in the constitution, but it was not successful.

NEW YORK: Of the 933 towns, 394 had no-license at last official count, and a large number have voted dry since that time. These figures do not include Greater New York (Kings, Queens and Richmond counties). The local option law does not provide for a vote in cities. One county, Yates, is wholly without saloons.

NORTH CAROLINA: Statutory prohibition, adopted by popular vote, May, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909.

NORTH DAKOTA: Constitutional prohibition, adopted 1889.

OHIO: Out of 88 counties, 62 are wholly dry, all but five of these having voted under the county option law enacted in March, 1908, and in effect September 1, 1908. Only ten counties have voted wet under this law. In the wet counties and those that have not yet voted there are many townships and many city precincts that have voted dry under the local option law. At least 90 per cent of the territory of the state is under prohibition.

OKLAHOMA: Constitutional prohibition, adopted September 17, 1907. Resubmission of amendment, November 8, 1910, resulted in a majority of 21,077 in its favor.

OREGON: Of 33 counties, 10 are dry. An effort to secure state-wide prohibition last November was unsuccessful, but the campaign has been continued with the hope of making the state dry in 1912. The Home Rule law recently passed has complicated the situation.

PENNSYLVANIA: Two counties, Greene and Mifflin, have prohibition by judicial action. It is impossible to secure absolutely accurate statistics as to towns, as there is no state report requiring such figures. According to the best obtainable estimates, 262 towns and 600 townships have prohibited the sale of liquor by local ordinance or judicial action. A strenuous campaign for a local option law was waged during 1908-9, but the bill was defeated in the legislature. A new campaign along the same lines is in progress.

RHODE ISLAND: Seven towns are under prohibition, out of a total of 38 towns and five cities.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Of 43 counties, 37 are under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities—in most counties only in the county seat. The resubmission of the prohibition question in Greenville county November 8, resulted in a three to one vote to retain prohibition. There is a strong and growing sentiment for a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Of the 66 counties, organized and unorganized, 13 are without saloons. In some cases this is because the counties are part of Indian reservations, and in other cases because the counties are unorganized, and, therefore, according to supreme court decision, under prohibitory law. Three of these counties have voted dry, aside from those above named, and one county was never wet. Some of the counties are almost rid of saloons by voting them dry by townships or by towns under the local option law. Dry towns 162, wet towns 181.

TENNESSEE: Statutory prohibition enacted January 1909. Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910.

TEXAS: Of 246 counties, 163 are dry, 60 partially dry, and the remaining 21 totally wet. In the election of November, 1910, a large majority voted for submission of a prohibition amendment and the question is to be submitted to the people July 22, 1911.

UTAH: Thirteen counties are under prohibition, by county or local enactment, besides two Indian reservations. At the fall election of 1910 the Democratic party declared for prohibition, the Republican party for local option and high license. The latter won; but had the votes been cast according to conviction on this subject rather than party affiliations, Utah would today be a prohibition state.

VERMONT: Three of the 14 counties are under prohibition and three others have but one license town each. Of 246 townships, 219 are no-license. Prohibition in Vermont includes both sale and manufacture. A large majority of the population is in prohibition territory, and resubmission of the prohibition amendment (repealed in 1903) is being demanded by all temperance forces.

VIRGINIA: Of 100 counties, 64 are dry (no sale or manufacture). Of 161 towns, 139 are dry (11 have saloons and 11 dispensaries). Of 19 cities, 10 are dry. Of the 36 counties listed as wet, but 12 have saloons; 2 have one dispensary each; 3 have one hotel bar each; 6 have one distillery each. Total number of licenses of all kinds, including clubs, 848, of which 563 are saloons and 11 dispensaries.

WASHINGTON: The sale of liquor is prohibited within two miles of the University of Washington at Seattle, within 2,000 feet of every other state school, and within one mile outside the boundaries of every incorporated municipality in the state. The 1909 legislature passed a city and country precinct option law, under which saloons have been driven from a considerable portion of the state. Of the 38 counties, 4 are entirely dry; 19 additional counties have no country saloons; 68 cities and towns are dry. The franchise was granted to women in the election of November, 1910; we may expect soon to see still greater inroads upon license territory.

WEST VIRGINIA: Of 55 counties, 36 are dry, 15 partly dry, and only 4 grant license generally. There are about 400 licensed saloons in the state, and one-half of these are in and about the city of Wheeling. The legislature voted to submit a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people.

WISCONSIN: Of 1,454 townships, cities and villages, about 870 are dry under local option, including one-half the area of the state, and about 400,000 of the population. Burnett county is wholly without saloons. A campaign for county option is on.

WYOMING: Under a law passed by the 1909 legislature the entire state, except 40 municipalities, is under prohibition. A prohibition law is hoped for from the legislature now in session.

Order this leaflet from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price per 12, 10 cts.; per 100, 50 cts.

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CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

North Dakota Always Prohibition—Memorial Meetings—Old Friends—Union Signal Banner

Bowesmont, N. D., Feb. 17, 1911.

"Come to North Dakota which was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be constitutionally dry," was the inspiring message received from Mrs. Anderson, state president, and which pointed out our way this week. As we passed we saw our women everywhere busy with commemorative meetings and sending their contributions to the Memorial Fund, which does so much to advance our organization work in new and needy fields. The union at St. James, Minn., saw us fly by and we learned it was sending *The Young Crusader* into twenty-four homes this year, selecting children of households they wished to interest in our work. We have been circling around over North Dakota for some hours, watching through the benescope the activity of the different unions, and recognizing many friends whose names have long been familiar to the workers in THE UNION SIGNAL office. We saw circulating everywhere a letter from the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie, and Miss Halcrow, our state subscription representative, which had set the women "hustling" that North Dakota might accumulate a big supply of Subscription Oil for March 1. We could see pennies being polished up, too, for the Philanthropy Fund.

We stopped for some time over two unions which lead all others in the state in Subscription Oil—Cando and Maza. Cando is the banner union of North Dakota and every member a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL; consequently, this is the most active and wide-awake union in the state. Mrs. Edna Salmons, the president, is a very busy woman, but last September she arranged for a chicken-pie supper, the proceeds from which went into THE UNION SIGNAL fund. We greeted other friends by the way, Mrs. Martin of Park River, Mrs. Hansen of Northwood and Mrs. Brenner of Hunter, while Mrs. Wylie waved us a welcome as the Cirnop passed Drayton on its way to Bowesmont, the home of Miss Mae Halcrow, the efficient state superintendent of Subscription Oil borings. Last year Miss Halcrow had 348 units to her credit and received one of the $25 premiums. For four consecutive years North Dakota held THE UNION SIGNAL banner, surrendering it to Florida at the Baltimore Convention. Miss Halcrow says: "The good women of our state are very anxious that we should win the banner back again and we hope to take it from Florida at the Milwaukee Convention. We were all very much delighted to win the $25 premium last fall and will work for another this year. I believe you will hear much good news from North Dakota before March 1, and that it will keep up all the year for we have grand women in our state." Bowesmont is a small town and Miss Halcrow is busy with home, church and social duties, but she is blessed with excellent health and has a "mind to work" and executive ability to carry out her well-considered plans. We have enjoyed our stay in North Dakota, a great state indeed—great in its prohibition and other laws, and in its people who stand against any lowering of the high standard of the state. Eighteen per cent of its W. C. T. U. membership are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and there are over 250 copies of *The Young Crusader* sent to them each month. When North Dakota invites us we will gladly return, but just now we must hasten back to Evanston and unload this Subscription Oil which is needed to "make the wheels go round." Your happy traveler,

M. M. SUBS

HOW PROHIBITION SAVES THE BOYS

The best argument I have found in Maine for prohibition, says a writer in the *Maine Temperance Record*, was from an editor of a paper in Portland, that was, for political reasons, mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation with him that ran something like this:

"Where were you born?"

"In a little village about sixty miles from Bangor."

"Do you remember the condition of things in your village prior to prohibition?"

"Distinctly. There was a vast amount of drunkenness, and consequent disorder and poverty."

"What was the effect of prohibition?"

"It shut up all the drink-shops and practically banished liquor from the village. It became one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the globe."

"How long did you live in the village after prohibition?"

"Eleven years, or until after I was twenty-one years of age. Then I went to Bangor."

"Do you drink now?"

"I have never tasted a drop of liquor in my life."

"Why?"

"Up to the age of twenty-one I never saw it, and after that I did not care to take on the habit."

That is all there is in it. If the boys of the country are not exposed to the infernalism, the men are very sure not to be. This man and his schoolmates were saved from drink by the fact that they could not get it until they were old enough to know better. Few men are drunkards who know not the poison until they are twenty-one. It is the youth the spirit and beer men want.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce Wrhen's Extension Curtain and Window Shade Holder. Big profits, quick seller. Nothing like it. Prices and samples sent for 25 cts. in stamps. Secure territory.

REN NOVELTY CO.,
Lock Box 109. Tionesta, Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Music and Leaflets for March 20

The Temperance Songster, 15 cts. each, and "Victory" the popular soprano solo, 15 cts. each, or 2 for 25 cts. Appropriate music will help to create enthusiasm.

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These packages will contain some of the new leaflets by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson—his picture is on them. His address at Baltimore is arranged in the form of six short leaflets. The general title of each is "The Great Destroyer." The sub-titles are (A)—"Alcohol 11,600 Times as Destructive as all Wars," (B)—"Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization," (C)—"Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue," (D)—"Modern Drinking Injures Posterity," (E)—"The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty," (F)—"We must Destroy the Great Destroyer." The price of each leaflet is 25 cts. per hundred. One city already has ordered 30,000.

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TWO GOVERNORS ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Five)

the victims of the demon rum will find that the world has moved on and left him. The time has passed when license may run rampant and unrestrained in the name of liberty. The highest courts of our nation and of practically all the states have sustained the right of the people to prohibit as well as regulate the sale of whisky.

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"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). This interesting, strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in The Union Signal. It is reprinted in the form of a dainty twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation.
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HELPS FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 35 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 2, 1911. No. 9

"THE WORLD IN BOSTON"

America's First Great Missionary Exposition

April 24 to May 20, 1911

ELLA GILBERT IVES, Dorchester, Mass.

Men have sailed the seven seas and crossed five continents to see and study missions. Now they have only to come to Boston.

What does this fairy tale pictured on a stamp and told on a folder mean? Briefly this: The children of darkness have too long monopolized the dramatic appeal. The children of light now claim the privilege. Long have we heard the moving story of Protestant missions; we shall now behold it.

The coming Exposition is not an experiment. It is a repetition, with adaptations to this continent, of the "Orient in London"—that great spectacular demonstration of the progress of Foreign missions that educated England in 1908. The Boston Exposition will embrace Home missions also, and other new features, as its name signifies. Its organizer and general secretary is Rev. A. M. Gardner, who brings a ripe experience and an English view-point to our shores. Dr. Samuel B. Capen, president of the American Board, heads the movement and the churches and religious bodies of greater Boston are enlisted. Ten thousand stewards, men and women trained in missionary intelligence by experts, will explain the exhibits to the thousands of visitors who will throng Mechanics Building, in April and May. These "human advertisements" are now at work, generating enthusiasm as they study and talk.

And what are they to exhibit?

1. The lands in which and the people among whom, Home and Foreign missions are being prosecuted.

2. The conditions under which and the methods by which, the work is being done.

3. The actual progress of the work and the extent to which the kingdom of God has already come.

A General View of "The Orient in London" of which "The World in Boston" is a repetition, with adaptations to this continent

This will be done in a variety of ways. The main floor of Mechanics Building will be filled with courts and scenes from all the non-Christian lands. Chinatown will be there with its joss house, its apothecary's shop, its native dwellings, its pagoda and its live people—Bostonians in Chinese costumes and employments. A street in old Japan will lead into a garden surrounding a Buddhist temple. An African village with shops, mosque, church and compound, will vie in interest with an Indian bazaar, including among its exhibits, "towers of silence," a Bengali zenana, a Hindu temple and a wayside shrine.

Home missions will embrace work among immigrants at Ellis Island and on the frontier; at Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; among Indians and negroes. A Hall of Religions will reproduce many forms of worship, pagan rites and superstitions. Innumerable curios and trophies of martyred missionaries and intrepid explorers, will illuminate the story of the world's slow ascent from barbarism to Christian civilization—all this in miniature yet true to life.

One room will be devoted to moving pictures of missionaries preaching, teaching, operating, healing, living the gospel of Christ.

Talbot Hall will exhibit child life in non-Christian lands, with dialogues, sketches and scenes, in which live children play the parts. Another hall will be allotted to tableaux and costume lectures.

A taking feature will be the Art Gallery, where scores of models and diagrams will illustrate convincingly native life and conditions. Boston is now humming with preparation of models—at least a hundred under way.

Special Articles in This Issue

The World in Boston, Pages 1, 2—Our Washington Letter, Page 3—State W. C. T. U. News, Pages 2, 5, 11, 12, 15—The Betterment of Child Life, Page 4—The Revival of Anytown Union, Page 13.

Most picturesque of all—the great dramatic and musical feature of the exposition—will be "The Pageant of Darkness and Light," to be given twice daily in the Grand Hall. This is a masque oratorio, with four scenes, representing the North, the South, the East and the West, and a final procession of the nations gathering around the cross. It is the first modern attempt to use pageantry for religious ends. Its success in London insures its success in Boston. Here as there, it will popularize missions, render their heroes' names household words, and reveal the exalted purpose of their lives.

Among the episodes, Livingstone ministers to a wounded slave-raider. Afterward, he is found by Stanley, who begs him to return home, but in vain. The decision is welcomed by his men in a burst of song. Another scene transports one to a coral beach in Hawaii, Kilauea in the background. Queen Kapiolani defies Pélé and her priests, and at the mouth of the crater, like Elijah on Carmel, she breaks forever the power of the false deity.

Finally, the various contingents from all lands, headed by their missionaries, form a great star about the cross and unite in singing,

"All people that on earth do dwell,"

the vast audience joining in the trained chorus. One who saw the "Orient in London" writes, "A glorious surprise awaits Boston and other American cities at the coming of the pageant." For this world in miniature will traverse the continent and visit Canada after its presentation in Boston. The exhibit is being so constructed as to be portable, and various cities are now bidding for it.

"Temperance and Missionary Exhibit"

To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union it makes special appeal, for the relation of our work to the progress of the kingdom will be graphically presented—a distinctly new feature. The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies is fortunate in having on the spot, the World's and the National superintendents, as well as the first and the latest round-the-world missionaries. The Exposition Management welcomes a "Temperance and Missionary Exhibit" and gladly gives it space. Plans are well under way for models, paintings, diagrams, posters, etc., showing the great hindrance to both Home and Foreign missions. It is an opportunity to strike a powerful blow at the liquor traffic—pronounced by Corinna Shattuck, heroine of Corfu, "the greatest curse we have to contend against."

MISSIONARY TEACHING A GROUP OF NATIVE AFRICANS

AFRICAN WOMEN GRINDING GRAIN

Massachusetts Temperance Forces in Line for Prohibition

Special Correspondence

For the third consecutive year, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, of the Massachusetts Legislature, has received a deputation of white ribboners and of other temperance men and women who believe that not to regulate but to overthrow the liquor traffic is the true province of the temperance reformer. The bill presented was the same as that of previous years, asking that a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages be submitted, by referendum, to the people. This is by no means a new method of work in Massachusetts. It has been carried on for many previous years and the W. C. T. U. was the leading force in the referendum of 1889, but about twelve years ago it seemed best for the organization to change its methods for the time being and to see if, by co-operating with the other temperance societies in efforts for a better enforcement and strengthening of the laws already existing, sentiment might not be generated which would lead more speedily to the destruction of the license system itself.

State-wide Prohibition the Issue

Ten years of earnest honest effort along those lines convinced the women of the W. C. T. U. that nothing could be hoped from such a method. The local option law of the state is a thing of shreds and patches and there is absolutely no gain for the principle or practice of temperance in enacting an amendment one year only to have it repealed the next, or to find some clause interpolated which makes it innocuous to the liquor traffic and destroys the hope of the temperance people in its effectiveness. In her annual address of 1908, the state president recommended, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted by the convention, that the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. return to its original method of procedure and give its time and strength to direct work for prohibition. Under the acting president for two years, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, this recommendation was splendidly carried out and the hearings of 1909 and 1910 were most enthusiastic—really mass meetings in the interests of temperance.

Important Hearing

The hearing for 1911 was not one whit behind its two immediate predecessors. One of the largest committee rooms in the State House was packed to overflowing and for two hours eloquent and unanswerable arguments were presented by the friends of the home as against the friends of the home's worst enemy. Mrs. Stevenson, after her own brief summing up of the situation, conducted the hearing and introduced speakers from various parts of the state. Rev. Christen Petersen represented the Scandinavian Federation of Temperance Societies in Worcester and made a strong appeal in their behalf. Rev. W. F. Lyons had been sent by the W. C. T. U. of Holyoke to represent the people of Hampden county and his appeal, both eloquent and logical, evidently had weight with the committee. The Good Templars were represented by three members, Mr. Amos P. Wilson, Legislative representative of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Goldthwaite and Mr. Knipe, Juvenile superintendent. Mr. Clement brought forward unanswerable figures on the economic side, as he represented the Reform Leagues of the state, and Prof. John A. Nicholls was, as usual, logical and eloquent. Mrs. Cheney spoke briefly

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES NEW MEXICO'S CONSTITUTION—NEW TRADE AND COMMERCE TREATY WITH JAPAN—THE LORIMER CASE AGAIN—ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU—PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT AT SALVATION ARMY MEETING

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Death has again entered the ranks of the House. Hon. Amos L. Allen of Maine, who was formerly private secretary to Speaker Reed and succeeded that statesman in Congress, after a short illness has passed into the beyond. Mr. Allen was a temperance man, a friend of the W. C. T. U., and in many ways has assisted the Legislation superintendent in securing helps to carry forward the work assigned to her. It was a vivid reminder of the uncertainty of human life, to see amid the excitement and hurry of the House, the vacant chair, and the desk covered with beautiful spring flowers.

The President Approves New Mexico's Constitution

On February 24, the President transmitted to Congress the constitution for New Mexico with his approval. This does not, of necessity, mean that Congress will ratify it, although the President's action will, without doubt, carry much weight, but the power to investigate rests with Congress. As was stated in the last Washington Letter, representatives of certain protestants in New Mexico, including the W. C. T. U., have, in several hearings, urged upon the House committee on Territories the need of an investigation, as without doubt gross frauds have been perpetrated. At these hearings former Senator Henry W. Blair, Mr. S. E. Nicholson, Legislative superintendent for the Anti-Saloon League, and myself have appeared. Stenographic reports of these hearings, with affidavits, and unimpeachable testimony from New Mexico have been printed, and are to be placed in the hands of every Senator and Representative. We are to have a final hearing on Monday next, when further testimony from New Mexico will be presented. We had hoped that our friends over the country realizing the need of help at this juncture, would have sent in more petitions, or better still, memorials to Congress urging an investigation into conditions existing in that territory, but so far few have been received.

In last week's letter I mentioned the filibuster being carried on in the House by Representative Mann of Illinois. This lasted twenty-eight hours; during the all-night session, members sang and told stories, or slept. Practically nothing at all was accomplished during the session which lasted from ten o'clock Saturday morning throughout Saturday night until half-past three Sunday afternoon, but Mr. Mann accomplished his object, when on his motion, the House struck out the enacting clause of the Senate bill, which carries the French spoliation claims and others to which he took exception.

New Trade and Commerce Treaty with Japan

A genuine sensation was created in the Senate on Tuesday when President Taft transmitted to that body the text of a new treaty of trade and commerce with Japan. Outside of favored members of the Foreign Relations committee, none knew of the immediate pendency of this treaty, a substitute for that of 1894 which became operative in 1899, and which under its terms, is to expire at the end of a twelve year period.

At first Pacific Coast Senators were unwilling to lend their vote to its confirmation, as it omits all reference to immigration restrictions, and leaves to the national honor of Japan the enforcement at her own ports of the limitations upon emigration from Japan now expressly placed upon immigration into the United States. This has virtually been the situation for the past two years by mutual understanding between the two nations. After three days delay on the part of the Senate, the new treaty was ratified. While the apprehension of western Senators, that the treaty might let down the bars to coolie laborers was not entirely removed, these Senators contented themselves by expressing their solicitude, and interposed no objection to ratification.

The action of this Government in promptly confirming the new agreement is expected to do more to prove the feeling of cordiality that the country has for Japan than anything that has been done for many years.

The Lorimer Case Again

The Lorimer case has occupied much time in the Senate this week. Senator Lorimer on Wednesday addressed the Senate, and made a most dramatic plea in his own defense. The galleries were crowded, the lobbies were thronged with people desirous of entering, but who could not get within earshot of the Senate chamber. The Senators were nearly all in their seats, and for four hours listened to the story of the rise from a bootblack and newsboy on the streets of Chicago, to a car conductor, and finally to a United States Senatorship. In telling his story, Lorimer disclosed the secret of his career—kindness to others was the foundation upon which his political power was builded. For parts of three days this week Senator Beveridge has spoken in rebuttal of Lorimer's claim to his seat, appealing to the Senate, not to be moved by sentiment, but to protect the sanctity of the highest legislative body in the world from the odium which would rest upon it by allowing Lorimer to retain his seat as a Senator from the great state of Illinois.

The hope of the Jewish citizens of the United States that Russia may be called to account for alleged neglect of the terms of the treaty of 1832 may be realized, providing the Senate and the House take up the matter begun yesterday by resolutions introduced in both branches of Congress. These resolutions call for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, on the ground that Russia has persistently discriminated against the Jews of the United States, in granting to citizens of this country the right to travel and reside in Russia. A sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House was appointed yesterday promptly to investigate the whole subject and, if possible, make report to the full committee before adjournment.

Establishment of Children's Bureau

The establishment of a children's bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor is provided for in a bill which the Senate passed yesterday afternoon. The bureau is directed to investigate and report on all matters "pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, Juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health and training of children. The chief of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations."

President and Mrs. Taft at Salvation Army Meeting

At exactly 12:30 o'clock on the morning of the twenty-second, President Taft pressed an electric button in the White House and officially opened the Elk's Carnival, more than 5,000 miles away in Honolulu. The wires are connected direct with San Francisco, thence the current is transmitted to the Sandwich Islands by ocean cable.

A meeting of the Salvation Army was held in Washington last Sunday evening when Commander Eva Booth spoke to a great audience in Belasco Theater. President and Mrs. Taft with a number of friends occupied a box and remained until the close of the service. Cabinet members, Senators, Representatives, the elité of the city, sat shoulder to shoulder with poor men and women, all of whom listened with breathless interest as Commander Booth told of her work amid the hopeless and despairing, and of God's power to save the lost. She spoke for an hour and a half and at the close of the meeting was surrounded with men and women, many of whom were all unused to such gatherings. The next morning Commander Booth and one hundred officers of the organization were received by President Taft at the White House. In a brief speech, the President commended the work and said both he and Mrs. Taft were in hearty sympathy with it.

THE BETTERMENT OF CHILD LIFE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

What New York City has done, is doing, and proposes to do (and many other cities also do and may do) for the betterment of child life was graphically shown in the unique Child Welfare Exposition, held from January 18 to February 12, in the big Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street—the first (but probably not the last) exposition of its kind. The spacious structure of the Armory furnished a suitable frame for the comprehensive picture of child life in the metropolis, presented to the eye through model houses, apartments, furnishings, clothing, dietaries, play, school life, streets, institutions, with photographs, charts, demonstrations, panoramas, moving pictures, pageants, and daily conferences, addresses, concerts, folk dances and gymnastic exhibitions.

It was a remarkable sectional picture and all its parts put together made a wonderful whole. There were twelve views, blended, of "Homes," "Streets and Recreation," "Work and Wages," "Health," "Museums," "Libraries," "Education," "Philanthropy," "Settlement," "Churches," "Clubs," and "Law." Each division was in the care of a committee of experts whose preliminary work of research has been going on at least a year, and whose special function was to examine, study closely, reach conclusions, and then picture the same for the public eye.

The biggest picture in the group was naturally that of "Homes" in which standards of living, the housing situation and home conditions, and their vital relations to other problems of child life were clearly impressed. The three-room flat furnished for $100, the exhibit of children's clothing, bought, made and tested with great thoroughness (and covering all the years from infancy to sixteen) with samples of each article listed, set out on a big display stand, showed definitely what can and what cannot be done for a fixed sum of money, the amount designated being about $20 each for clothing for three children in a family of $900 annual income. Demonstrations were there to show how music, books, pictures and nature study may be enjoyed in even the humblest home. One worker, making cute toys from cotton wool and clothes pins, emphasized the fact that city children may learn to make their own toys, and was a reminder of Frances Willard's delightful story of how she and her brother and sister made their own toys in her happy childhood on the beloved Wisconsin farm.

Street-play occupies such a large place in the city child's life that its influence ranks almost next to that of the homes. In the hundreds of photographs that covered the screens were pictured the bad street conditions—sanitary, physical and moral—accidents and arrests. In a certain section where the workers had made special investigation of recreation facilities they had listed 700 clubs, 210 of which were found in saloon meeting places, and 475 in places where liquor is sold. "A bad meeting place is bad for character," wisely said the placard. "The street boy of the gang turns corner loafer, becomes a saloon hanger-on and graduates to the club." Another pointed out that there are 500 dance-halls in New York City, two-thirds of them being unwholesome, for "nearly every dance hall sells beer or liquor as a primary purpose."

Copyright, Louis Potter

"EARTHBOUND"

This striking group stood at the entrance of the Exhibit. The old man whose load seems almost too heavy to be borne is followed by a man and woman conscious of their own burdens. The man is attempting to assist his companion. The figure of the child between them, bearing no visible load, but bent by the inevitable burdens of prenatal influences, heredity, environment, insufficient food, no playtime, poverty, sorrow, sin and all the influences which have left their mark upon his parents, appeals strongly to the beholder. Nothing could better point home the truths which were the foundation for the Child Welfare Exhibit than this little bent figure, accompanied by its burdened progenitors.

The moving picture situation, and the low-priced theater, were illustrated by small models, and the fact impressed that their evils must be remedied by the enforcement of present and prospective municipal legislation. Among the valuable recommendations in this section were "Give Some Streets to the Children," "Plan to Stop Wagon Traffic on Certain Blocks During Certain Hours." Elevated playgrounds were proposed and illustrated, winter and summer, providing six lots of playground to one lot of space. All-the-year recreation facilities were suggested; the separation of the liquor traffic from dancing and the use of roof space for playgrounds.

A large table decorated with willow plumes in the making, with a big coil of knotted rope, and printed facts regarding this industry stood in the center of the "Work and Wages" exhibit. Near by were the decorated screens with photographs of the "feather neighborhoods," the little children at work in the unwholesome tenements at the ill-paid monotonous task of knotting the feather "flues." A "sorrowful rhyme," illustrated by crayon drawings, told the story:

"How doth the manufacturer
Improve the ostrich tail
By willowing the scraggy ends
Until they're fit for sale.

* * *

"How cheerfully he sits and smiles
Throughout the livelong day,
While children knot the tiny flues
And make the plumes that pay."

The sample feather displayed looked beautiful, as all the willow plumes do. But the beauty was lost in the story: "174 flues to the inch; 3 knots to each flue; 8,613 knots to the entire feather. Price paid woman and two children, $2.10 for 1½ days' time."

The chief point emphasized by this inclusive section was the menace of home work—a condition at present untouched by factory laws. In a comparative study of 200 families (one hundred who do home work and one hundred who do not) it was shown among other things that children homeworkers are not only far

(Continued on Page Eleven)

NEW YORK STEADILY AT WORK

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP, INCREASED KNOWLEDGE, ITS RALLY CRY

Special Correspondence

The outlook for temperance legislation in New York state is not favorable, for two reasons: Not only has there been a change in the political party in power, but so many men are in the Senate and Assembly for the first time that they are unwilling to take the initiative in reform work. Many bills calculated to give larger liberty to the liquor traffic from the even mild restraints of the Raines law, have been introduced. It will require vigorous protest on the part of the Christian people of the state to prevent the passage of some of them.

Allied Forces Meet

The Allied Forces for Civic and Moral Betterment held its annual meeting in Albany the second Wednesday in January. Eighteen societies were represented and a full day was spent in conference in regard to legislation. Many bills were considered, but the chief interest centered around the next legislative step for New York. Many of the men and women who were there have been long identified with the temperance work in this state, and from their intimate knowledge of the situation, might well be considered experts. After carefully considering the City Local Option bill, which extends to cities the privileges now granted to towns, and which has been for several years pushed by the Anti-Saloon League, and the County Prohibition bill, which was introduced for the first time last year, all the organizations, except two, voted in favor of the county bill.

It was the conviction of those present that the time was ripe for asking the Legislature for a bill that would make it possible to outlaw the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, with the county as a unit, and to do it in such a way that the result would be permanent. The Allied Forces is an effort to unite so far as possible the temperance and reform organizations of the state in order that they may unitedly ask for legislation. We are greatly helped in our work by the little paper called *The Reform Bulletin*, published each week by Rev. O. R. Miller of the Civic League. It furnishes a list of all bills introduced in the Legislature, the committee to which they are referred, and also gives notice of all public hearings.

Page Bill Probably Dead

Perhaps the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL have noticed the protest on the part of various women's organizations in New York state against clause 79 of the Page bill which provided for the compulsory examination and commitment of disorderly women. Clause 79 was declared unconstitutional by the courts, but an appeal was taken and it was the expectation that those who are sponsors for the bill, in the event the decision was against the constitutionality of the bill, would have another drawn. A public meeting of protest was held in Cooper Union and we are glad to announce that those who had the bill in charge have decided not to press the appeal, and we have reason to believe the bill is dead.

Child Welfare Exhibit

Much interest has been manifested throughout the city in the Child Welfare Exhibit which has for the past month been held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Nearly $75,000 was expended in the preparation of the exhibit and it was really wonderful to see exemplified the many agencies in this great city working for the welfare of the child. From our view-point much greater emphasis should have been placed upon the dangers emanating from the saloon and also upon the importance of training fathers and mothers for the responsibility of parenthood. We believe, however, that great good will be accomplished by the exhibit and feel that it but emphasizes the necessity for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which does so much to arrest the thought of men and women as to their responsibilities for child welfare.

The Chapman-Alexander evangelistic meetings have claimed the attention of Brooklyn people for the past month. The W. C. T. U. has co-operated as far as possible, and will hold a day of prayer on February 23 as a part of the campaign for soul-winning.

Institute Season Begun

The institute season in our state has already begun and many will be the adaptations of the suggested program sent out by the state. We count our institutes a great educational campaign and are greatly pleased at the increasing interest and the numbers of people who are willing to share in the study of the important questions considered.

"Each member win one" is our rallying cry for the year. We trust it may mean a largely increased membership, as well as increased knowledge of our work.

OVER IN MISSOURI-LAND

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, state president, has stated in a public address that the Missouri W. C. T. U. broke its own record in the number of new unions organized within a month after the defeat of state-wide prohibition. In two or three important towns where our best organizers had failed, the women rallied and succeeded in organizing unions. That expressed the defiance of Missouri women to the liquor power!

Workers Full of Fight

Cheerfully indeed are the women of our great state preparing for the next battle for state-wide prohibition. Jasper district held an institute February 9 at Carthage, in which workers from twenty-five different towns participated. An audience that ran into the hundreds attended. One of the things related there was of Neck City union which on election day prepared two original songs —one to be sung if Missouri went dry, the other if it stayed wet. The next night a rally was held and the children sang the brave song of "try again" to an enthusiastic audience. At this institute, three National and one state flag won by the district were unfurled. Five state superintendents took part in the exercises. Another feature was an hour with the young people's societies of Carthage, the Y. P. B.'s, the various church leagues, etc. The young men and women told of their co-operation to forward Sabbath observance in the city of Carthage. They have asked the City Council to close the postoffice on Sunday, and to forbid Sunday theaters and Sunday moving picture shows. They have also asked to have every pool-room in the city closed Sunday and every other day of the week. It is believed that their crusade will be successful. Lawyers are now studying the pool-room question, which is a complicated one, inasmuch as the County court has already granted them a license.

Districts in Race

Joplin W. C. T. U.'s met on Saint Valentine's day. The president celebrated the day by presenting each one with a valentine which proved to be a picture of herself. The superintendent of Red Letter Days treated the union to delightful refreshments. This same union is working up a plan for a rest tent in which all of the Joplin unions are expected to have a part. A picture is to be secured of every woman who has ever served as president of the mother union (Joplin) and these, with explanatory placards, are to be grouped on the walls. East Joplin, Chitwood and Villa Heights unions (all of Joplin) will be treated in the same manner.

A special place of honor will be reserved for pictures of all white ribbon women in Jasper county who today hold any state office. This will include the state president, two lecturers, and six state superintendents. This district of Jasper is the strongest one in the state.

The Eighth district of Missouri, which embraces four counties in central Missouri, with Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, National organizer, at its head, is a strong rival to Jasper county, and is running a good-natured race to outstrip it. The Seventh, a neighbor of the Eighth and the Thirtieth in southeastern Missouri, are running another merry race for the next place of honor. The state intends to gain 2,000 members above all losses this year. A prize has been offered to the district which does the best, and the expenses of a delegate's way to the convention will be the award to the individual union which makes the greatest gain. The organizer who gains the most paid-up members will also gain a prize. "To reach the 10,000 mark" is written on the very W. C. T. U. horizon.

ALABAMA UNDISMAYED — WILL WORK ON FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

After a brave fight by the prohibition advocates of Alabama, the Senate concurred in the Parks Local Option bill passed by the House, referring the question to the people with the county as the unit. We were outnumbered, but unconquered, and we will ultimately triumph, for God wills it.

A Dispensary bill was introduced into both Houses, but it was tabled. A significant fact about the campaign has been that only two cities of the state, Montgomery and Mobile, were in favor of the return of the saloon, some preferring the dispensary and some prohibition, and the Mobile Board of Education was for prohibition. For several administrations, local option has been written in the Democratic platform of the state, but during Governor Comers' regime the course was swerved from.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE LITTLE YELLOW PUP

JEAN K. BAIRD, Renovo, Pa.

In Acacia, some hundred years ago, a little brindle pup lay dozing in the street. It was not a vicious animal, for it was too small to bite. It lay, however, on the street corner where the children came and went to school. At first, it did not bother anyone. It was too little, too weak. After a time, it began to snarl and snap. Some one spoke to the officers of the town about it. There was danger of the children being bitten.

"Then let them walk home the other way," said the Chief-of-Police.

"If they are not able to take care of themselves—if they are babies—let them stay home with their mothers," said the first assistant to the Chief.

"Let the children learn to take care of themselves," said the Mayor pompously. "If they can't, let them stay indoors."

There the subject dropped for a time. Then other complaints came in. The yellow pup was growing vicious; but the Mayor laughed and said it was foolish to be afraid of a little pup. It was only playful. It had lain at that corner for a long time, and he saw no reason to disturb it. Then a new thought came to him. "Anyhow, I think if it is vicious, it keeps tramps from coming into town and destroying the schools and business places. You know if it wasn't for the yellow pup, the children would have no schools."

The people did not know that, but the high official had declared it to be true, so of course it must be. They went home pacified for a time. Yet every mother who let her child step from the doorway was fearful, as she knew it must meet the yellow pup, and that it all depended upon the good-will of the cur whether the child would come home with lacerated limbs or whole ones. Yes, the mothers were troubled greatly, for they it was who suffered most when their children were bitten and torn; they it was who sat at home and nursed the suffering, and bound the wounds, and heard the moans of distress.

But they could do nothing, though they would have risked their own lives to protect their children. Often they talked together as to how they might destroy the animal. They knew that the only way would be to kill it outright. This they would have done themselves, but all the firearms in the entire country belonged to men who, when they were not using them, kept them locked up. They were afraid to let the women touch them.

"The women," said the men, "are too frail to handle a gun or even a pistol and beside they would be reckless," so they kept their guns under lock and key. And that is why the women of Acacia did not go out and kill the yellow mongrel. They did what they could. They talked to the men of the danger. "Afraid of a little pup—a little yellow pup. It is simply ridiculous," laughed the men at first.

"But years have passed since it was a pup. You will find it has grown some. Come with us and see."

Again the men laughed and put the women off with all manner of excuses. But at last the importunities were so great that in order to get *rid* of them, a few of the best men of the town went with them to see the little yellow pup. When their eyes fell upon it they drew back in astonishment. *Little* yellow pup. Who would have believed that a common cur could have grown so great!

Although its head rested on the metal cross-street of town, its paws, stretching east and west, reached to the very limits of the municipality. It literally touched the whole place.

"It can't be possible," cried one of the leading men. "When I saw it last it was only so long," holding his hands about a foot apart to show how little the cur had been. "I can't see what made it grow so."

"It has had the best food in the land," said one woman. "It takes a bite from the flesh of every child that passes."

"I have known it to empty their dinner pails," said another. "There are children in the town who never taste a bite of dinner because the yellow cur has gulped it all down."

"I know other children who have nothing but rags on their backs," cried a third woman, "for every time it gets a chance, the yellow cur tears their clothes from them and makes a bed for itself. If you look close, you'll find what it is lying on."

They came as close as they dared. The woman's words were true enough. The yellow cur was lying on a boy's coat, a little girl's gloves and hat, and even bits of shoes and stockings.

"You men, look at it now," cried a woman. It was she whose children had gone without dinner. "It is only a pup? Why, you all are afraid of it. Get your guns and kill it."

"We must speak to the Mayor," said one.

"I think it should be killed," said a deacon, "but some one else had better do it. I think it is beneath the dignity of a deacon to go out and kill dogs."

"I'd do it," said a lawyer, "but a friend of mine owns the dog. I should not like to hurt his feelings. He always brings his business to me. The dog should be killed, I know; but it wouldn't be policy for me to do it."

"I never go around this street," said the city superintendent of schools. "I never liked dogs of any kind—particularly yellow mongrel ones. I have no children. The dog never interfered with me. I don't see why I should molest it. It never hurt me." The subject of the yellow dog was settled as far as the superintendent was concerned. He walked away.

The women, however, insisted that something be done. To kill the animal was the easiest way out of it, they thought. They begged the men to do that very thing at once, but the men declared that everything must be according to law. They would see the Mayor and Council, and Police-force; so they walked away, and the pup remained master of the situation.

The men called on the Mayor, who explained to them that there was no special law for yellow curs. He could do nothing at all. He was to see that laws were executed. He could make no new laws which applied especially to yellow curs. He looked over the statute books. There were a thousand clauses about brindle, black, tan, or white dogs; but the class of yellow ones was not mentioned.

As the delegation was about to leave the office, the Mayor seized the leader by the button-hole. "Now, about the pup. I think you men are making a great fuss about nothing at all. You have no idea how much good that cur does. Think of the flies it snaps up. Why our town would be swarmed with flies if it wasn't there. He snaps and catches every one of them. You couldn't keep your children in school because of the flies and mosquitoes if it wasn't for the yellow dog. It keeps the streets clean too. It's a scavenger. You'd have to pay a street cleaning department if it wasn't for the yellow dog."

The men went away and told the women that according to law nothing could be done; besides the Mayor had said a yellow dog was a necessity. For a time, the people were pacified. The women went back to their fancy work, and forgot that they ever wanted a gun to shoot the dog.

Things moved on smoothly for a time, although the yellow dog had not quit business. It was growing bigger and fatter than ever. Children were going about with bandaged limbs. The hospitals were filled with people with torn cheeks, gouged eyes, and lacerated bodies, all caused by the antics of the yellow pup. Doctors were charging high prices for caring for the wounded; nurses were engaged at big salaries and every ambulance was kept busy; and every year a new building went up to house the afflicted.

"But think of the money we are saving on the street cleaning department,"

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A PRESENT TO BILLIE'S MOTHER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

One afternoon Bess Bruce was celebrating the birthday of Lady Maud, her favorite doll, whose birthdays came often; in fact, they occurred very conveniently upon almost every baking day. The table was spread under the pecan tree, and Bess was slicing cake, when, from the back yard next door, came the sound of weeping.

"That's poor little Billie Riley," said Bess. "His old drunken father has been beating him again. I'm going to give him some of our cake."

The crying became louder. Paul, Bess' little brother, began to sob in sympathy. His sister comforted him, and then climbed to the top of the fence.

"Come here, Billie," she called.

The boy limped to the fence, and Bess, after a hurried word, jumped down and went to bring the cake.

"How did you get hurt, Billie?" asked Paul, peeping through a knot-hole.

"Stick hit me," replied Billie, rubbing his thin little leg just above the knee.

"Eat this and you'll feel better," advised Bess, coming up just then and handing him over the fence two slices of the goody.

"May I take one to my mama?" asked Billie. "She's in bed."

"Yes, take her both of these," said Bess generously, "and I'll give you more."

Billie limped into the house and soon returned smiling.

"She said that cake was dee-licious! She didn't want to take it, at first, but I teased her to."

"Here's your slice, Billie," said Bess.

"And here's an apple for you, Billie," and Paul threw a big red beauty over the fence.

Billie's eyes shone.

"Thank you!" he stammered shyly. "I m afraid you won't have enough for yourselves."

"This is Lady Maud's—my dearest doll's birthday, and Miss Dollie must learn to be generous," said Bess. "Mother's been baking and fixing today for her club. The club ladies are going to have their husbands go on an outing with them tomorrow, and it's Mother's day to entertain. She is going to let me help pack the lunches in the morning, and I'll try to bring one to your mama, Billie, 'cause she's sick."

"Oh, she's not sick—I mean she isn't able to be up," answered Billie in confusion.

"She's well enough to eat, isn't she?"

"She can eat anything, if she can get—but she's calling me, and I must go."

"He's such a funny boy, Bess. I wish his father didn't get so crazy drunk, and mother would let us play with him," sighed Paul.

"Yes, Billie *is nice* if he does wear ragged clothes. We must tell Mother that Mrs. Riley is sick," declared Bess.

Next morning Bess helped her mother pack the lunches for the club outing. Each basket was to hold enough for two, and there were sandwiches, cold chicken, salads, pickles, cheese straws, fruit, two big slices of fruit cake, a small flask of wine, and two tiny glasses.

"How many guests will you have, Mother?" asked helpful Bess.

"An even twenty, dear, and your father and I will make twenty-two."

Bess counted the baskets. "Here are twenty-four, Mother, two more than you will need. May I take one, as a present, to Billie Riley's mother? She was sick yesterday—or not able to be up, Billie said."

"Yes, you may take her one and a plate of fruit. You and Paul may have the other basket, and enjoy an outing in the back yard while we are away."

The children were delighted. They knocked at the front door of the shabby little house, smiling to think of the pleasure they were going to give Billie and his mother.

Billie himself opened the door, and led Bess and Paul into his mother's room. A few broken chairs and a bed were the only furniture. Mrs. Riley was sitting by the window sewing. Bess almost dropped her pretty basket when the sad-eyed, poorly dressed woman looked up from her work. One eye was swollen, and on the side of her face was a blue-black mark as large as a man's hand, but she arose and greeted her little visitors with a smile.

"I know you are Bess and Paul Bruce who live next door, and who have been so kind to Billie," she said. "I'm so glad to meet you. A present for me, you say? How thoughtful, dear children! Thank you both for your kindness in bringing it over, and please thank your mother for me. Won't you have seats?"

"Mother needs us this morning," replied Bess politely, "but we will come over some other time."

The children found their mother tying bows of blue and white ribbon on the handles of the baskets.

"Did you meet Mrs. Riley?" she questioned.

"Yes, indeed," replied Bess, "and we like her so much."

"Mrs. Riley is a nice woman, I have heard," said Mrs. Bruce, "but she married unfortunately. Her father was once governor of our state. I am going over to see her soon, although she has not called on me."

Mrs. Bruce paused to arrange a bow. From across the fence came the sound of voices.

"Dig a hole here, Billie. I don't want anything that breathes to be led into temptation by it. There, that will do. I'll empty the wine in the grass." There was the sound of something being poured from a bottle. "Now you must bury the bottle, Billie. Your father has at last taken the pledge and I wouldn't have him tempted, or think for worlds that we drank wine or ate fruit cake with whisky in it!"

"They didn't know what we have to stand or they wouldn't have brought it," replied Billie.

Bess saw her mother's face turn red, but she said nothing.

When Billie and his mother entered the house, Bess put her arms around her mother's neck and whispered:

"Billie's father was tempted, Mother. He most put Mrs. Riley's eye out, and made a black place on her face, and crippled Billie. You don't blame her, do you Mother? They are so poor, and she's trying to help him to keep the pledge."

"She is right, little girl!" replied Mrs. Bruce earnestly. "Come, dear, and help me to empty those little flasks. We'll leave out the fruit cake, too. If Billie's poor father is going to reform—why this family is going to reform, too."

PLEASE WON'T YOU VOTE IT OUT?

We boys and girls are working,
  Our native land to free
From Alcohol, the tyrant
  Who slays so cruelly.
One hundred thousand drunkards
  Go down to death each year;
O voters, won't you help us
  To save our brothers dear?

Yes, many thousand children
  Are orphans sad to-night;
They're homeless too, God help them,
  It is a mournful sight.
But we can yet save many;
  That's what our song's about;
This awful liquor traffic—
  Please, won't you vote it out?

Because we love our country,
  And all her children too,
We're soldiers in the battle
  Beneath the Starry Blue;
And, oh, once more, dear voter,
  Help on the work begun,
And fight the liquor traffic
  Until the vict'ry's won.

—EDNA G. YOUNG.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Have you found THE UNION SIGNAL a help in your W. C. T. U. work?

Do you believe your neighbor and white ribbon sisters would be developed and encouraged to greater effort by reading its pages?

Have you suggested to them that this month is the best time of the year to subscribe for it?

Have you given to each a sample copy for examination?

Do you make use of every opportunity in conversation and otherwise, to call their attention to its value?

Have you some one in your local union whose business it is to look after the matter of subscriptions and renewals?

Will you not make it your business to secure from your circle of acquaintance new subscribers?

Read "The Revival of Anytown Union," on page 13, and see what one woman can do.

This issue of our paper will be used as a sample copy, and we take this opportunity of asking any new readers into whose hands it may come to give us the privilege of sending our paper to them each week for a year at the moderate price of $1.00 for the fifty-two numbers. For sample copies address THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

CORRECTION

In an article published in our issue of February 9, entitled "A White Ribbon Surprise Party," the name of Mrs. Mary Emily Horton Francisco, of Motley, Minn., one of the oldest white ribboners in the country, was incorrectly given as Mrs. Mary Emily Horton, Horton being her maiden name.

Outnumbered but Unconquered

Alabama is not sitting down in sackcloth and ashes, bewailing the unfortunate turn of affairs which *for a time* has displaced a statutory prohibition law by a local option measure. Full well she knows that the vote which decided the question was not in any sense an expression of the best citizenship of her state, but of a short-sighted, prejudiced, commercialized Legislature. Because of that fact, the recent action can have no permanency. Let the open-minded, right-thinking people of the state apply themselves more closely to the study of civic mathematics and they will insist upon their state having a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor. Such convincing and eloquent mathematics are to be found in the last biennial report of the Attorney General of the state, Alexander M. Garber, very recently submitted to the Governor. This official says, in indisputable facts and figures, that beyond a doubt since prohibition went into effect in the state, crime has greatly decreased, and in spite of the large increase in population during the past two years, there have been fewer murders and the number of homicides caused by intoxicating liquors is much smaller than the number of such homicides before prohibition went into effect.

The temperance forces of the state, chief among which is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are pressing forward, confident that the better element of the citizenship of the state is desirous of state-wide prohibition, and will not be content until it has again been secured.

Evil Doers Dread and Oppose Woman Suffrage

An amusing feature of the New York suffrage bazaar held February 14, at the Hotel Astor, was a "Chamber of Horrors," showing the evil effects prophesied by the "Antis" of giving the ballot to women.

It would seem, from all reports, that the "real thing" is likely to be set up in several more states. Although the year is hardly two months old, amendments giving suffrage to women have already been offered in three states, and now that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has declared not only for the fortification of the Panama Canal, but for woman suffrage, the contagion is sure to spread. The effect of the Washington state victory is immense. In Michigan and Montana the measure secured a majority, though not the required two-thirds necessary for its passage. In New Hampshire it received the largest vote of recent years, and in Indiana the House Committee on Elections made a unanimous report in favor of both municipal suffrage and a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women. In North Dakota a Woman Suffrage bill was defeated in the Legislature by a majority of only two votes. Kansas is rejoicing over the action of its Legislature in submitting the question of an amendment to the people, and all eyes are on Seattle, Washington, where women have been instrumental in recalling Mayor Gill, because of his "wide open" policy and in rejecting all but three of the aldermanic candidates who were accused of being "in" with the Gill administration. "The women did it" is the verdict of the Seattle press.

We are told that in Colorado 72 per cent of the women vote at the elections; that 90 per cent vote in Wyoming, and that in Idaho and Utah as many women as men vote.

Women of Illinois, 500 strong, are planning to go to the capital city March 7 on a special train, to make speeches at the principal towns, have a hearing before the committee of the whole and to interview their representatives in favor of an amendment to the state constitution giving all the suffrage to women that the Legislature has power to grant.

Varying degrees of enthusiasm on the question of woman suffrage are to be noted among the citizens of the states where campaigns are being conducted. However, in every state one class of individuals—the liquor men—invariably is to be found in aggressive opposition to women voting. A victory for woman suffrage is to them indeed a thing of terror, for in it they see a prophecy of their own defeat at the polls and the ultimate establishment of state-wide prohibition throughout the land.

A Protest from Ohio

The mail of the Representatives in the Ohio House has been unusually heavy the past two weeks, for the ordinary, everyday citizen has taken to letter-writing, and has deluged his Representatives at the capital with telegrams, letters and protests, urging and even demanding that by their action they kill the Dean bill. Needless to say this enoromous volume of fervid literature has been more effective in its results than any number of treatises on good government, etc., and the infamous Dean bill has been defeated in the House by four votes, it having previously passed the Senate. The defeat of the measure renders safe the prohibition territory already gained, and we have reason to believe the ultimate result of the victory will be to hasten the coming of state-wide prohibition, for which our organization is everywhere working.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO WHITE RIBBONERS

March *Cosmopolitan*—"The Viper on the Hearth, Mormonism," by Alfred Henry Lewis.

February *McClure's*—"The Mormon Revival of Polygamy," by Burton J. Hendrick (continued from January).

February *Everybody's* — "Under the Prophet in Utah," by ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon (continued from January).

February *American Review of Reviews* —"Voting Out the Liquor Traffic," by Ferdinand Cowle Iglehart.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mildred G. Auten, a former editor of THE YOUNG CRUSADER, was married to Mr. Francis E. Spencer, of La Porte, Indiana, on the evening of February 18, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Auten, 1930 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois. Because of the illness of the bride's father, the event was a quiet one. Mr. Spencer is a young man of promise along educational lines and both of the young people are temperance enthusiasts and will be au influence for good wherever they may be. We exteud congratulations and predict for them many happy days ahead.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. CELESTIA M. SWEETLAND, Joplin, Mo., a faithful member of the Hoffman union.

J. B. OSBORN, McFall, Mo., husband of the president of the local union, and one of its honorary members.

Mrs. A. E. Carman, the World's and National superintendent of the Medal Contest department, has met with a great sorrow in the loss of her only son, Clarence, who passed away February 16. Among the W. C. T. U. friends and comrades who attended and participated in the funeral service were representatives from the National and Illinois W. C. T. U. Mrs. Carman has the sympathy of all white ribboners in her bereavement.

FAITH TRIUMPHANT

At the request of many interested white ribboners, we give the remarks made by Miss Anna A. Gordon at the funeral service of Mrs. Ella Ames Bates, sister of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. It is hoped that this tender tribute and the poem that accompanies it may be a help to others speaking at similar services.—EDITOR.

Our beloved friend, Ella Ames Bates, who has passed on to the City of God, possessed a conquering faith; faith in God, and faith in humanity; a faith that illumined her beautiful life with the radiant sunshine of warm sympathy and tender love; blessing and vitalizing many other lives by quiet deeds of loving helpfulness and affectionate self-forgetting care. This loved friend's good cheer and Christian philosophy were unfailing; ever welling up in her devout soul; making her life a continual hymn of praise to God.

For her the sun was always shining; for her the arching sky was always blue; through all the changing seasons she heard the song of birds and rippling river; for her bright flowers never ceased to bloom. She knew—ah! she never doubted that "all the boundless universe is life." The love of God was the pulse of this dear one's whole being. Day after day with exultant joy she walked in the light of God along the sunny hills of hope.

Our friend has fallen asleep;—but only to the brief earth-life. She has reached the Home-land, the "Sweet Beyond" where saints immortal reign. She has entered upon heavenly activities, a ministering angel forevermore. Of such an one Christ said "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

"As one whom his mother comforteth" so may our sorrowing hearts be comforted of God until we meet our loved one in the Morning-land, in God's gardens of celestial peace.

The hymn I am to read, a favorite with Mrs. Bates, seems in its sentiment closely attuned to the rarely spiritual and poetic nature of this sainted mother, sister, comrade, friend:

The fragrance of the rose,
Whose dewy leaves in morning's light unclose,
Goes not more sweetly up
From its rich heart, as from an incense cup,
Than thy freed spirit from its earthly shrine
Passed with the still angel to the rest divine.

Oh no! Thou didst not die!
Thou hast but lain the soul's frail vesture by,
And soared to that pure height
Where day serene is followed by no night.

Death never comes to such
With chillness in the mystery of his touch;
They gently pass away
As melts the morning star in golden day;
They leave the places they have known below,
And through the white gates of the morning go.

Why should we weep for thee
When thy pure soul from every ill is free?
Our only tears should flow
For those, the loved, who linger still below,
From whom the light of thy dear smile is fled,
Who feel indeed that thou art with the dead.

Thou art not dead! For death
Can only take away the mortal breath;
And life, commencing here,
Is but the prelude to its full career;
And Hope and Faith the blest assurance give—
"We do not live to die! We die to live!"

THE LATEST WORD OF SCIENCE REGARDING ALCOHOL

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, World's and National Superintendent Medical Temperance, Marcellus, N. Y.

Every person familiar with the study of physiology is aware of the fact that the chief constituents of any animal body are nitrogenous substances or proteins, fats, and mineral matters. Very recently, however, a new class of substance has been discovered, and it is considered of great importance. This is called "lipoid." It is said to be as important in the body as the nitrogenous or albuminous material which is present in all the living tissues, and to resemble fat in some respects, but it contains nitrogen and phosphorus which fats do not contain. It mixes with water, thus again differing from fats. Its most remarkable property is that it can make certain substances soluble which without its action would be insoluble.

Lipoid is a constituent of every living tissue. The whole of the body is made up of cells. It has been found that the wall of every cell in the human body is chiefly composed of lipoid. There are also strands of lipoid running through the material of each cell.

The nervous system has a large share of this important substance. There is more of it in the brain than in any other tissue, and every nerve-fibre carrying its messages to the brain, or from the brain, is coated with lipoid. This coating acts as an insulator.

Two investigators, working independently of each other, Overtou and Hans Meyer, discovered that any substance which dissolved lipoid, or was dissolved in lipoid, is an anaesthetic. Chloroform, ether, and other such agents which produce unconsciousness are all dissolvers of lipoid, or are themselves soluble in lipoid (chemically this is the same thing). Not only do such substances act as anaesthetics, but they act also as poisons to all living cells. It is the large proportion of lipoid in the brain which renders that organ more sensitive to chloroform than the rest of the body.

Alcohol has been found by chemists and physiologists to be a solvent of lipoid; hence alcohol is now classed unquestioningly among the narcotic poisons.

Any substance that interferes with lipoid is antagonistic to the activity of the body tissues. One of the functions of lipoid is to act as a binding-wall holding in the cell contents. Alcohol in its strength dissolves these cell-walls; taken diluted it injures them. As Professor Osborne of Melbourne, Australia, said in a recent lecture in that city upon "The Physiological Verdict": "Lipoid subjected to alcohol has no longer the same physical properties. It is altered physically and chemically—it is no longer the same thing."

Every uew discovery in the scientific study of alcohol tends to discredit still more strongly the once much-lauded "cure" for all diseases.

Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. has received from the Governor's office the pen point aud holder used by Governor Vessey in attaching his signature to House Bill No. 28, known as "The Daylight Closing Law"—a compliment to Mrs. Simmons and her co-workers for their indefatigable efforts to secure the passage of the measure.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

UNFERMENTED WINE AT THE SACRAMENT

MRS. H. E. HOLLINGSHEAD

Intoxicating Drink Exempt

The proposed amendment to the Texas constitution reads: "The manufacture, sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, 1912, are hereby prohibited within this state, except for medicinal, scientific, and sacramental purposes." It gives one an unpleasant sensation to read that "intoxicating liquor for sacramental purposes" is exempt. But why exempt? There is no place in the Bible where intoxicating liquor is recommended for religious observances. On the contrary, God himself (Lev. 10:9-10) expressly forbade it, also saying, "It shall be a statute forever throughout your generations."

What is intoxicating drink? Any beverage containing the narcotic poison, alcohol, which science informs us will produce, in effect, a stupefied brain, or temporary insanity; or, as the Committee of One Hundred and our insane asylums testify, 50 per cent of our insanity. How can a drink which robs a man of reason and manhood be permissible in a religious observance? Is there any process of reasoning which can prove that anything intoxicating can, in any sense, represent the blood of Christ in the holy communion?

Every account in the Bible says Christ at the Lord's Supper gave His disciples bread and "*the fruit of the vine.*" He told them to continue to observe this sacrament to the end of time in remembrance of Him, saying it represented His atoning blood. Is the "fruit of the vine" an "intoxicating drink," or is it pure, sweet grape juice, with no principle of death and decay in it? When in the process of decomposition it changes its nature, and becomes alcoholic, so that the ban of the law is placed upon it as "an enemy of the human race," is it then a suitable emblem of the blood of Christ? No, it more suitably resembles the tears of the lost. Why will not every church in Christendom, North and South, accept the words of Christ as recorded in the New Testament and use the pure unadulterated "fruit of the vine" (unfermented grape juice)? If the teaching of the W. C. T. U. were everywhere accepted, it would not require an amendment to a state constitution to provide for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Write it:* "Where there's drink, there's danger." Write it large and write it plain: "Where there's drink, there's danger."

"Wine is a *mocker*, strong drink is raging, whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

2224 E. 95th St., Cleveland, Ohio

ORGANIZERS

MRS. MAUDE LORENE GREENE

The last months of 1910 I spent in Texas and New Mexico. I visited many of the fine, pushing towns of West Texas and the Panhandle and in New Mexico I was joined by Miss Henderson. We spent a few weeks in that most delightful climate "doing with our might what our hands found to do" for God and home and humanity.

In Western and Central Texas I was kept busy for three months holding public meetings, giving illustrated addresses in public schools and Sunday schools, addressing conventions and institutes, and pioneering in untried territory. I hope soon to be in the thick of the fight in Texas—a fight that *must* mean victory.

Dallas, Texas

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Woman's National Daily, University City, Mo.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

Arkansas white ribboners are doing everything they can to push legislative measures for the uplift of their state. Among the bills for which they are working is one on the White Slave traffic, a Juvenile Court bill, a Birth Registration bill, a measure providing for the admission of women to the bar, and a resolution asking an amendment to the constitution giving women equal suffrage with men.

County Option has been defeated in the Nebraska Senate, but is expected to be introduced in the House to get a record. The white ribboners and other temperance people are not at all disheartened over the outcome, as they believe the defeat of this bill will in the end help in securing state-wide prohibition.

Without a dissenting vote, the Oklahoma Legislature has passed the Anti-Polygamy resolution, and has memorialized Congress for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting polygamy and polygamous practices. This is the sixteenth state to take such action. Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state president of Oklahoma, deserves great credit for the action taken by the Legislature.

The Dean bill, giving municipalities the right to vote separately from country districts on the saloon question, was defeated by four votes in the Ohio House.

Indiana has presented to the Legislature a petition with 53,517 signatures in favor of a state-wide prohibition amendment to their constitution.

THE BETTERMENT OF CHILD LIFE

(Continued from Page Four)

less regular in school attendance than the others, but also physically unfit to study.

Alcohol Denounced

It was encouraging to note the denunciation of alcoholic beverages and of drugs in the health section. "Parents impaired by alcoholic beverages beget children lacking in physical and mental vigor" was the time-old truth written in bold black letters. The mating of the unfit (cousins, insane, or feeble-minded persons, alcoholic, drug-ridden parents, sufferers from venereal disease), it was stated has cost in New York City, 7,369 infants their sight and has produced a crop of 89,287 deaf and dumb, and over 18,000 feeble-minded persons. Lines of education were advised covering the knowledge of the transmission of these ills, to teach mothers how to care for their children both before and after birth and advising "sex education;" that "the begetting and rearing of children are not foul or sinful processes and entail no need for shame or secrecy but are occasions only for pride and joy."

The sections of Schools, Philanthropy, Churches, Laws (covering Juvenile courts), Libraries, etc., had no more important lesson than this to present to the thousands of people who thronged the exhibit, and who listened to the daily conferences of child experts, among whom were Dr. Prince A. Morrow, Dr. Robert N. Wilson, Lillian D. Wald, Judge Ben Lindsey, Ernest K. Coulter, Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Homer Folks, Hastings Hart, Walter Hervey, William McKeever, Patty S. Hill, Mary S. Woolman, and Hamilton Mabie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Music and Leaflets for March 20

The Temperance Songster, 15 cents each, and "Victory," the popular soprano solo, 15 cents each, or 2 for 25 cents. Appropriate music will help to create enthusiasm.

An assorted package of prohibition leaflets, including two copies of "Who is to Blame?" by Josiah Allen's Wife, for distribution at the meetings. Price of package, 50 cents. This is a 25 per cent reduction. An assorted package of prohibition leaflets and ten copies of "Who is to Blame?" Price $1.00. This is a 20 per cent reduction.

These packages will contain some of the new leaflets by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson—his picture is on them. His address at Baltimore is arranged in the form of six short leaflets. The general title of each is "The Great Destroyer." The sub-titles are (A)—"Alcohol 11,600 Times as Destructive as all Wars," (B)—"Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization," (C)—"Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue," (D)—"Modern Drinking Injures Posterity," (E)—"The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty," (F)—"We must Destroy the Great Destroyer." The price of each leaflet is 25 cents per hundred. One city already has ordered 30,000.

For all literature and supplies, send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

MINNESOTA AT HER POST

Special Correspondence

Our ladies have been greatly interested in the Indian treaties, which if in force, would make a very large territory in Minnesota dry. Judge Willard's decision that the admission to statehood gave the state the power to regulate the liquor traffic and repeal the anti-liquor clauses of the Indian treaties, allowed all the saloons in this territory to re-open. During the period the saloons were closed the people in general were very much pleased, stating that even in so short a time conditions were very much improved. Officials elected by the saloon crowd and those interested in the saloon business were the ones who raised the fuss, and they raised such a big fuss and the papers took it up so generally, that an outsider would naturally think the whole of Minnesota was up in arms over the enforcement of these treaties.

Our Legislation superintendent, Mrs. Eva Waterman, is giving all her time to the work. Miss Hendrix, state president, is also at the Capitol to advise and work with Mrs. Waterman. We are hoping for the prohibition of the sale of malt as far as possible, for woman suffrage, the repeal of the law allowing Sunday baseball, the payment of labor in cash, and the initiative and referendum and recall. County option has already been defeated in the House. There are four Prohibitionists in the House this year and one in the Senate, two better than any previous year. Ole Sageng, a Populist, introduced the Woman Suffrage bill and the one repealing the Sunday baseball law.

The Hobart union of Minneapolis held a very appropriate Frances E. Willard memorial service at the Marcey School. Rev. Villars, pastor of the Prospect M. E. church, gave an address on Miss Willard and State President Hendrix presented, in behalf of the union, a beautiful picture of our beloved and departed leader, to the school, Miss Young, the principal, making a pleasing speech of acceptance.

The W. C. T. U. of Duluth is to have an open air rest room for woodsmen during March, holding services and serving sandwiches and hot coffee. The state, and districts Seventeen and Twenty-three are helping to finance the effort.

MONTANA'S MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE MEETING

Special Correspondence

The Montana W. C. T. U. executive committee held its midyear meeting in Anaconda, February 16-17. It was probably the best ever held in the state. It was voted to offer to the high school and seventh and eighth grade pupils, $15 and $10 prizes for the best essays on scientific temperance instruction, these to be written under the conditions outlined by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent.

The state has offered a flag to the local union gaining the largest number of honorary members, and a pennant to the local union securing the largest list of active members from January, 1911, to September, 1911, at which time the state convention will be held in Butte. A flag was also offered to the L. T. L. which shows the greatest growth.

A most instructive and interesting institute was held at the close of the executive meeting when a number of excellent papers were read and discussed. That it was almost as good as a state convention was the opinion of some.

The most important law enacted by the present session of the Legislature is one bearing on the white slave traffic. It covers the ground most fully.

HERE AND THERE

A very successful county W. C. T. U. institute was held in Bremerton, Wash., January 25-26. Good papers, inspiring music, short talks and lectures composed the program. Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National superintendent of Franchise, was in attendance and a pleasing feature was a matrons' silver medal contest. Another institute will be held in March or April.

As the result of a membership contest given by the Lexington (Ky.) Central W. C. T. U., a very successful banquet was given in the Central Christian church, February 2. There was a "Feast of Reason," participated in by many clever speakers and the Central union repeatedly emphasized its war-cry printed in black face type on the back of the program: "Central union, score, score, score—Central union one yard more" of prohibition cloth! Forty new members were the result of the contest.

Glendale (Cal.) W. C. T. U. is holding its meetings on porches and out-of-doors these winter days, writes Mrs. Hattie Gaylord, state superintendent of Open Air Meetings. The superintendent of Red Letter Days furnished a fine program for one such meeting held on January 6.

Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. was hostess to all the unions of Lewanee county, from ten until four o'clock, on January 27. A luncheon was served and an interesting program, consisting of reports of the Baltimore Convention, was given.

CHILDREN AFFECTED
By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babes.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, to which was added, two years later a chronic sour stomach.

"The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk.

"So, I quit coffee and tried tea and at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk.

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach.

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROGRESS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

A FIGHT FOR A CLEAN CITY—INTEREST OF WOMEN IN LEGISLATIVE MATTERS — 5,000 MEMBERS IN 1911

Special Correspondence

Washington women were not slow in responding to the call of duty which came to them soon after their enfranchisement. With energy and enthusiasm they entered upon the recall campaign in Seattle. Under Mayor Gill, civic conditions were such that the name of Seattle was fast becoming a "by word and hissing" throughout the state. The Public Welfare League called upon the women for assistance in the fight for a clean city and right royally they responded. The Seattle federation of unions appointed a committee (of which Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh was chairman) to district the city and make a house-to-house canvass to get the women to register and vote. Under the management of a central woman's campaign committee, the various women's clubs and local unions arranged and conducted a series of mass meetings in the interest of the reform candidate for mayor, Mr. George W. Dilling. Among the white ribboners who labored faithfully as campaign speakers were Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, Mrs. Katherine Stone and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns. Members of the W. C. T. U. were prominent in all of the work, and on election day, in whatever capacity they were most needed they were found actively engaged—phoning or calling upon tardy voters, assisting the aged or infirm to the polls and, if possessing an automobile, using it to advantage in the good cause. Over 22,000 women registered and over eighty per cent voted. Through our heroic efforts Seattle was wrested from the clutches of the grafters and vice-promoters, and the new mayor promises a season of decency, peace and prosperity.

New Girls' Home

Among other important matters discussed at the mid-year meeting of the state executive committee, was the erection of a new White Shield home for girls. The present home has been in use for nearly twenty years and is no longer adequate or fitted for the needs of this important work. It was decided immediately to move toward the erection of a modern and amply equipped building, to cost about $25,000. While this seems like an undertaking fit to test the faith and courage of a larger band of women than the West Washington W. C. T. U., the noble 4,000 state white ribboners will accomplish the task in due time without permitting any other branch of the work to suffer in the meantime. April 22 was named as Gift day for the benefit of state, county and local unions. Under the inspiration of the large work done last year, great efforts will be made and it is anticipated the results will exceed those of 1910.

The state W. C. T. U. will maintain headquarters at the Northwestern Chautauqua this summer, a day will be given to a W. C. T. U. program and an institute hour each morning during the season. Arrangements have also been made for a W. C. T. U. day at the Bellingham Chautauqua.

Families of Legislators Interested

The state president and corresponding secretary are spending some time during the legislative session at the state capital, looking after certain reform measures. Sundays they go to adjoining towns, speaking in the various churches and conducting all-day institutes on Mondays. The latter have been especially well attended and of unusual interest. This may be due to the fact that women now being voters are more anxious to be informed along all lines that concern the home. There are many inquiries about matters of general interest in municipal and state government and the study of parliamentary usage and civil government is very popular. The House of Representatives, with only twelve dissenting votes, has passed an initiative and referendum measure, and a bill providing for an eight-hour day for women (except in such lines of business as care for perishable food), has passed to third reading in the House.

A County Option bill is pending in the Senate, having been introduced by a majority of the Senators. Governor Hay in his message strongly urged the passage of this bill. Should it become a law, it will help largely to increase the dry area in Washington. The wives and families of many of the legislators are with them at the capital, and are frequent visitors in the legislative halls. Their hands are busy with embroidery or light sewing as they sit in the galleries and listen to the debates and watch the progress of legislation with an interest that speaks well for the future of the state, "now that women are voters!"

Five thousand members in 1911 is the aim of the West Washington white ribboners. Every union is urged to double its membership. The "star plan," which was so successful last year, is again being used.

FLORIDA GOING DRYWARD

Special Correspondence

The defeat, November 8, by about 4,500 votes, of the prohibition constitutional amendment, came about through the bribery by the liquor forces of the lowest class of negroes. This manipulation of the worst element to defy the will of the best element was an object lesson which should be of advantage in another election. The women learned much of the power of concerted action and prayer, personal influence and effort, and realized that if the ballot had been theirs, Florida would have gone dry. The campaign was educational, temperance sentiment was increased thereby and among the many facts established by it these are foremost: There are more blind tigers in wet than in dry counties. Publications which advertise liquors and defend the liquor traffic are not worthy to enter respectable homes, and should be excluded. Temperance organizations are no longer unpopular objects of jest and ridicule; the little bow of white commands supreme respect from all who are familiar with the good works accomplished by those entitled to wear it.

As for the liquor organizations, they know that the amendment was lost by less than the number of votes that they bought in one city alone, and that the best men of the state voted for prohibition. It was expected that wet campaigns would be started in all dry counties, but up to date but one county has had such a contest thrust upon it since election.

Last year the W. C. T. U. doubled its membership and new unions are coming into being. The banner and prizes bestowed at the National Convention are a source of congratulation to every Florida white ribboner who helped.

Appreciate Special Edition

The Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL—two pages monthly of Florida W. C. T. U. matter, edited by the state officers, gives the women who are subscribers, twelve copies of the paper annually for twenty-five cents, and the acquaintance with "a good thing" is giving them a relish that will only be gratified by full subscriptions later.

Silver and gold medal and musical contests, temperance sermons and lectures are of greater interest and the majority of the weekly newspapers which championed prohibition during the campaign, are even more generous with space and courteous mention. Touring sisters and brothers, gifted with eloquence and logic, who have held the temperance banner aloft in their home states, are "drafted," or volunteer their services, to help Florida banish "rumbane."

More complete annual programs have been issued this year than before, embracing a wider range of subjects for study in local unions. Local superintendents are appealing more generally and enthusiastically for instruction in their several departments.

The state Press superintendent has prepared for publication a leaflet of instruction for local Press superintendents.

The battleship "Florida" will be supplied with comfort bags by white ribboners of the state who, though they deplore war, love the boys in blue.

The resolutions adopted at our annual convention urged women to study state laws relating to liquors, that they might act intelligently in defending dry counties from intoxicants; that county school superintendents be appealed to, to enforce the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools; that the Legislature be petitioned for a compulsory education law and a law to make it illegal to solicit the sale of liquors in dry counties, or to ship alcoholic liquors from wet to dry counties.

The one line of endeavor for the promotion of prohibition that has not been vigorously pushed is the organization and education of the colored people. From their ranks came defeat for the amendment through the villainous influence of whisky politicians. From their ranks may come victory in the next campaign, if temperance organizations do missionary work among them.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Centuries ago Russia and the European continent were swept by an epidemic of an influenza type that passed into history. Now and then it cropped out again in limited areas. Over twenty years ago the whole world was swept by this same disease in an aggravated form and generally named "La Grippe." Since then year by year we have known and experimented with the Grippe germ in all its forms and force. Much has been learned about the proper treatment of these cases, but the best specialists and doctors have agreed that the standard food-medicine which has done duty for nearly forty years is still the sheet-anchor for all Grippe victims. Scott's Emulsion relieves the cough, lessens the aches and relieves the prostrating weakness of this disease by thoroughly nourishing every part of the body with the oil food which the health of the body requires when Grippe germs are active. The Emulsion is especially useful in the lung form of the present epidemic which is the most severe and widespread we have had for more than twenty years.

THE REVIVAL OF ANYTOWN UNION

LEONA MABEL DUFFORD, Tacoma, Wash.

"How did it ever come about, Mrs. Bright?" exclaimed the president of the Anytown W. C. T. U. "Why, before you came to Anytown to live, about all the union did was to hold meetings where the members exchanged reminiscences of the good old times when the society was first organized."

"Oh, no," laughed Mrs. Bright, "it was not so bad as that! But the first meeting I attended here did seem—well, a little sleepy."

"And you were called upon to speak to us, and you waked us all up, and you've kept us awake ever since."

Mrs. Bright laughed again. "Thank you," she said, "I remember I told them about UNION SIGNAL Day in my old home union, because I was so homesick for it that I could not think of anything else. It was the first of March, you know. But it is THE SIGNAL, and not I, that has worked the transformation in Anytown union."

"At least, you were the means of our finding how to use the paper. You were made UNION SIGNAL superintendent at that very same meeting. How you did go after us, the moment the meeting adjourned! I was your first victim, was I not?"

"Where better to begin than with the president?" responded Mrs. Bright.

"And I told you that I had subscribed for THE SIGNAL, formerly, but was not taking it that year, and you were so honestly astonished at a president who tried to conduct a union without THE UNION SIGNAL that I was shamed into giving you my dollar instantly. But how did you capture the others? I've often wondered."

"Well," began Mrs. Bright, "there was Mrs. Denman. Her husband had brought home an anti-prohibition article in some magazine, and she did not know how to answer the arguments set forth in it. It happened that THE SIGNAL I had in my hand contained an able answer to that very article, and I showed it to her. She and her husband and two sons all read THE SIGNAL now, and she tells me that they all voted dry last fall.

"Mrs. Brown was already a subscriber, but she thought her pastor would like the paper, and subscribed for him. He renewed the subscription himself, and told me that he had taken from THE SIGNAL most of the material for several temperance sermons."

"Yes," remarked the president. "I've heard of Pastor Lee's temperance sermons. They made dry votes, the men say."

"Some of the women were interested in the stories," went on Mrs. Bright. "Some of the department superintendents really did not know what valuable information for their special work could be found in THE SIGNAL. Some thought that the daily papers gave so much temperance matter that they did not need a temperance paper, but I soon convinced them that much of the printed matter on the alcohol problem is misleading, and that they needed *reliable* temperance news and information.

"Then there was Dr. Ansley. You know people call him a crank on the subject of 'patent' medicines. An article by Mrs. Martha M. Allen caught his attention, and he subscribed at once.

"That was after I had secured my supply of sample copies and subscription blanks, and began to carry a few of each with me whenever I went on any business errand."

"Yes," said the president, "that was a new method to us. Not at all like the usual canvassing."

"Oh, but I do canvass," replied Mrs. Bright. "When it's time for a subscription to be renewed, I go right after it. Usually I get it. I keep a record, you see, of all subscriptions, and know just when to ask each subscriber for a renewal. Most people appreciate having some one save them the trouble of sending in the money.

"The new members are usually eager to find out about our work, and I make it emphatically clear to them that the very best road to learning is via THE SIGNAL.

"Where dollars are few, and the women really cannot afford a dollar subscription, I get two or more neighbors to combine. One receives the paper, reads it, and passes it on to the other. That is not a wholly satisfactory method, but it is far better than not reading THE SIGNAL at all."

"You certainly have done wonders—" began the president.

"THE SIGNAL has done wonders," corrected Mrs. Bright. "The paper gave us the idea for our float in the parade before election, most of our bright ideas for meetings, our department plans, and our campaign plans. The new union at the Corners is a result of the fact that Mrs. Denman gave her SIGNALS to the woman who brought her butter and eggs. She became interested, and inquired for some one who could organize out there, as you remember."

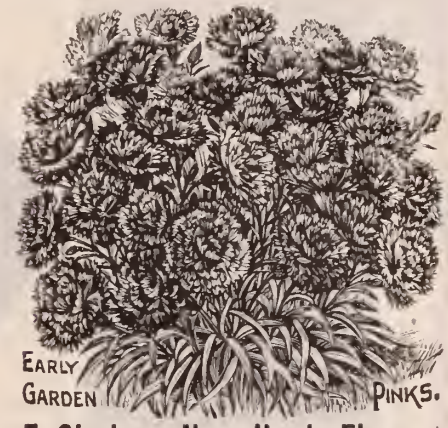
"Yes. And the new life manifested in our union has drawn in new members, until we have more than twice as many. Our meetings are profitable and, thanks to THE SIGNAL'S page of 'Problems,' business like. And some of the older women, who used to lament the passing of the old days, have really discovered that the wearers of the white ribbon are more numerous and efficient now than ever before.

"Our Young People's Branch and our Loyal Temperance Legion have both been organized since you came to us. I suppose you will say that is THE SIGNAL'S doings, too?"

"THE SIGNAL'S, and *The Crusader's*," answered Mrs. Bright.

"But you have ceaselessly called our attention to the papers, in our meetings and everywhere, pointing out the good material, and showing us what good help they are."

"Of course," assented Mrs. Bright, "we must have not only such papers as ours, but intelligent, loyal use of them, if we are to accomplish the purposes of our organization."



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The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 25 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

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"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

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ALABAMA UNDISMAYED

(Continued from Page Five)

It was forced back into the platform before the last election. Lieutenant Governor Seed, a noble Christian gentleman, led the ticket, though he stood for state-wide prohibition—a fact worthy of note.

In all the speeches made by the local optionists they made no effort to defend the sale or consumption of liquor but they stood for the platform, and believed that state-wide prohibition was contrary to Democratic principles.

Magnificent speeches were made by Senators Norman and Crumpton for the cause of state-wide prohibition, and it seemed their arguments could not fail to convince, but each man had decided before he even came to the Senate Chamber how he would vote.

Senator Norman warned them that even though they gained the victory now the state-wide prohibitionists would be heard from again, "for the Church of God and the good people of Alabama are determined that the saloon must go." Many counties will doubtless hasten to have the Legislature pass an act giving them county prohibition, so this seeming victory will not affect much of the state. There are lessons for us in this Alabama contest and we hope every woman will take them to heart.

We must learn that it is not simply a matter of petitioning a man to vote right after he has gone to the Capitol but we are to keep temperance sentiment at such a white heat that no man can be elected who is not to be depended upon and this can be done through the machinery of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Every woman in Alabama who had the opportunity to join our organization and help, and refused to do so, is, to a certain extent, responsible for the passage of this bill.

We must give, pray and work as never before.

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

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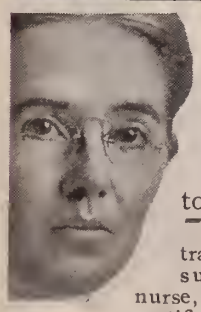

Thousands of women who have taken our correspondence course in trained nursing are today earning **$10** to **$25** a week.

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MASSACHUSETTS IN LINE FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Two)

for the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Amanda Peterson for the Scandinavian union of Worcester. The latter brought down the house as, in her quaint English she answered the argument presented a year ago that the people of the state were not sufficiently well informed to vote on a question of such moment. She said she must confess that the Scandinavian people had not always been well informed as to the character of the men whom they had sent to the Legislature as their representatives. "When a man comes to you before election you know he is oh so nice and so sweet. You think he will never stand for anything but good measures, but when he gets into the Legislature you find he stands with the rummies. Now, my people are coming to feel that it is easier to be well informed on a principle than it is on a man and I tell you gentlemen, you must be careful or you will not keep your places long." Representative Russell A. Wood and Mr. Greenman spoke for the bill. No one appeared to oppose, although the attorney for the Brewers' Association had spoken to the chairman before the hearing and requested that he be recorded as opposing the bill on behalf of his clients. At the close of the hearing a group photograph was taken on the State House steps, at the request of *The Boston Traveller* and appeared in that paper that evening.

Hope for Favorable Report

It is impossible at this early date to predict the result. We only know that the personnel of the committee is much better than it was last year. The Senate chairman, Senator Charles Brown of Medford, is uncompromisingly committed to prohibition and we have strong hope that the bill may receive a favorable report in committee. If it does, the real fight will then be on as it is brought to the House and Senate. If the unexpected should happen and the Legislature approve, it must again be submitted to the next General Court before it can be given to the people. It is a long, weary road but we know that it ultimately ends in victory and we know, too, that each new effort, and each apparent defeat is educational in itself and hastens the final triumph.

The only other piece of legislative work which the state W. C. T. U. has attempted this year is the anti-polygamy amendment to the National Constitution. This, to our keen regret, and shame, was turned down in the committee. When we inquired how that could be possible, we found that the chairman of the joint committee had sought information of Senator Reed Smoot as to whether or not polygamy still obtained in Utah. It is needless to say that Senator Smoot had replied emphatically in the negative and, by virtue of such *ex parte* testimony, the resolution was rejected. One wonders, in view of such incidents, if men are not, after all, the simpler and more confiding sex. To our feminine minds it would seem quite as appropriate to appeal to the brewer for testimony as to the harmfulness of beer, or to the Retail Liquor Dealers Association for testimony against the saloon, as to go to a regularly accredited apostle of the Mormon Church for testimony in the matter of polygamy. But we are only women and women are not "logical."

So let it be. In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours,
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons he has given—
The Light and Truth and Love of Heaven!

—John Greenleaf Whittier

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children.

Make them admire as well as respect.

KEEP vivacious and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure

Rested Nerves

Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the Inspiration to Happy, Useful Right Living. You must be well to do this.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver
Constipation Catarrh
Anaemia Asthma
Sleeplessness Weaknesses
Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have reduced in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and increased the weight of as many more.

NO MEDICINE NO DRUGS

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to keep them.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37-B 246 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Principles of regaining woman's health and figure.

THE LITTLE YELLOW PUP

(Continued from Page Six)

said the Mayor, and the people all smiled and nodded in affirmation, "think of the money we are saving."

One day, a woman sent her boy on an errand. She warned him not to go near the yellow dog. He tried to obey, but he could not help himself. The yellow dog was everywhere. A short time later, they carried the boy home. The mother bandaged his wounds. His case was hopeless. His eyes were ruined, and his speech gone. The woman was aroused. "I shall keep at it until I find a man brave enough to kill that yellow cur," she cried. "If I had a gun, I would do it myself."

She set forth. She stopped at every door begging some man to kill the dog, but every one had an excuse. He had no shot; he was busy; business kept him at home.

The woman was desperate. Her boy was hopeless but she would save some other boy. She would not give up. She would keep on begging and pleading, until she dropped from exhaustion.

At last the leading men, the Council, and the Mayor grew weary. They put their heads together. "Something must be done to satisfy her," was the consensus of opinion. They all agreed that something must be done; so the Select Council, the Common Council, the Mayor, the Chief-of-Police, and a score of assistants met in solemn assembly and passed a law that the right ear of said yellow cur should be amputated.

Straightway this was done. The dog lay quiet while the amputation was being performed, and made a pretense of being quite overcome; but the instant the learned Council had turned away, it yelped joyfully, and wagged its good ear just a little more vigorously than it had ever done before.

The woman watched results. She was not satisfied, and she importuned Council and Mayor a second time until they again grew weary. Again they met in solemn conclave, and passed a law declaring that "the tip of the left ear of said yellow cur must forthwith be cut off."

The ordinance was straightway fulfilled. The yellow cur blinked its eyes and kept from hiting while the operation was going on. But the instant the dignitaries had turned away, it yelped louder than before, and set its teeth into the plumpest calf of the fattest child on the street.

The woman was not satisfied. It was evident that removing the tip of an ear did not spoil the cur's appetite for children. She insisted and persisted. She would not give up. She meant to save the children. She cared not at all whether the Council, or Police, or any one else, liked it or not. She persisted. The dignitaries called a third Council, wherein with solemn aspect they passed an ordinance dictating that forthwith, one-quarter inch should be amputated from the tail of the said yellow cur.

The ordinance was carried out. The amputation was immediately performed. The yellow cur lay quiet until the dignitaries had turned their backs when it opened its jaws and took from the rosy cheek of a little girl, a bigger bite than it had ever before taken.

The yellow dog, earless and with abbreviated tail, spreads itself over the country. There is scarcely a child or adult who does not bear some mark of its teeth. Those whose bodies have not been torn, have had their dinners stolen, or their clothes torn from them.

Yet the people appear satisfied. If one asks them about it, they puff up with pride, and declare, "We have had three special ordinances passed especially for yellow dogs." So they sit at their ease, perfectly satisfied with conditions—but the woman continues restless and the spirit of determination within her, increases with the days.

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and cases of
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and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid
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MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. L-309 CHICAGO, ILL.

He Bought Her a 1900 Washer

ONE OF OUR READERS TELLS HOW HER HUSBAND LEARNED

What Washday Means to a Woman

DEAR EDITOR:—Most men have no realization of what "wash-day" means to a woman. My husband is one of the best men that ever lived, but he laughed when I asked him one day to get me a 1900 Gravity Washer. I told him it would wash a tubful of clothes in six minutes. "Why, wife," said he, "a washing machine is a luxury. And besides, there's no better exercise than rubbing clothes on a washboard. It's good for the back. I think we had better wait 'til we get the farm paid for before fooling away money on such new-fangled things as washing machines."

John's "Busy Day"

That settled it. I gave up the idea and kept right on washing in the same old way. I confess that I felt hurt, but I knew John had no notion how hard it was to do the washing for a family of five—three of them little tots. I am not very strong, and the washing, with all my other work, finally got the better of me. I had quite a sick spell, and after things had gone at sixes and sevens for nearly two weeks, I suggested to John that he had better do the washing. We couldn't hire a girl for love or money, and the situation was desperate.

So one morning he started it. My, what a commotion there was in the kitchen! From my bedroom I occasionally caught glimpses of poor John struggling with that mountain of dirty clothes.

If ever a man had all the "exercise" he wanted, my husband was that man! Couldn't help feeling sorry for him, and yet it made me laugh, for I remembered how he made fun of me when I hinted so strongly for a 1900 Gravity Washer. When he finally got the clothes done and on the line, he was just about "all in."

That evening John came to my room, and said kind of sheepishly—"What's the name of the firm that makes those washers you were telling me about?" I looked up their advertisement and found the following address:

The 1900 Washer Co., 234 Court St.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Canadian address: The Canadian
1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Canada.

That's all he said, but he lost no time in sending for their Free Washer Book. The book came in due time and with it an offer to send the 1900 Gravity Washer on thirty days' free trial. My husband jumped at the chance to try the Washer without having to spend a cent. "We'll have four weeks' use of the Washer anyway, even if we don't decide to keep it," he said! So he told the Company to send on the Washer.

It was sent promptly, all charges paid, and the 1900 Washer Company offered to let us pay for it in little easy payments. The next week I felt well enough to use it. It is the nicest Washer I ever saw, and it almost runs itself. Takes only six minutes to wash a tubful, and the garments come out spotlessly clean.

We were all delighted with the Washer, and wrote to the Company that we would keep it and accept their easy payment terms of 50 cents a week. We paid for it without ever missing the money and wouldn't part with the Washer for five times its cost if we couldn't get another just like it.

If women knew what a wonderful help the 1900 Gravity Washer is, not one would be without it. It saves work and worry and doctor's bills. Takes away all the dread of wash-day. I feel like a different woman since I have quit the use of the washboard. And if any woman's husband objects to buying one of these labor-saving machines, take a hint from my experience. Let the man do just one big washing by hand-rubbing on the old-fashioned washboard, and he will be only too glad to get you a 1900 Gravity Washer.

Anybody can get one on free trial, by first writing for the Washer Book.

Excuse me for writing such a long letter, but I hope, Mr. Editor, you will print it for the benefit of the women readers of your valuable paper.

Sincerely yours, MRS. J. H. SMITH

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 9, 1911. No. 10

W. C. T. U. Notes From New Zealand

MRS. H. COLE, Cashmere, Christchurch
Correspondent

The W. C. T. U. New Building, Christchurch Show Grounds

The Christchurch branch, which twenty-five years ago opened a temperance booth on the Agricultural and Pastoral Show grounds, in order to supply luncheon and tea, apart from the temptations of the liquor bar, found the enterprise developed to such an extent, that the huge tent which was yearly erected for the accommodation of visitors to the show, proved all too small. The union decided, with the consent of the association to erect a permanent building in wood, with more up-to-date conveniences.

The building is seventy-six feet wide, by 105 feet long, and will seat 450 persons. Its cost was seven hundred pounds. At each side there are placed pantries, kitchens, salad rooms and cloak rooms, and at the front is a large counter, with a projecting veranda.

The show was continued for three days, and during that time, the members of the union supplied about 9,000 people with meals. About 130 persons were employed in waiting on these people, and, with the exception of those working in the kitchen, all gave their services free. The takings at the tea and luncheon room amounted to over six hundred pounds.

Reform Legislation

Our Dominion Parliament has just adjourned, and a distinct advance along reform lines has been made by the enactments passed this session. Little New Zealand is indeed fighting the various evils all states have to contend with. The repeal of the infamous Contagious Diseases act, which has so long disgraced our statute books, must be mentioned. Twice the Repeal bill passed the Lower House, only to be thrown out in the Upper House. But our members were not disheartened, and the W. C. T. U. returned to the attack again and again.

Early this year, we had a definite promise from the Prime Minister, that he would introduce into Parliament this year, a Contagious Diseases act repeal bill. He kept his promise, and the bill passed both Houses almost without discussion. We owe grateful thanks to the Prime Minister and Attorney General,

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

W. C. T. U. Notes from New Zealand, Page 1—Union Signal Red Letter Day, Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Page 3—The University Drink Evil, Page 4—Young People's Branch, Pages 5, 13, 14.

W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM NEW ZEALAND

who so ably piloted the measure through Parliament. For this success we offer hearty thanks to God who alone giveth us the victory. More than twenty years of patient, faithful work have at last been crowned with success.

Reformatory Methods for Prisoners

Prison reform has received much attention also. The classification of prisoners is now to be undertaken, and reformatory methods are to be applied to first offenders. Special inducements will be held out in order to encourage them to reform, and the officer in charge of such a reformatory is no longer to be called a jailer, but a superintendent. An indeterminate sentence may be passed on a man who shows a bent toward a criminal life, and he will not be allowed his liberty until he has shown signs of reformation. Such a prisoner is safeguarded by a clause which provides that a judge may take evidence at intervals and decide if the prisoner is fit to be at large.

Every effort will be made to reform the prisoner, by means of classes, lectures, special privileges, etc., and to hold out inducements to him that may lead to his abandoning his old ways. He will be allowed to earn money, part of which will be put aside for him until his release; but in the case of a married man, the money will be paid to his wife and children.

To protect society, another act has been passed which provides that any eighteen-year-old boy or girl in a government institution, who exhibits any sign of moral degeneracy, may, on order from a magistrate, be detained until reformed.

An Anti-Gambling bill also has passed, providing for the total abolition of the book-maker; for lessening the number of race days; and for totalisator permits. We are much disappointed that the totalisator is retained, but we mean to go on agitating for its abolition. Our boys are protected by a clause which makes it a penal offense for any one to bet with a minor.

In licensing legislation we gained much, but we are disappointed that the majority to gain no-license has not been reduced. However, we must be thankful for the advance made.

First Vote on National Prohibition

For the first time in the British Empire, the right to vote on national prohibition has been granted, and next year we take our first poll on national option. Local option has done much for us, but now we have a majority for no-license of 30,000, we think we have the right we are entitled to, granted to us. The Dominion vote is to be taken under the three-fifths majority, and although the temperance party battled hard for the bare majority, it was not successful. We shall now have two votes, one for local option and one for Dominion option. If the latter is carried, no liquor can be imported or manufactured, except for scientific and medical purposes, and for sacramental usage.

We do not expect to carry national prohibition under the three-fifths majority at next poll, but before then, we mean to carry on an agitation for the bare majority, and, if possible, get it. In any case, we shall ascertain our strength, and know where we stand.

The new Licensing act provides for the abolition of all bottle licenses, and lockers in no-license districts. No brewery may be built within five miles of a no-license electorate. Bar-maids are also to be abolished. Those at present on the register may be employed, but when their term of service is over, no new ones may take their places. This reform our W. C. T. U. advocated many years ago, and we are thankful that soon the bar-maid will be no more.

Cannot Drink Unless Twenty-one

These are some of the gains the temperance forces have won, and they will help largely to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic. A very important clause is one that forbids the sale of liquor to any one under twenty-one years of age, and this will have a far-reaching effect, for most men learn to drink when young.

At our request, and that of the New Zealand Alliance, the government has consented to place in the public schools temperance wall sheets, showing the nature and effects of alcohol. These will be most useful to teachers, as last February scientific temperance teaching was made compulsory in our schools.

We do not claim all the credit for these humanitarian enactments, but we do claim that the W. C. T. U. has by education, agitation and petitions, helped to form public opinion, and also influenced politicians, so that our demands have in time become crystallized into legislation.

There is no doubt that the woman's vote has given us a power and influence in the politics of this country that nothing else could do, and the vote in the hands of enlightened progressive women is bound to tell in better and more humane legislation.

UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The air was full of sunshine and music, March 1, and everybody and everything radiated good cheer and happiness to make perfect the birthday of our beloved Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and the celebration of our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and the new Literature Building were gay and festive with decorations of pine boughs, red carnations and tulips. Guests to the number of several hundred, from near and far, were present to tender their congratulations and inspect the new home of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The program was a happy succession of greetings and tributes to Mrs. Stevens and THE UNION SIGNAL, these messages coming from every state in the union. Miss Anna A. Gordon presided in her usual gracious manner. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, brought greetings from many absent friends and comrades, some of which will appear in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, spoke congratulatory words. She was followed by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who explained that as superintendent of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers, she had been commissioned to present to the Editor-in-Chief the hundreds of subscriptions sent in from all the states for the birthday celebration, with the loving messages which accompanied them, and also an armful of blossoms for her UNION SIGNAL Philanthropy bouquet, sent from twenty-eight different states. Speaking for her department, in rhythmic measure, she reminded the birthday lady:

"I bring to you no useless gift,
  On this your natal day,
But something you may keep awhile,
  Then gladly give away.
Here's Love, wrapped up in Tenderness,
  And girdled all about
With ribbons and Good Wishes
  That nothing may fall out.
'Tis stamped with Hope, and sealed with Faith
  That Love and Joy will stay
So long as memories remain
  Of UNION SIGNAL DAY.
If passed along such presents grow
As snow-balls gather up the snow.

Miss Gordon then called the roll of the states which had sent special birthday offerings.

From Maine, the home state of Mrs. Stevens, had come a telegram saying Maine had sent 300 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, with birthday greetings and a generous gift. Flowers and loving wishes from the family and home union of the National President were also presented by Miss Gordon.

West Virginia, in the person of Mrs. Parks, former president of the state, appeared with a beribboned oil can, containing a gift of 1200 bright new pennies indicating that West Virginia could be depended upon as being "Oil Right."

Wisconsin's greeting was delivered by the state president, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, with the modest word that while Wisconsin wasn't much on ornament, when it came to solidity she was right there, as proof of which she presented a substantial gift.

A volume of love letters from the white ribboners of Tennessee, handsomely illustrated by fifteen steel engravings (crisp one dollar bank notes) was next displayed by the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL and presented with the explanation that the exquisite hand-painted covers of the volume were the work of one of the original Crusaders, a comrade seventy-one years young.

Practical, matter-of-fact New Mexico gave evidence of having on this birthday occasion lapsed into sentimental "spooniness," by a gift of half a dozen silver salt spoons, skillfully fashioned by some of her native citizens, the Navajo Indians, accompanying it by a sum of money—a practical demonstration of the state's belief in the value of the official organ.

"Beans make brains, and brains can turn beans into dimes and dollars," was the spirited speech of Massachusetts' representative, former acting-president Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, as she held aloft an appetizing looking bean pot, which proved to be filled with 250 shining dimes. She brought with her, as well,

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE LORIMER CASE CLOSED — HEARINGS ON FRAUD IN NEW MEXICO — REVELATIONS CONCERNING GAMBLING — INDIANS APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

According to the terms of the Federal Constitution, the Sixty-first Congress came to a close at noon today, Saturday, March 4. Scenes of the wildest disorder were enacted in both Senate and House. The members, worn and weary from a twenty-hour session, with nerves unstrung, were ready in an instant for an outbreak, which was sure to come. Two hours before adjournment, at ten o'clock a. m., the Senate found itself confronted by a new and utterly unexpected filibuster—Senator Owen of Oklahoma rose to speak on the resolution accepting the New Mexico constitution and accepting the state. Within a few moments after he had taken the floor, it was apparent he intended to talk the session to death. Panic overtook the Senate; President Taft was already in the Capitol, where according to custom the day Congress adjourns, the President comes to sign belated bills; everything possible was done to get Senator Owen to desist, and finally the Senator took his seat and the largest of the appropriation bills were allowed to pass. This was followed by the oratorical resignation of Senator Bailey of Texas, which came like a bolt from a clear sky, and which the Vice-President refused to accept, but the Senator insists he "cannot stay in the Senate when his colleagues will not stand together."

In the House it was even worse, some one quaintly remarking it was "the most violent day in the most violent session of the most violent House." Indeed, in one instance a member from Kentucky standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, shook his fist in the Speaker's face. This bitterness was brought on because of proposed action on the tariff board bill, which after a long stubborn fight was finally allowed to drop out, and at twelve o'clock noon, the gavel of the Vice-President in the Senate, and that of Speaker Cannon in the House fell, and the Sixty-first Congress had gone into history.

The Lorimer Case Closed

Not in years, have there been more stirring or dramatic situations on both sides than during the week just closing. The Senate, usually so dignified, has been in turmoil and two all-night sessions have been held, one of which was necessitated by the Lorimer case. A compromise was at last reached, and a time to vote was set, which resulted for the retention of Lorimer in the Senate, by a vote of 46 to 40. Thus, by a small margin of six votes, the Senate has declared that it does not believe that Senator Lorimer obtained his seat as a result of corruption of which he was cognizant. It has *not* declared there was no corruption, but has absolved him from taint of responsibility in the matter. It would seem that this stigma resting upon a sovereign state would be obviated by an amendment to the Constitution for the direct election of United States Senators by the people. This measure has passed the House several times, but has always been rejected by the Senate. This week after heated debate on both sides the Senate again defeated it by a vote of 54 yeas to 33 nays. It is claimed that had the absentees been present the bill would have carried as four are known to have been favorable.

This morning at two o'clock, during another all-night session of the Senate, when the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was being read by the Clerk, in the most unexpected manner an item appropriating the sum of $25,000 to Lorimer to pay the expenses incurred by him in his defense, was read and created as much of a sensation as though a bomb had exploded. In an instant the Senate was in an uproar, friends as well as foes protesting. Lorimer rose and made request that the item be stricken from the bill, but this did not close the turmoil—members of the Appropriations committee being especially indignant at "never having heard a word of this until the Clerk read the item."

Peary Officially Thanked

Another unexpected feature connected with the reading of this measure was the giving of the rank and pay of a rear admiral and the thanks of Congress to Robert E. Peary, in recognition of his attainment of the North Pole.

Four of the great appropriation bills for the carrying on of the business of the Government have been rushed through the Senate during the past twenty-four hours. An expenditure of $536,000,000 has been authorized for Postoffice, Navy, Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills. This shows what can be done when the Senate sets itself to so gigantic a task in so short a time. To the credit of the Senate be it said, that as these bills with their multitudinous items were being read by the Clerk, a majority of the Senators followed each item carefully in the volume before them, each amendment was voted upon separately, and, although the passage of these important measures was hurried, there was no "skimming over." Counting the actual time the body was in session, the Senate authorized expenditures at the rate of a little less than a million dollars a minute.

The proposition to increase postage on magazines, which has met with such an outburst of disapproval from all parts of the country, and which was resisted most desperately in both houses of Congress, was withdrawn, and instead of the clause raising the rates on magazines, Senator Penrose, chairman of the Postoffice committee offered an amendment authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three members to thoroughly investigate, one of whom shall be a judicial officer of the Government, and the other two persons who hold no office or have no connection with the Postoffice department, or with any magazine or newspaper. This was adopted unanimously.

Hearings on Fraud in New Mexico

After repeated hearings relative to the constitution for New Mexico, in which unimpeachable testimony was introduced showing that gross fraud had been perpetrated, and the desire on the part of the protestants in New Mexico, for Congress to make investigation into conditions existing in the territory before statehood was granted, there was presented a mass of testimony from the other side declaring that "no fraud had been perpetrated, and that everything had been done according to law and order." Later the House committee on Territories reported favorably to the House urging statehood. The House acceded to the request, voting for statehood without a division, but, as I have already stated, the filibuster prevented a vote in the Senate on this proposition.

Revelations Concerning Gambling

A few weeks ago, a hearing on the Anti-Gambling bill was held before the House committee on Interstate Commerce. Mr. H. Brolaski of Los Angeles, a reformed gambler, gave some facts concerning gambling in the cities of the members of the committee there present. Chairman Mann of Chicago took exception to these statements, insinuating that Mr. Brolaski could not expect any member of the committee to accept the statements as true. Resenting this insinuation, Mr. Brolaski this week sent an open letter to Mr. Mann, submitting names of twenty-one firms and their localities where pool selling and handbooks exist in Chicago. In addition to this, Mr. Brolaski declares that in the House of Representatives office building, in the District of Columbia, which is Federal territory, an employe of the Government is carrying hand-books and taking bets large or small on horse races. The allegation carries with it the name of the man who, Mr. Brolaski says, "operates the hand-book." To say this has caused a stir among the officials of the Capitol, is putting it mildly, and that there will be a thorough overhauling of the doings of the employes, is certain. A few years ago, a young man in the employ of a member of Congress, was detected in having gambling devices, and was dismissed from the service.

Indians Appeal for Protection

A stirring appeal for the protection of the United States Government was yesterday presented to President Taft by Red Bird Smith, chief of the Kee-Doo-Wha Society, and his son John R. Smith, assistant secretary of the society. They presented a petition signed by 2,603 members of their organization, which is composed principally of the strong Cherokee tribe of Indians. They asked the Government to continue them as wards of the nation, for the reason that they "are not used to the ways of the white man, and, if as proposed, the Indians are forced to become citizens of Oklahoma, it means for them starvation, beggary, and, finally, complete extinction. The intention of our petition is to ask the United States, as guardians of the Indians, especially in Oklahoma, to appoint a commission to see for themselves the destitute condition of the people of our race and to grant such relief as they see fit."

In speaking of the wrongs done to his race by the white men, Red Bird said he "could understand one man being a thief, or twenty, forty or a hundred being dishonest, but he could not understand how a whole country could sanction the wrongs committed against the Indians, or stand by and see the gradual extinction of the race."

UNIVERSITY DRINK EVIL

Special Correspondence

It has long been known that intoxicants have been served at class functions, banquets and dinners in the Faculty Club and freely used in the numerous fraternities at the University of California, situated in Berkeley. This has been the cause of much adverse criticism and scandal, and growing dissatisfaction among those who knew of these conditions, and had the good of the University and students at heart.

The local W. C. T. U. was especially exercised over the matter, and recently an opportunity was afforded for protest, when it was made public through the local press that a controversy had arisen among the members of the sophomore class regarding the usual serving of intoxicants at the annual class smoker. This opening was seized at once. The union, with Mrs. J. L. Slater, its president at its head, immediately took steps to aid in stopping the "beer bust," as this function is inelegantly called.

The ministerial unions, and other institutions were requested to send petitions to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, asking that he forbid the use of liquors at the class functions, but he refused to interfere. The W. C. T. U. also sent a letter to him, a copy of which has been sent also to the Governor of the state, as head of the Board of Regents, and from which we quote as follows:

"The faculty should make it one of the rules of the University that alcoholic beverages must not be served in any form at any of the class functions, reunions, smokers or banquets of the University. The faculty should be the final authority in all matters governing the physical and moral welfare of the student body. Parents of students look to the president and faculty to do all in their power to overcome this terrible temptation. We protest against professors and instructors of the University of California drinking wine at the Faculty Club, and at banquets of University societies and fraternities, at which students are present, as by their example they make drinking popular. We call attention to the fact that much drinking exists at some of the fraternities, and request that the faculty adopt measures to supervise these houses."

The reply of the president, while very courteous in its wording, failed to touch upon the vital question. In the meantime the local chief of police was notified of the holding of the prospective "beer bust," and he promptly notified the students that such an affair could not lawfully be held within the prohibition city of Berkeley—and it was called off. This however did not prevent the wets from going to the neighboring saloon in the town of Oakland, and holding their cherished "bust."

A circular letter was then formulated by the local president and committee, and at once sent out to the unions over the state, setting forth in full the state of affairs at the University and requesting that each union write letters of protest to the president of the State University and to the Governor of the state; and request was also made of ministers and societies to enter their protest.

The response was encouraging and in letters received by the local president, much indignation was expressed by mothers who were not before aware that such a state of things existed or would be permitted in an institution located in saloonless Berkeley.

Just at this juncture, Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, delivered a notable address before a club in the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, giving a clear account of how a similar condition once prevailed at his institution; how often students' committees found themselves unable to cope with it and that almost all fraternities were "open saloons." Matters came to a climax when after some students' affair, two hundred young men, half from the University of California and half from his own, were drunk all night on Stanford campus. The president then took full control of the situation, dismissed some of his students, disciplined others, and prohibited all intoxicants from the fraternities and the entire campus. From this edict there was no appeal, and though at first there was a threatened "students' strike," things settled down, students bent their minds to the business for which they were sent to the University, and now the president declares that the scholarship average has risen fifty per cent, and that he would not for the world go back to the old regime.

This fearless address, coming as it has at this crucial stage of our fight for no-intoxicants at the University of California, has had a thrilling effect, as the newspapers have published it in full, and it has met with universal approval.

In a letter written since, to the W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation, Dr. Jordan reiterates his declarations that it is only a matter of time when all the colleges and universities of the country will have to take this stand and eliminate liquors of every kind from their entertainments. It is a duty they owe to their patrons, and the faculties of such institutions have undoubted authority in this matter.

Our fight is still on, and as the W. C. T. U. is noted for not "giving up," it will go on until the desired end is attained.

AN INTERESTING WEDDING

MRS. CORNELIA TEMPLETON HATCHER

Announcement is received of the marriage of Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Jewett, former editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, to Mr. Robert Lee Hatcher, at Seattle, Washington, March 5, 1911. Mr. Hatcher is an Alaska mining man, with interests in the Kenai peninsula, where Mrs. Jewett spent several months last year as the representative of the National W. C. T. U. The ceremony, which was performed at the home of Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Rev. E. T. Trimble officiating, was witnessed by a circle of friends from Seattle and Tacoma, including the state W. C. T. U. officers, Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns, Mrs. E. T. Trimble, president of the city federation of unions, Mrs. A. E. Shores, a former National W. C. T. U. superintendent, and Miss L. M. Dufford, who was for four years Mrs. Jewett's assistant in THE UNION SIGNAL office. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher are in southern California where they will spend the months of March and April, and they will be at home in Tacoma, Wash., after May first. We extend to them our hearty congratulations and sincere best wishes.

A WONDERFUL WATCHWORD

"I believe more than I know," is the key-note of all great souls. It was the watchword of Columbus when he adventured upon unknown seas, and of Stanley when he plunged into poisonous jungles. It was the watchword of Franklin as he sent out his kite, and it inspired the great magician, Edison, in the patient researches of his light-giving laboratory. Without it science would be hand-cuffed, reform paralyzed, religion dead. Faith is God's dynamite; evermore let it go on bombarding ignorance, prejudice, prerogative, and precedent. Scientific theism is today the outer court of Christ's own temple, and its wonderful watchword rings out clearer than in any other age, "I believe more than I know."—*Frances E. Willard*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

FIELD NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Twenty-eight beautiful, golden days, with but two little showers, have been spent in the land of flowers and birds—sunny Florida. Forty hours south from Minnesota brought me to summer heat, palms and oranges. Peach trees were in full bloom and the mocking-birds were trilling all sorts of pretty songs. To one who has never spent a February away from the ice and snow, it was truly a delight to pick violets for the tea-table of my good hostess, Mrs. M. E. Wilson of Pensacola. I was three days in this hospitable home, speaking before the soldiers at Fort Barrancas, twice in churches and at a parlor meeting with the union. There were some delightful meetings at DeFuniak Springs, and from there I went to Tallahassee where I was entertained by Hon. W. V. Knott, state treasurer of Florida. I went through the State-house, with its simple dignity, meeting the state officials from the Governor down. At the State Woman's College, a Y. P. B. of deeply interested college girls was organized, with Miss Mamie Sims as president. I gave talks before the high schools of Lake City and Gainesville and had a delightful opportunity to present our ideal to the men of the State University at Gainesville. I had an enjoyable visit at the Southern Methodist College at Southerland, and was given a half hour to speak to the students at chapel. At Tampa I was entertained by Miss Annie Robbins at the home of her brother.

At Bartow a fine Y. P. B. was organized in Summerlin Institute, with Miss Lucile Lightsey as president, and Miss Rosalie Brown as superintendent of the Temperance Science Bureau.

Three days were spent in Orlando, where I was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Yates, whose guest I have so often been in Minnesota. On Washington's birthday I had the privilege of presenting Frances E. Willard's picture to the high school, and then took a nineteen-mile auto ride to speak before the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School for colored people, located at Eatonville. Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson had already organized a W. C. T. U. there and they were holding regular monthly temperance meetings. At their last meeting they held a medal contest. A Y. P. B. was organized at Stetson University, De Land, with Miss Carrie J. Pelot as president.

I have given three talks here in Jacksonville and am entertained by Florida's state president, Miss Neal, in her "Artists' Studio," where I am surrounded with beautiful pictures and art treasures. Miss Neal is a quiet, forceful leader and Florida W. C. T. U. is making great strides in membership and efficiency.

While in the state I have given forty-nine addresses, organized three college Y. P. B.'s and gained fifty-four active and eight men members. The hospitality has been so gracious and the days have been full of gladness and flowers and joy in His work.

I am glad the College Plans of Work are at last ready. I hope they will soon be in the hands of every state president, and that the work will be pushed from now to the close of the college year.

Jacksonville, Florida

POINTERS FROM THE HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY

SIBYL E. HORNING

You will be glad to read the message, this month, from our college secretary, Mrs. Scovell. Reports come from South Carolina and Georgia of the good work being done by Miss Mosher. Mrs. Easton of Georgetown writes: "The Yin Yah Y. P. B. was reorganized by Miss Mosher and has taken up the work in a very pleasing manner. Seven new members were added to our roll." Mrs. Burghard of Columbus, Ga., sends this item: "Miss Mosher is here and organized a Y. P. B. on Rose Hill with Prof. W. C. Clark, a fine, influential young man, as president."

There are a few things to which I wish to call your attention. One of them is the Young People's Branch Missionary Fund. In these pages we have an article from Mrs. Loomis, our custodian. Many Branches take $5 from the local treasury and others send a larger sum. I wish you would make a special effort this month and send in your contribution. Mrs. L. F. Pease, 257 Laurel street, Buffalo, N. Y., carries some beautiful postcards that you can purchase for $1.25 per 100 postpaid, or $10 per 1,000, express prepaid. If you sell these at two for five cents, you can earn some money for this Fund.

Are you working for at least one of the three prizes that are offered to us this year? THE UNION SIGNAL offers $5 to the secretary whose state has the largest number of subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition when the books close; $2.50 for the largest percentage of subscribers in proportion to paid Y. P. B. membership. The $50 offered by the National department of Anti-Narcotics for the best essay on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics" is open to pupils in Normal schools and Training schools and to teachers. Every one should be interested in sending in four designs for a new series of Y. P. B. medals to the National superintendent of Medal Contest work, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, and in helping the state secretary to secure the cameo pin given to the state that holds the largest number of contests in proportion to its membership.

The "Plans for College Young People's Branch" are ready and are the same price as the Year Book, five cents per copy, $4 per 100. Order all literature of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. I wish you might have the pleasure and opportunity of seeing the broad shelves filled with leaflets, books, song-books, posters and supplies in this new building. Most of you would be amazed. To visit this literature room is to realize that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a great organization. I want you to think of this. We ought to be proud of the fact that we are members of the W. C. T. U.

A WORD FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

(Miss Mosher's letter was received too late to be used in full, but we give a few paragraphs from it.—Editors.)

I organized two Y. P. B.'s the week I was in Georgia and was made happy by the growth of the Branch which I had organized as a Y four years ago in Columbus. I spent three days in Montgomery, Alabama, to talk over the work with the state president.

Don't fail to plan contributions for the Missionary Fund. You see we have changed the name from the Kara Smart Fund to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. We used to change the name of the Fund as one missionary would come home from Japan and another take her place, but to avoid confusion and because we wish to help the work in other countries as well as Japan, the name has been entirely changed. We shall never forget the work of Clara Parrish, Kara Smart and Flora Strout, and remember often with loving prayer dear Ruth Davis, who is now in Japan and from whose shoulders we may lift a burden of anxiety if we contribute liberally.

Ohio's Y. P. Branches worked hard for general observance of Lincoln Day in Sunday schools and also to defeat the Dean bill.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state Y. P. B. secretary, organized a new Branch of twelve members at Butler, January 29, president, Miss Bessie Steckler.

A. Y. P. B. of nine members was organized at Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 15, president, Miss Hazel Dodge. They are expecting to increase their membership to at least twenty-five before their next meeting. They will subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

ANNETTE'S DECISION

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

Sweet-tempered little Mrs. Barnett sighed helplessly as she looked at the pretty, fluffy-haired girl on the cushion-piled couch of the dainty guest-room. She sighed again as she noticed the bowl of hot-house roses on the stand nearby. "I'm to blame, Annette," she said, swaying slowly to and fro in the low rocker before the crackling wood fire. "I should have told you more about Mr. Tayne before I presented him to you. Of course, dear, I don't mean to suggest that a girl of your good sense and judgment would be at all biased by a few flowers and attentions."

The girl addressed opened wide her hazel eyes and stared at the anxious face of her friend and hostess. "Why Helen Barnett!' she exclaimed, "What *is* the matter with you?"

"I'm speaking for your good, Annette," went on the small matron. "Mr. Tayne isn't at all the kind of person that age improves. Indeed, George says he owes bills right and left and will not pay them until his creditors bring suit against him. It isn't that he hasn't the money, either. He's simply too indolent and selfish to care what trouble he causes other people. Besides, he drinks and smokes and gambles."

"Really, Helen!" expostulated the girl, with a shrug of her dainty shoulders, "why do you tell me all this now? And why do you allow Mr. Tayne to come here if he is so bad as all that?"

"I knew you'd wonder, Annette," sighed the other, with an apologetic glance. "It's because we feel sorry for the man, I suppose. If he were not here, probably he'd be in a worse place, so George and I try to make him feel at home whenever he comes. But it's different with you, Annette. I'm glad you treat him nicely, of course, but there's no need for you to overdo the matter. I don't want you to make a regrettable mistake, dear, that's all."

Annette shook her head thoughtfully and glanced with troubled eyes at a packet of ribbon-tied letters on the couch beside her. "I see what you mean, Helen," she answered, after a half-second of silence. "While I don't believe Mr. Tayne is quite the black sheep you have painted him, I have no wish to make you uncomfortable on my account. Indeed, Helen, I wish I knew what to do! I've had twelve letters from the Rev. Nathan Hale in the three weeks I've been away from home. He asks me the same question in every letter and I've done my best to explain my unfitness as a minister's wife, but he just won't stop asking me to think it over again. If he wasn't so fearfully good!" she sighed. "Sometimes I think it's better for a person's peace of mind to be like Mr. Tayne—unconscious of the likes and dislikes of others."

Helen's eyes twinkled. "I didn't marry George Barnett for his goodness or his badness, but for his wearing qualities and I've been a happy wife for ten years," she said briskly.

Annette regarded her affectionately. "If I could be sure that my husband and I would get along as beautifully as you and George do, I'd be willing to become somebody's helpmeet," she declared, with a wistful smile. "You two are so perfectly in harmony with each other about the little things as well as the big things of life. I mean to be good, but I'm not a bit of a saint. The Rev. Nathan is so patient and big-hearted that I'd be obliged to keep from hurting his feelings no matter how wrathful I might be, and —and I believe it would be better for my soul to wed a man with a lot of bad habits. I could reform him after marriage, you know."

"When you're able to talk sensibly, Annette, let me know," said Mrs. Barnett, glancing at her watch. "I've a call to make this afternoon and it's time to go. Don't you want to go with me? It's not a society call—just a bit of home mission work."

"Yes, I'd like to go," responded Annette, springing up and flying to her closet for her wraps. "I'll be ready in just a minute."

A few minutes later, the two friends, seated in a trim motor car, were speeding over the hard roads toward a tiny brown house among the hills six miles away. The air was crisp and cold for it was late November and frost had already touched the leaves of the roadside trees.

As they sped along, they spoke of the girls who were graduated with them from the high school in the neighboring city ten years before. All save Annette were married and in homes of their own. One, the fairest of them all, had married a man in moderate circumstances soon after leaving school but neither Helen nor Annette knew his name or where he had taken his bride. Rosalie Mills had slipped out of their lives, but not from their memory.

"Do you know the people you are to help, Helen?" asked Annette, as the car was stopped at the foot of a hill and she followed her friend up a steep, winding path to the cottage at the top.

"Not personally," said Mrs. Barnett. "The family came here about two years ago, I believe, but I never heard of the widow and her little ones until recently. Word came to the Home Mission Society that the Gordon family was in destitute circumstances and I was asked to investigate the matter. I heard the father of the family came to a sad end about two months ago and his widow and children have struggled along as best they could on next to nothing.

"It seems that he was employed in a factory before he was married and for several years thereafter, but when hard times came, he was thrown out of work, and his wife induced him to come to the country and buy this little farm. All their small savings went to pay for it, but neither he nor his wife regretted the investment at the time, for the necessary work in the clean, fresh air and sunshine helped him to overcome his one great weakness—a craving for intoxicating drink. He had been given to the habit before his marriage, but his wife had sought in many ways to help him stop it, without avail, however.

"One morning, about two months ago, Mr. Gordon went to the city with a load of grain and with the best of intentions regarding the use of the money he expected to get for it. While there, however, he met some of his old associates and they persuaded him to celebrate the meeting with intoxicating drinks until the poor man's money, as well as his wits, had taken flight. On the way home his horses became frightened and plunged over the side of a high bridge to the rocks below, breaking their own necks as well as the neck of the tipsy driver. Neighbors found the body soon afterward and took it home to the little family. Some days later, the widow had a chance to sell the farm. When it came to arranging the legal part of the matter, the title was found to be worthless, owing to some flaw in the deed of purchase. It seems that the man had been too careless, too indifferent to the future welfare of his wife and children to make needful investigations at the time of buying the farm, and now they are homeless and penniless. It's a sad case."

"I should say so," murmured Annette, as Mrs. Barnett's knock at the door brought a grave-eyed slip of a child to admit them.

"Please sit down," said the mite, in a clear little treble, as she ushered the visitors into a chilly room and brought them chairs. "I'll find mamma." And she went quickly away just as two smaller children stole into the room and gazed solemnly at the callers.

"Dear me!" murmured Mrs. Barnett, digging hastily into her coat pockets. "I'm so glad I thought to bring some ginger snaps for the children! Would you like them, sweethearts?"

Hand-in-hand, they trotted toward the outheld sweets. While they were munching the cakes, the wail of a fourth child sounded in the other room and a moment later the mother of the family appeared in the doorway, the little one in her arms and the eldest child close beside her. Despite the zero weather, the pale, thin little woman was insufficiently clad in a calico wrapper whose multiple patches and neat darns poorly concealed the ravages of time.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

WHEN THE SALOON CHANGED HANDS

M. FIELDER, Cambridge, Mass.

She was such a wee bit of a girlie and the thin cheek which rested against the pillow was very white, while the great dark eyes held a pitiful look of unsatisfied longing, most unchildlike.

"She has something on her mind, young as she is," the doctor said. "Find out what it is and give her anything she wants, even to the whole of your possessions, Mr. Brown, or she will certainly slip away from you. I have done all I can for her."

"What can I get for you, Leslie?" the father asked as he stepped into the blue and white nest of a room, ten minutes later.

The head with its crown of sunny curls turned slowly and the weak voice answered wearily, "It's no use asking, father. You won't give it to me."

"I'll give you *anything*, baby," and the strong man sank on his knees beside the bed.

"Not this, father."

"Try me and see, darling."

The child's brown eyes looked into the eyes of the man as though reading his soul. Then she said slowly, "Please give me your saloon."

The man started, then made answer hurriedly, "Not that, Leslie! You could not make use of it, but you may have a pony and ever so many new dresses and hats."

"I knew you would not give it to me, father," returned the little girl plaintively.

How much she resembled the mother who had died of a broken heart—was she about to follow her? The saloon-keeper trembled at the thought. This fair-haired child was all he had in the world and she was dearer to him than his own life. "What do you want of daddy's saloon?" he asked presently.

"O, father, why did you ever have one?"—and the question ended in a sob.

"To earn our bread and butter, Leslie," was the answer. "It's the best business for this mining town."

"But, father, you have taken the bread from lots of little children," cried Leslie who was old and thoughtful beyond her years and belonged to the Loyal Temperance Legion where she was taught the harmfulness of drink.

The father tried to explain to her that the men did not have to come to the saloon if they did not wish to; he did not urge them to spend their earnings there. But Leslie turned her face to the wall and lay motionless.

"Dearie, if I were to be foolish enough to give up my business, what would you do with the saloon?" he asked at length.

"I'm too tired to tell you, father," returned the child weakly.

For two days Leslie refused all food and lay with her face turned from her father, listless and unresponsive.

"Give her her heart's desire, Mr. Brown, and immediately, or she will not last twenty-four hours," said the doctor. "This morbid fancy is sapping her life."

The father, hungry-eyed, bent over the child. She was so dear to him! "Leslie, you may have the saloon to do with as you like. All I want is *you*, baby," he said slowly.

A wave of pink came into the white cheeks but the colorless lips were too weak to reply.

From that moment Leslie commenced to get better, very slowly to be sure, so slowly indeed that her father suggested putting wine in her egg and milk.

"No, no, father, no," and the great eyes grew frightened and turned to the sweet-faced nurse who wore on her breast a tiny bow of white ribbon.

"No, Mr. Brown, our little girl will grow strong and well without the wine. Your gift to her is all the stimulant she needs," returned the gentle voice.

"O, yes, daddy, I am going to get well 'cause the children 'round here need me!" and Leslie smiled reassuringly into her father's anxious face. "Miss Harris and I are planning just how to fix up the saloon for them. They will be so pleased."

"A dear little girl, but a queer little girl," said Mr. Brown with a kiss.

Three weeks later, Leslie was wrapped up warmly and carried down to what was once the well-known saloon called "Bide-A-Wee," but which now had legally been transferred into the small hands of Leslie.

It had been thoroughly cleaned and painted inside and out. Bright rugs lay upon the floor, gay pictures adorned the walls, wee tables for serving milk and crackers and cookies, were scattered about and small chairs stood in social groups. There were low bookcases filled with red and blue covered volumes, together with dolls and toys of every description, while to add to the royal welcome, a great fire of fragrant pine cones danced and blazed and crackled in the mammoth fire-place.

"Oh, daddy, isn't it lovely!" cried Leslie with a sigh of rapture as her father placed her in a cushioned arm-chair.

"I am glad you are pleased, little daughter," returned Mr. Brown looking fondly down into the radiant face.

And then the children of the miners came in, their eyes big and bright as they gazed about the beautiful room. Miss Harris and a friend of hers, a lover of boys and girls, assisted Leslie in receiving her small guests and when their shyness wore away, happy laughter and joyous voices filled every nook and corner of the large room.

This was only the beginning of good times for the hitherto forlorn and oftentimes sadly neglected children of the town. Food and warmth, loving words and cheery smiles awaited them at any hour of the day.

THE THING JIM COULDN'T DO

Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, Grove Beach, Conn.

My Pa he knows a certain man
  Who when a boy like me,
The folks around, all thought that he
  Was brave as he could be.

He'd stand and ride a bare-back horse,
  Just like a circus clown,
An' do the mostest daring things
  Of any boy in town.

But one small thing he couldn't do
  That my Pa did, *and so*
Now Pa is County Constable,
  While Jim is way down low.

The very crossest dog in town
  Jim never feared to meet;
He sprang and stopt a running horse
  'Twas coming down the street;

They said, "He will be General Jim,
  When he becomes a man,"
But there was just one little thing
  Upset this splendid plan:

One little thing he couldn't do
  That my Pa did, *and so*
Now folks think Pa's a grand good man,
  While Jim they hardly know.

Those days, the cider barrels stood
  Near every cellar door,
An' boys would stop and take a drink,
  Then stop and drink some more.

But Pa and Jim decided,
  Though it made the boys all laugh,
They'd quit that sort of business,
  But Jim couldn't stand the chaff;

While Pa he'd made his mind up strong,
  For that's the way with him,
An' Ma says he was braver
  Than that bare-back riding Jim.

The thing he was afraid to do
  It don't seem much, but, O,
It showed he was a coward,
  For he didn't dare say, No!

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

March 2, by invitation of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., the National General Officers attended a meeting in Milwaukee of the state executive board. The coming to that city, October 27, of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, was the leading topic discussed.

In the evening, the National and state W. C. T. U. officers were guests at a well-arranged banquet. Some two hundred ladies and gentlemen listened delightedly to the after-dinner speeches, Mrs. Lawson, the state president, being toast-mistress. Following the addresses of welcome, were many speeches enlivened by interesting incidents and reminiscences. The broad work of the W. C. T. U. was ably outlined. Milwaukee people having heard and enjoyed National and state W. C. T. U. officers, are gladly anticipating the great gathering which they will esteem it a privilege to entertain.

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon left Evanston this week for Portland, Maine. The first notable meetings of the Maine campaign will be held in four leading cities, in different sections of the state—Portland, Bangor, Augusta and Lewiston. Captain R. P. Hobson will be the chief speaker. The meeting at the capital city (Augusta) at which Mrs. Stevens will preside, will be of great importance as the Legislature which voted for resubmission will still be in session.

Maine Situation of World-Wide Interest

The resubmission of the prohibition amendment in Maine is a matter of not only nation-wide, but world-wide importance and is attracting the attention of thinking men and women in all countries. Especially is this true of the members of our organization in other lands. In a letter addressed to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, our National President, Fräulein Ottillie Hoffmann, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, writes:

"Our German W. C. T. U. beg to offer to their comrades in Maine and to the prohibition people of your state their fervent wishes for a victorious issue of the present all important warfare. We deeply regret that the commanding attitude Maine has heretofore held with regard to prohibition in behalf of her people's welfare and prosperity, should be endangered by reactionary forces. We German women, who owe the first call to organized effort against the 'Enemy of the Race' to your great leader, Frances Willard, our first much beloved World's President, deeply deplore if the German element among your immigrants should prove an injury to your prohibitory legislation.

"If this be so it is to our infinite regret; on the other hand, German science has helped to reveal the pernicious effect of alcohol on the human system, and to stigmatize it as the poison to the individual and the social poison to the community. We hope and trust that the sooner this verdict of science and of statistics is made known to all classes of the people, the sooner will alcohol be banished by prohibition from the midst of all civilized nations.

"Wishing you fervently the victory, which truth and obedience to the holy laws of God, as revealed in nature's laws, are sure to win, we follow your noble fight and work with our keenest and warmest sympathy."

No Liquor Newspapers

In the last issue of THE UNION SIGNAL there was printed a list of over seventy newspapers which do not admit liquor advertisements to their columns. Of one of these it is said by a reliable authority that it will cost the paper $5,000, more or less, to carry out its resolution to refuse all liquor advertisements. The editor of *The Detroit* (Michigan) *Times* takes the right ground, when among other good things he says, "Many homes into which this paper goes alike as the chronicle of the day's history and the professed instrument of helpfulness, believe strongly that beer is inimical to the best interests of the family. Many have voted to banish the sale of it from their communities. *The Times* believes it has no moral right to antagonize the conscientious convictions of these homes and communities through what it prints in its advertising columns. We do not care to be talking beer every day to people who do not want their children to be invited to drink it by their home paper; nor to those who ought not to drink it."

A wide-spread sentiment should be created in favor of subscribing only for those periodicals which exclude advertisements of intoxicating drinks, and such sentiment should be crystallized into telling action.

A Healthier Tone in Modern Fiction

It is good to recognize a healthy tone in fiction. To this end *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* points out that the serial story, "Kennedy Square," by F. Hopkinson Smith, published in *Scribner's Magazine*, not only pictures "bowls of hot apple toddy steaming away in the dining room, bowls of eggnog in the library, ladlings of punch, old cut-glass decanters with their contents," and the drinking young man, who says, "Mother is daft on the subject. If she had her way, father would never put a drop of wine on the table. She says it is ruining the country—but that's mother's way," but also the uncle, who says, "I don't wonder that your dear mother feels about it as she does. But she's always been that way, and she's always been right about it, too, although I didn't use to think so."

It is noted that Mrs. Humphrey Ward, in her new story, "Lady Merton, Colonist," has sounded a note of warning, by allowing her hero, young Anderson, to tell a heartrending story of the murder of his mother and four children by his father's carelessness while drunk and that as the story proceeds, Mrs. Ward brings out the nature and effects of both alcohol and nicotine.

These instances are most encouraging and refreshing, but they are infinitesimal in comparison with the number of stories which depict in roseate hues, with no word of warning, drinking scenes, such as are portrayed in the serial, "The Common Law," now running in a leading magazine. Not only this, but pictures of vice are painted in such a way as to win from the readers admiration instead of disapproval, thus violating the laws of true art and spreading contamination which cannot be eradicated in a lifetime.

NOT A LIQUOR MAN AMONG THEM.

Judge Blair, of Adams County (Ohio) fame, in referring to his prosecution of vote-sellers, makes the significant statement that while he has received commendatory letters of his work from all parts of the United States, from merchants, manufacturers, professional men, Democrats, Republicans, party Prohibitionists, Anti Saloon League men, Socialists, and indeed all classes, not one single word of approval has come from a liquor dealer or a Personal Liberty league adherent.

Mrs. H. Cole, president of the W. C. T. U. of New Zealand, writes, "I enjoy reading THE UNION SIGNAL. It is a continual inspiration to me."

A WORD OF THANKS

Mrs. Stevens sends affectionate thanks to all who remembered THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day with greetings, with UNION SIGNAL subscriptions and gifts to THE UNION SIGNAL Philanthropy Fund; also to those who contributed to the handsome desk which harmonizes perfectly with the new Literature Building, and which will ever fittingly have a place in the room set apart as the office of the Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

One of the largest gifts to the new Literature Building was made by Mrs. Ella F. Thacher as a memorial tribute to her beloved husband. Above the door in the Circulation department of the official papers has been placed a handsome brass tablet with the inscription,

WILLIAM F. THACHER, FLORENCE, NEW JERSEY,
—MEMORIAL—

OUR UNION SIGNAL SPLENDID

C. WINDSOR GROW

Tune, "Yankee Doodle"

Mrs. Stevens' birthday is today
We like to celebrate it;
THE UNION SIGNAL, too, we love,
And tip-tip-top we rate it!

CHORUS:

UNION SIGNAL, Yes! Yes! Yes!
UNION SIGNAL splendid;
Come swell our list—can you resist?
Your dollar—quickly send it.

Temp'rance news right up to date
In all its well-filled pages,
For temp'rance zeal it does appeal
To workers of all ages.

The Editor-in-Chief so dear
With trenchant pen keeps writing,
The liquor people truly fear
The words that she's inditing.

MAINE'S WORD OF OUR CHIEF

Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark

We bring no crown, no meed of praise,
Her crown she wears, her gifts are known;
Affection's full-toned voice we raise
To one who is our own.

America's, the world's, is she,
Yet over all, a child of Maine;
Here she grew up at nature's knee,
While yet unknown to fame.

Maine lends her to the Nation's need;
Maine lends her to Truth's holy strife;
North, South, East, West, own her indeed,—
She drew from Maine her life.

Beloved! in thy good we share
And in thy pain we bear our part;
We lift thee in our hours of prayer,
We shrine thee in our heart.

March on, upholding truth 'gainst ill!
March first 'mid the white-ribboned throng!
March, by our love encircled, till,
We all raise victory's song.

A SUCCESSFUL TOUR

Miss Flora E. Strout, World's white ribbon missionary, who has recently returned from Japan, is having a very successful tour in this country in the interests of the World's W. C. T. U. work.

The month of January was spent in Maryland. Mrs. Haslup, president of the Maryland W. C. T. U., writes: "Miss Strout has done excellent service for the state union. She has wonderfully interested our people in the work of the W. C. T. U."

Miss Strout's tour in New Jersey was under the charge of Miss Elizabeth H. Goodwin, state secretary of the Young People's Branch.

The following commendatory words of Miss Strout's work in the state have been received:

"The views thrown upon the canvas were exquisite works of art. So real and natural were the colorings that one could almost imagine walking among the trellises of wistaria and beneath the overhanging cherry blossoms. There was enough material in Miss Strout's lecture for two full evenings and it would have been a rare treat to have had her again. Miss Strout, by her charming manner, pleasing personality and her capability as a speaker, won the people in Burlington county, New Jersey, especially the young people."

Already some of the unions are arranging to aid the World's W. C. T. U. work. Miss Strout was the guest and speaker of the state Y. P. B. conference which was recently held in Morristown and she expects to be in Virginia during March.

The women of Washington, with their newly acquired suffrage rights, have recently scored another victory in a defeat of the "Tommy Burns" bill to legalize prize fighting. This was brought about through the efforts of the woman's lobby after the passage of the measure had seemed assured. The women carried on a vigorous campaign, woman's clubs throughout the state passing resolutions denouncing the bill and even sending paid lobbyists to Olympia, the capital, to fight against the adoption of the bill.

The ringing of the church bells at six o'clock in the morning at Morgantown, Indiana, election morning called the church members to the polls to vote against the saloons in Morgan county, and the county voted dry by a 49 majority.

It is one thing to take a conventional interest in temperance and quite another to consider, in the presence of the stern logical facts, one's own duty in the work.—Mrs. J. K. Barney

A TRIBUTE

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS, Hartford, Wis.

No laurel wreath I send to crown thy brow,
Let worthier hands than mine that wreath entwine;
Thy natal day has just one message now,
And that a message seemingly divine:

To free our land from the great curse of drink,
This is the task to which thy spirit bends,
In love and pity; thou dost never shrink
Because so much on thee, our Chief, depends.

What cares, what toils, what troubles still may come
Thou canst not know; but God will surely lead
Through shadows dark, or sunny pathway, home
When thou hast all thy mighty task achieved.

Until that time, O may this day be blest!
And may our thoughts unto our Chieftain fly
And may she feel by every heart confessed
She's bound to us in love that cannot die!

OUR "LADY OF THE LAMP"

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

Our vast human family has been reminiscing within recent months, has been reviving its memory of a battle-field heroine—the world has been telling again the story of Florence Nightingale.

And they called her "Lady of the Lamp," so the story runs—the boys among whom she gently moved and gently ministered as they lay on the cold, hard ground of a cold, relentless battle-field.

"The Lady of the Lamp!" Like a great army cloak the name wrapped itself about the slender soldier nurse, back there on the field; like an old battle flag we have seen it wrapped about her once again in recent days by Memory's loving hands.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union wages a peaceful war; its weapons are weapons of peace. But now and then a soldier grows weary on the march—a soldier falls by the way while fellow-soldiers go moving on.

In and out among her thousands of soldiers, our "Lady of the Lamp" moves with untiring step, mindful only of the weariness of others and tenderly ministering to their needs.

Lillian M. N. Stevens is our General, leading us on to fresh victories; she is our "Lady of the Lamp," too, comforting us as we tarry by the way now and then. We hail both General and Comforter on this her natal day. We bid her Godspeed.

The paragraph for Oklahoma, which appeared in "Prohibition's Onward March," published in our issue of February 23, should have read:

Constitutional prohibition adopted September 17, 1907. November 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and was defeated by a majority of 21,077.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

This department may well be happy over its large part in THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day celebration at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, March 1. I am grateful to each and every one who responded to the department request for subscriptions, and contributions to the Philanthropy Fund. From state presidents, state superintendents and many local unions we received beautiful letters of greeting and substantial bouquets of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. From twenty-eight states came Philanthropy Fund contributions, Minnesota and Massachusetts leading, Minnesota having a little over $25, and Massachusetts sending a Bean Pot containing 250 bright new dimes. This beautiful philanthropy bouquet was deeply appreciated by our Editor-in-Chief and during the coming months she will take pleasure in scattering the "UNION SIGNAL blossoms." There are many states which have not yet reported, but we expect soon to hear from them. I hope every union will hold its UNION SIGNAL Day celebration before the end of the month. Let us work as never before to enlarge the subscription list of the official organ and give wider reading to its up-to-date prohibition material. I hope that each union is arranging for a large club to *The Young Crusader*. We believe that each state will make an especial effort to widely extend the circulation of this attractive paper for young people.

HEALTH AND HEREDITY

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

Without abating a jot of interest in prohibition, I want to say of this department as did Mrs. Davis of hers (UNION SIGNAL, February 9) that it has no relation to the above, except indirectly, on preventive and educational lines.

To prevent is to make it unnecessary to prohibit. So when a member asks, "What has health and heredity to do with temperance?" (occasionally one does to this day!) this implies a very limited interpretation of the pure, temperate, self-controlled life and spirit.

Scripture nowhere says, "Blessed are the temperate in alcoholic drinks," but "Blessed are the poor in spirit" * * * "the pure in heart" * * * "the peacemakers," etc. See that ladder in Galatians (5:22, 23) climbing which the victory for temperance is assured. This indeed is a "memory gem" of finest gold.

However, thus far is only an aside.

To turn to the eminently practical: Reports have come and gone their annual way; plans of work, programs for meetings, literature, suggestion, and all that goes to make up equipment.

What Next?

It's the same old story, "line upon line, precept upon precept;" cells are destroyed, a daily tragedy, and new ones come—all of which is necessary for life at all. The application in personal hygiene, physical, mental, and spiritual, in pure air and water and in pure food and simple, is necessary for the ultimate triumph.

Dr. Holmes, brave Boston physician and user of drugs, believed that in time curative treatment would largely resolve itself into modifications of the food taken and the air breathed. Food, the body of life, and oxygen, the breath of life, are back of all vital action.

Dr. Cabot says, "Typhoid is a blunder of unwashed hands; consumption, a blunder of construction and ventilation," in school buildings and elsewhere—and so on of most of the germ diseases, alcoholic, among the rest. People are being starved of fresh air and sleep and—of right nourishment because of bad cooking! We are imprisoned in the valley of indigestion and the drinkers come into the courts because of bad cooks and bad tempers at home.

There is also a large quota of those who overeat. A few there are who undereat, and many eat when too tired. That "tired feeling" is more often due to errors in diet than to overwork. We are children of disobedience to nature's laws—God nature—and slaves to our own self-limitations.

My thought in writing this working letter was to emphasize the heredity phase of the department and I have only time to make it the final one. I felt the impulse at Baltimore under the spell of Mr. Hobson's splendid illustrations.

Alcohol deteriorates heredity to its lowest ebb; its use continued means disaster irrecoverable in the family line. A good heredity implies antecedent health conditions. Exposure and accident are matters of time and circumstance to mar and hurt, but in general good heredity and good health are coincident.

I have worked out a new leaflet on this line, "The Right to Be Well Born." It may be obtained of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.; also of the National superintendent and of state superintendents—3 cents per copy and 25 cents per dozen.

With "Studies in Heredity," a series of five in booklet form, price 10 cents, "Hereditary Tendencies—How to Overcome Them" and "The Right to Be Well Born," we have suggestive material for study.

The Studies—"The Law," "Heredity and the Child," "Heredity and Education," "Heredity and Environment," "Alcoholic Heredity"—were written in response to a call in a leading Boston daily for something on Heredity for popular use, and were approved by specialists.

"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

23 Allston St., Dorchester Center Station, Boston, Mass.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
The Rex, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Antlers, Colorado Springs, Colo.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.

TEMPERANCE INTEREST IN ARIZONA

Special Correspondence

Arizona has been favored this winter by the gracious presence of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, whose untiring zeal and activity have brought blessing and strength to our cause. She addressed the unions, societies, schools, and churches; held receptions for the soldiers and organized at Fort Whipple, a W. C. T. U. of fifteen members. She found and inspired new workers, and reorganized the W. C. T. U. at Tucson. An unusual interest has been awakened throughout the territory.

Sam Small, the noted evangelist, has spent several weeks in Phoenix, and has daily preached temperance and the gospel of Christ.

A county local option campaign has been started in Phoenix, which is the county seat of Maricopa county and the capital of the territory. The W. C. T. U. has invited the women of the churches, and all other women who are interested, to join in daily morning prayer-meetings, at the W. C. T. U. Hall.

With many agencies at work, the initiative and referendum in our new constitution, and one of our leading daily papers coming out strongly for prohibition, the outlook for temperance in Arizona is encouraging.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

A VICTORY IN OHIO

Special Correspondence

The defeat of the Dean bill (an effort to repeal the Rose County Option law) was a great victory for the temperance forces of Ohio. The liquor men were so sure of winning that they had already begun to celebrate their supposed triumph. A liquor lobby, very persistent and numerous, had dogged the footsteps of every legislator from the first day of the session, using every possible means to insure a wet majority in the House. The Senate was wet from the start.

The temperance men and women were no less vigilant. The great Law Enforcement Convention in Columbus in January, aroused the entire state. The Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. co-operated in that meeting and in bringing pressure to bear on the members of the Legislature from the "home folks." An appeal went out from the state W. C. T. U. headquarters for local unions to send ten special delivery letters to their Senators and Representatives, urging the defeat of the bill. The letter-boxes of the members bulged with these missives and numerous petitions.

The bill, after receiving a majority of ten in the Senate, was defeated in the House, February 21, by a majority of four. The discussion on the floor lasted for hours; Representative Alexander of Cincinnati, a wet leader, changed his vote from aye to no, before the vote was announced, in order that he might move a reconsideration at some future date; however, the House voted down his motion to adjourn and a motion to reconsider was made and lost, so that the bill cannot come up again at this session.

Through the kindness of the Columbus white ribboners, on the afternoon of the vote in the House, each Representative was presented with a white carnation, the state W. C. T. U. flower, attached with a white ribbon to a card bearing Miss Willard's words: "What is morally wrong, cannot be legally right; what is legally wrong, cannot be politically right." These were given with the compliments of the Ohio W. C. T. U. The white ribboners of Ohio appreciate the legislators who stood firm for the right, notwithstanding the terrible pressure brought to bear on them by the liquor lobby.

The temperance forces of our state are determined that there shall be no backward step in legislation. With the Rose Law safe for this session, the W. C. T. U. will press on for statewide prohibition and woman's enfranchisement.

An encouraging sign of the times is that State Senator Isaac E. Huffman of Hamilton, who is grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, was severely censured for voting for the Dean bill, by the Fifty-eighth district convention of that order, recently in session at South Charleston, Clark county. The resolutions which were adopted unanimously term Senator Huffman's action, "disgraceful" and assert that he has "betrayed the very principles of the order," in voting for a liquor measure.

NEWS FROM NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

The state executive has just held an unusually good meeting in connection with the Lancaster county institute at Lincoln, and has decided unanimously to continue to maintain the state headquarters at the capital city another year. The prospect of little or no temperance legislation in Nebraska this winter served more than ever to center the thought on state-wide prohibition as the only solution of the liquor question. A bill for such an amendment to the constitution has been introduced, though with little faith in immediate results.

Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, was enthusiastically received at every session, and impressed all with her earnestness and power for good, especially among those of her own race. On Sunday Mrs. Peterson addressed meetings in the three negro churches of the city, and secured more than one dozen new members for the Bethel union.

Miss Edna Rowan, associate secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion branch, gave two ringing talks that enthused everybody for the more thorough organization of the boys and girls along temperance lines. Miss Rowan has been doing some work out in the state, and her services will continue to be in demand.

Two fine pictures of our beloved Frances E. Willard have been framed and hung in the State House—one in the office of the Pure Food Commissioner, the other in that of the head of the Educational Department, both of these officials being warm friends of temperance and admirers of our departed leader.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan's state president, is busily at work campaigning in Jackson county. Her engagements will continue until the spring election.

Mrs. Lula E. Walker, New York's superintendent of the Medal Contest department, recently won a gold medal at a matrons' contest held there during an institute.

Miss Mary E. Barbour, National evangelist, February 12, spoke to a large audience in the Minneapolis Y. W. C. A. on "Lessons From the Life of Frances E. Willard."

Margaret Wiley, state superintendent of Medal Contest work for Southern California, has coached thirty children in Corona, preparatory to holding a series of contests.

The Eupora (Miss.) W. C. T. U. is circulating petitions asking for a more strict observance of the Sabbath laws and also for more stringent laws for the moral protection of the boys of the town. These will be presented to the mayor and the board of aldermen.

The brewers of Missouri are fighting the Woman Suffrage bill in Kansas. Under the guise of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Union of Kansas, they are pulling the wires in Topeka and organizing in various cities. It looks as though Kansas has seen through the trick and would stand by her women.

Mrs. Anna S. Austin, the president of Pleasanton (Kan.) W. C. T. U., has the honor of being the first lady mayor. Some years ago she allowed her friends to use her name in a municipal election. To her great surprise she was elected and made a famously good executive. City papers sent reporters to interview her and many complimentary things were said of her. She, however, considers the leadership of a white ribbon band a still higher honor.

On February 7 a pound donation party was given by the University W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles, Cal., for the Ransom Home. Many useful articles, as well as sums of money, were contributed. The president, Mrs. F. W. Gleason, conducted a fine parliamentary drill on "dependent motions." The W. C. T. U. held a grand gold oratorical contest in the university church, February 16, conducted by the Medal Contest superintendents, Mrs. J. H. Woertendyke and Mrs. W. W. Kribbs.

Cherokee county, Kan., under its president, Mrs. Alfaretta Mitchell, has tried the experiment of holding a county institute in her largest town, Galena, where there was no union but where one was much desired. The W. C. T. U.'s of Varek, Baxter Springs and Lowell, together with visitors from two Joplin (Mo.) unions, attended. It was a fine meeting and nine gave their names as desirous of joining. A committee from this number advised waiting to organize until the town's protracted meetings were over, as the nine members were all from one church. Mrs. Mitchell will then try to interest the other churches and put in a strong union.

HOW DOES YOUR CHURCH HOLD COMMUNION?

Are all obliged to drink from the same cup? Shall the church be the last to adopt the hygienic, sanitary methods used everywhere else? Urge the adoption of a THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE in your church. Send at once for our "Special Introductory Offer." Address, THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box U, Lima, O.

ONE CUP FOR EACH

HONEST CONFESSION

A Doctor's Talk on Food

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly admission of the fact.

A case in point is that of a practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all muchly advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons.

"I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does.

"I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 10 years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from Page Two)

a gift from her little sister "Rhody" (Rhode Island).

A bag of "Pillsbury's Best," presented in a witty speech by a former state president of Minnesota, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, was by some unaccountable magic made to disgorge from its capacious depths, ten five dollar bills, half for the Philanthropy Fund and half for subscriptions.

Prohibition North Dakota, by Miss Sibyl Horning, granddaughter of the first president of the Dakotas, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, sent breezy greetings from her "prairies and waving wheat fields," with a handsome bag full of pennies to swell the Philanthropy Fund.

Indiana, through Miss C. Windsor Grow, presented to Mrs. Stevens for the same worthy purpose "a bona fide, certified, dandified" check for her birthday offering.

A former Maryland white ribboner, Mrs. Ella McComas, tendered a bag of coins to her who had done so much to spread the temperance gospel throughout "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

All the way from far-off Louisiana had flown a rare bird—the pelican, to lay at the feet of the Editor-in-Chief, an egg of most generous dimensions, filled with money meat, which was presented by Miss Addie A. Austin.

Pennsylvania's greetings and gift were delivered by Miss Ruby I. Gilbert, with gracious words of congratulation.

Illinois, through Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, state president, explained that if she had brought with her all the love and good wishes that Illinois cherished for the Editor-in-Chief, she would have been quite unequal to the task of carrying them.

As a member of the Oregon W. C. T. U., Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp was the bearer of their offering and message of congratulation. She said, "From Oregon, the rose state, and Portland, the rose city, I bring these substantially tied blossoms for the Philanthropy Fund," displaying six American beauty roses, from the stems of which dangled six silver dollars, bound with red ribbon.

Other states which had sent greetings and blossoms were appreciatively mentioned: Arizona, Nevada, West Washington, Kansas, Alabama, District of Columbia, Texas, New York, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi. As it was not possible to give individual representation to all the states, those which had sent the largest sums were selected.

At the present writing about $175 has been received for the Philanthropy Fund, but additional small sums from the states mentioned and other states are being received in almost every mail.

Following the response of each state, the rally cry or a verse of the state song was rendered in a most vivacious fashion by the young ladies of the Headquarters force. They later enlivened the occasion by singing a lively UNION SIGNAL song, the chorus of which ran,

UNION SIGNAL, Yes! Yes! Yes!
UNION SIGNAL splendid!
Come swell our list—can you resist?
Your dollar—quickly send it.

(The entire song will be given in another part of the paper.)

Among the guests from afar was Senora Paule S. Vda. De Rivera, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U. of Mexico, who gave greetings in Spanish from her country, her words being interpreted by Miss Lawyer, the daughter of a missionary in Mexico.

Delightful musical numbers were a cornet solo by Miss Rose Bower, a South Dakota white ribboner, played upon the historic golden cornet bequeathed to the National W. C. T. U. by Mrs. A. S. Bent of Maine, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Lawson, who sang with exquisite appreciation of its pathetic message, "Out from the hearthstone the children go."

In beautiful, tender words Mrs. Stevens responded to the tributes and greetings, saying, "I accept all these gracious expressions and generous gifts not for myself but for the organization whose interests we are all so desirous to promote." She spoke eloquently of her appreciation of the loving comradeship which bound all white ribboners together in their work for the world and nation.

In the words of one of the greetings from an absent friend, all felt that in her we have indeed a peerless leader:

"On, on, she leads, our Tireless Queen
Faints not, nor falters in the fray;
And in her wake we share the gleam
Of the oncoming glorious day
When right shall reign
And wrong shall wane.

"On! on, she leads! nor counts it loss,
When Duty points to toilsome days
Her lure, the banner of the Cross;
And up the grades, and o'er the ways,
She hastens on,
And beckons, come."

Ella Southworth Clark

Dr. Milton S. Terry of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston, Illinois, a friend of Frances Willard, spoke words that were indeed a benediction. He expressed his high appreciation of Mrs. Stevens and the work she represents. Of the paper of which she is the Editor-in-Chief he said: "THE UNION SIGNAL—there's magic in the name, and true to that name, it is heralding all over these states and far beyond the places represented here today the great ideals for which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands. I think of all those engaged in the work as so many ministering spirits, far and near, proclaiming the gospel of righteousness and purity."

At the close of the program, the guests were invited to visit the new building, where light refreshments were served in the editorial rooms of THE UNION SIGNAL. An object of special interest was the newly furnished private office of the Editor-in-Chief, and thereby hangs a tale. In the early hours of the day, Mrs. Stevens had been ushered into this private office, which when last seen by her was almost devoid of furniture, and was presented with a handsome desk and chair, the gift of many loving comrades and friends. The desk is one of the finest pieces of workmanship of its kind, of golden oak, with every conceivable modern equipment and convenience, and of such durable, lasting quality that its manufacturer asserted it would last forever. To this statement Mrs. Hutchinson, in her presentation speech, added, "and it is our wish that Mrs. Stevens may live to wear it out." It bears upon it a silver plate, upon which are engraved the words: "Presented to Lillian M. N. Stevens, Editor-in-Chief THE UNION SIGNAL, by her loving comrades, March 1, 1911." The chair was the gift of Mrs. V. E. Mohler of West Virginia, and a handsome ink-well which adorned the desk was sent by Mrs. Emilie D. Martin of New York City.

Not the least interesting part of the decoration of this piece of furniture were numerous bundles of "love letters," each tied with red and white ribbon, from loyal, loving white ribboners who united in the gift of the desk. Mrs. Stevens, in her response pronounced the occasion the most "surprising surprise" she had ever experienced.

In the parting words to Mrs. Stevens, many were the hearty wishes expressed for success in the campaign in Maine upon which she is so soon to enter. No more cheering note was sounded, in all the afternoon's program than the rally cry of the Pine-tree state, vociferously given by the Headquarters force, which found an echo in the hearts of all:

Maine—my Maine! My!
V-I-C-T-O-R-Y
Maine *must* keep prohibition.

MICHIGAN LIQUOR MEN DEFEAT SUFFRAGE BILL—WHY?

Special Correspondence

A proposal to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of Michigan, in the form of a constitutional amendment, came to a vote in the House. The women were on hand, a strong force, and did their utmost to secure the passage of the resolution. It received 55 votes to 44 against it, but lacked 12 votes of the two-thirds necessary for passage. It was moved to reconsider and the motion was tabled. The women claim that they had positive pledges to vote for the resolution from twenty-two men who went back on their word and voted no. It is said that the majority of those against the bill are the strong liquor men of the House.

Representative Smith of Lapeer has introduced a bill to permit hotels in local option counties, on paying a $1,000 license fee, to keep bars and dispense intoxicants without restriction. It is called the Graham bill. We are hoping and praying that it may not pass.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

BRIEF TALKS TO "BRANCH FOLKS"

"J." L.

Impressing the Import

We learn from our own mistakes and those of others. A mistake which constantly offers a lesson is the failure to impress the full importance of important things.

The complaint of many a high school or college student is this:

"If I had only been told that the thing was important! It was simply placed before me, with the words, 'This is your lesson! You must get it!' I tried to get it, but the fact that it was merely a lesson robbed me of much of the ardor and concentration which the lesson demanded. Later on, I am astonished to learn that what I thought was a mere lesson was in reality an important step which I needed in order to climb up to other lessons and to real work-a-day knowledge and power. If I had only been told the importance of it all, how different things would be now! If those giving me my lesson had taken pains to say: 'My boy, we call this a lesson, but it is more than that; it is not something that you must learn, just because the school rule requires it; it is something you must learn because it is important, and will help you to learn things which are still more important, and so make you a stronger, better, happier man.' If somebody had said that to me, and to many of my chums, what a difference it would have made!"

The mistake which the student deplores, is a common one among teachers and all workers with young people. They take it for granted that the boy or girl will see the importance back of the lesson, but in nine cases out of ten, the "importance of the thing" is just what the learner needs to have pointed out. Our lecturers and leaders in the temperance work have seldom made this error; the very nature of the cause gives the lessons self-evident importance. Nevertheless, it is wise for leaders, assistants and members to constantly impress upon themselves and the "recruits" the fact that the lessons taught in all departments of the Branch, the Legions and the W. C. T. U., are *important* because they are steps which lead up to health, happiness, character and true Christianity!

An Example at Hand

When we talk of the good a work has done and is doing for society in general, it is sometimes natural to ask what it has done and is doing for individuals. There are many cases to cite, but one will suffice:

A lecturer, traveling under the white ribbon banner, covers state after state, speaking in churches, schools, colleges, club-rooms and private homes. She braves weather of every sort, and does not complain when, after speaking in sixteen different towns in little more than half as many days, she is forced to go many dreary miles among the mountains, riding all the windy, zero-cold way in a worn-out stage-coach.

A brave woman, you say. Yes, it takes bravery for a woman to face such hardships, but this woman had faced a still deeper hardship—faced it and turned it into a blessing for herself and others.

A number of months before, death had taken away two of the lives which were nearest and dearest to this woman. Then it was that she knew real suffering, and then it was that her real bravery and strength of character asserted itself. "I went into the field with redoubled zeal," she says, "for the only panacea for such anguish is labor for others."

These words are true; but think of the effort required even to try to stand up under such sorrow! Here it is that we see how much heart-deep interest in a good cause can do for an individual. Because this woman had learned her lesson well, knew its great importance, thrilled with the opportunity for service it gave, she found it a supporting arm in the time of anguish and gained such strength that she went forth with redoubled zeal to work for all who needed her.

"Reading It Over"

For the past few weeks many of you have been reading and "reading over" the neat Branch Year Book sent out from Headquarters. Isn't it a gem! It's a "whole collection of gems!" you say. That's good. Then there must be some one gem which *you* can help to shine with added brightness. Which is it? Which of these gem-ideas:

A diploma course of study based on the principle of total abstinence? Active participation in campaigns for local, county and state prohibition? Offering prizes to schools for the best essays on the effects of alcohol and tobacco? Securing new subscribers for the Young People's Branch Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL? Keeping of Red Letter Days, such as Flower Mission Day or Prohibition Rally Day?

What! You say you intend to make four or five of these gem-ideas shine as never before? Fine! Read it over again (the Year Book, we mean), and maybe you'll see how you can "polish up" every gem-idea in the collection.

Ever Tried This?

"If I had enough money," said a help-spreader, "I would put four or five of the best books on the temperance question in every public library in the land!"

It would indeed take much money for one worker to place these needed books in circulation, but the work can be done, and even to better advantage, if each temperance organization will raise a few dollars, choose the right books, and donate them to its local book-room or library.

Write to Headquarters for a list of the best books for such gifts, and don't forget the ever-helpful leaflets on all branches of the work. If you wish to send out a thought-rouser, use "The License System" by Seaborn Wright, or "Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic," by Governor J. F. Hanly.

Another Game-aid

Many of the magazines and newspapers, as well as many firms seeking novel advertisements, run ten-word contests now and then. These contests are always interesting, and the promoters state that they are valuable because they are fact-condensers and truth-condensers, thus giving readers a chance to exercise their "thinking-machines," and giving editors and advertisers the benefit of the condensed result of such "thinking-machine" exercise.

Try a ten-word contest at one of your socials or parties.

Ask questions such as, "Why is Alcohol an Enemy to Health?" or "Why Vote No-License?" Distribute slips of paper, and pencils, and state that you wish answers to your questions, that you will give just ten minutes in which to write the answers, and that none is to contain more than ten words. Some pencils will hum, others will go at a snail's pace, and still others will be put to use as head-scratchers. The result will be a number of blanks, a number of unfinished statements, and two or three of the best and briefest answers you ever read. Perhaps some will be so good that you'll ask THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader* to print them.

"Worth-while Fill-ins"

Editors all over the country are always on the look-out for what they call "worth-while fill-ins;" little poems which are more than just space-fillers, because they offer the chance reader smiles, thrills or encouragement." Perhaps this is one of the right kind.

To Try Is Gain

We talk too much of "Failures;"
We thrust the word at all
Who lose their health,
And gain no wealth,
Or chance to blindly fall.

God does not judge as "Failures"
These mortals, low or high;
His failure-rolls
Include no souls
Save those who never try!

Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

CALIFORNIA'S LAW-MAKING SEASON

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Correspondent

Legislation has the right of way at this season, and it is delightful to hear of the general advance in all the states. California has begun well. The state union has headquarters near the Capitol. Mrs. Dorr, president, and Miss Chase, corresponding secretary, are there and very busily at work.

The Anti Race Track Gambling bill, which was fought hard and passed (in a crippled condition) at the previous session, was promptly amended and handsomely enacted early in *this* session. Suffrage bills were so urgent and insistent it was necessary to dispose of them to clear the way. This was done by turning them over to be voted on by the people as a constitutional amendment at the next general election.

Direct legislation cannot be set aside, and the initiative and referendum are carried, while the Recall bill under discussion will probably give more scope to that measure than any state has yet given.

The Direct Primary law which was fought inch by inch, at the previous session, and at the very last passed but so amended that its sponsors would hardly own it, nevertheless was the means of electing the best Legislature the state ever had, and will be succeeded by an improved law very far-reaching in its scope. It is worthy of note that the country members who in the last session, stood for righteous laws, were re-elected by their appreciative constituencies, while many of those who did not take this stand were left at home.

The Local County Option bill seems to be the test measure. That brings every man up sharply to the line. It has passed the Assembly successfully and the battle royal will be in the Senate. Its friends claim twenty votes pledged for it. Twenty-one will secure its passage. Neither friend nor foe will dare to absent himself when it comes to a vote.

San Francisco has eighteen Assemblymen. All but one voted against local option, but that *one* is receiving the plaudits of admiring friends, by way of letters, resolutions, telegrams, or any means of applause. His affirmative vote will be remembered.

The Red Light Injunction and Abatement bill (the same as the Iowa law) has been introduced. Our people are working for it, and Mr. Hammond of Iowa is helping. This and local option legislation are our major interests, but there are various other measures for which the W. C. T. U. is lending a hand.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH MISSIONARY FUND

The Young People's Branch societies should have pledges made for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. If any have failed to do so, please attend to it at once. Temperance work was never more needed in Japan than at the present time. The Japanese are quick to understand and ready for the truth. Our two white ribbon missionaries sent by the World's W. C. T. U. are young women of rare ability. Let us do all in our power for their comfort and to aid them in their work. From all mission fields comes the same testimony that the greatest hindrance to be met is drunkenness, and that this will increase unless we have our temperance workers to educate the children and take into the homes temperance truth. Where the white ribbon missionaries go, the efforts of the foreign missionaries are made more effective.

Let us not be satisfied until every union and every member of every union is so interested in our workers in Japan that we will consider their support as much a part of our union work as the paying of our dues into the state treasury.

You ask, "How can we raise the money?" Let me suggest that you hold a medal contest among the young people, make the entertainment an attractive one, decorate the building, secure the best musical talent available, get twenty or thirty children to sing in a chorus, having other good temperance singing and charge a small admission fee. While the judges retire to make their decision, have a short talk given by one of your number on the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund and the use to which it is to be applied. Send the proceeds to the National treasurer, designating the purpose for which the money is sent. By this means you will not only aid in increasing this important Fund, but help the temperance work generally in your community, for medal contests wherever held always tend to increase the popularity of the W. C. T. U. FLORENCE LOOMIS

Promoter Young People's Branch Missionary Fund.

142 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

MASSACHUSETTS MAKING A RECORD

Under the able leadership of Miss Mary F. W. Anderson, state secretary, Y. P. B. work is making rapid strides in the old "Bay State." New and promising branches have recently been organized at Attleboro and Lawrence. Worcester has a "live" one, and Hadley began work with an encouraging membership of nine young men and the same number of young women.

The Branch organized at Lawrence was the result of a mass meeting to which members of all young peoples' societies of the city were invited. About two hundred and fifty young people responded to the call, ten churches being represented. Miss Anderson made a stirring appeal for a Y. P. B. The appeal "struck home," and the next Thursday the Branch was organized.

With the Y. P. B. work growing in this way and the Legion work constantly thriving under the direction of Mrs. Helen G. Rice, and her many assistants, Massachusetts stands a chance of making a record during 1911.

Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minnesota state president, has organized a Y. P. B. of forty-six members at Silver Lake.

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Y. P. B. BANQUET

The Y. P. B.'s of Hollywood, Calif., recently gave a banquet which is probably the only one of its kind. As the guests came into the reception-room, each registered and was tagged with a Y. P. B. badge. Over 160 young people were in attendance. The names and addresses of the guests form a valuable record for future use. The aim of the banquet was to interest the young people in the work of the Y. P. B. This was accomplished mainly by the use of a well-thought-out program. A number of the young people gave toasts, but the special treat of the occasion were the words of Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, the state W. C. T. U. president. The Y. P. B. of Hollywood recommends such a banquet as a means of creating interest, knowledge and enthusiasm.

A year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL is given to each college and high school Y. P. B. organized in the state and also the manual, "Alcohol and Health." A copy of the books, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and "Alcohol and the Human Body" will be placed by the Minnesota W. C. T. U. in the twelve college libraries of the state and twenty-five copies of THE UNION SIGNAL in public libraries and institutions.

Miss Mary A. Hutton of Lapel is the Y. P. B. secretary for Indiana, in place of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haughton, who was compelled to resign soon after her election.

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"OREGON MUST BE MADE WHITE"

Special Correspondence

Nothing daunted by the seeming defeat of the last election, the Oregon W. C. T. U. is forging ahead with more than usual vigor. Not one word of discouragement is to be heard, but every member is possessed by a greater determination than heretofore to make the state "all white."

The Oregon legislature has just adjourned without injuring the state very greatly, and that is much to say of a Legislature! The half-dozen permanent candidates for Governor, who are ever on the alert to build fences for themselves, gave little promise of victory for the few moral measures brought before the Legislature. A White Slave bill introduced by a good member of the House and befriended by the state W. C. T. U. passed both houses and the Governor is certain to sign it.

The Suffrage society of Portland filed petitions with the Secretary of State for a vote on equal suffrage at the general election in 1912 and the Legislature passed a resolution favoring such a vote. It has not heretofore been the policy of the Oregon suffrage leaders to carry on a suffrage campaign, but the W. C. T. U., this scribe feels sure, will now enter vigorously into a real campaign for this much needed amendment to our constitution.

The Anti-Polygamy Concurrence resolution was defeated, almost wholly because of the aforesaid number of aspirants for the position of Governor and the increase of Mormon population in our state who might resist such action. Oregon has an Anti-Polygamy law, which, it was argued, was sufficient.

Rev. Edith Hill Booker of Kansas, who in response to Mrs. Unruh's call, came to help in the last days of the campaign, is still in the state holding evangelistic meetings. Her work means much for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and womanhood. She has made a warm place for herself in the hearts of the Oregon people, and they are rejoicing in the prospect of having her among them as a permanent resident, for the climate seems to have restored her to more than usual vigor.

The meetings held in Portland were far-reaching in their results. Almost the last gun fired in the 1910 campaign was a debate between Mrs. Booker and the one woman in the state (so far as is known) who had the temerity to come out publicly for the saloon. The entire city in which this verbal contest occurred was aroused, and even the saloon men gave credit to our champion, while the temperance people could not say enough in praise of her eloquent logic.

Plans for Spring Campaign

The mid-year executive will hold its session in Portland, March 7-8. In the evenings there will be public meetings, at which Mrs. Silbaugh and Mrs. Booker will be the speakers. The weariness resulting from the last strenuous months of the prohibition campaign has made it impossible to enter into vigorous work as early in the year as could have been wished, but the time has not been wasted, as preliminary plans for later efforts have been perfected. These plans are already developing and the spring months will witness great activity. Already Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh is afield and will be with us for the greater part of the year. She comes fresh from the Seattle Recall fight, in which she was a great factor. We are proud that this comrade, who has so endeared herself to our Oregon constituency, should have had so large a place in a battle which has been a splendid practical demonstration of the value of woman suffrage. Miss Mary Brown, our new National superintendent of Curfew, will be with us for one month, and later in the year, we expect Mrs. Stratton of Tennessee. Up to the present time, Mrs. Unruh has been unable to be much afield owing to the rapid growth of the work and the demands at state headquarters. She will however very soon be out in the field, taking part in institute work. The state corresponding secretary is still the presiding genius at state headquarters. The W. C. T. U. appreciates the absolute loyalty which characterizes this sister. Multnomah county, the hub of the state, is unusually active. Mrs. Mallett, the county president, a rare woman who has but recently been loaned to us by South Dakota, is making things come to pass —monthly institutes are being held, and several organizations have been well perfected. One thousand members this year is the goal toward which the union is working. Central union, the old standby, which meets at headquarters each week, is growing rapidly and becoming a power for civic righteousness. Sunnyside union held six Frances Willard Memorial meetings in as many churches in one evening. All over the state larger plans than usual have been made for these meetings. Albina union will very soon install a fountain.

A Chautauqua Cottage

Plans are on foot for the erection on the grounds of the Gladstone Chautauqua, of a cottage which will afford sleeping accommodations not only for our women but for others who may claim our hospitality. After the first cost of erection is paid, this building will become a source of revenue. It can also be used for a meeting and resting place, and the state president has dreams of having in it a big fireplace which will furnish comfort and cheer on cool evenings.

Mrs. Henrietta Brown, so long identified with our work, while tenderly caring for her aged mother, has yet time to take charge of the woman's division of the new Chautauqua lately established in her home city of Albany.

Scientific Temperance Instruction and Anti-Narcotics contests will engage the interest of the superintendents of these departments, who will receive assistance from the state officers. The state has added prizes for these essays to those offered by the National superintendents, and it is expected that many local unions will give an impetus to this work by offering prizes.

One of the results of the campaign last year in which the state W. C. T. U. took so large a part is the larger recognition given to that organization. **The slogan of the Oregon W. C. T. U. is, "The election is past but the campaign is still on."**

ANNETTE'S DECISION

(Continued from Page Six)

"Rosalie!" gasped both visitors, springing to their feet and holding out eager hands to the bewildered woman. "Rosalie Mills!"

"Rosalie Gordon, now," faintly corrected the little lady, her sensitive lips quivering as the identity of her visitors dawned upon her. "O girls! I'm very glad! But how did you know where to find me?"

"Pure luck, dear," promptly responded Mrs. Barnett, taking the crowing baby into her own arms and beaming affectionately on the care-worn little mother seated near her, while Annette coaxed the other little ones to her side with candy and sweets of various kinds. "I live not so very far from here, you see, Rosalie, and I heard that one of my neighbors was in need of a friendly hand and I came to offer it. Dear, dear! I never dreamed I should find somebody I knew in the dear old schooldays. Your children are darlings, Rosalie," continued the childless matron, a note of wistfulness in her tones. "You must think the world of them."

Rosalie's brown eyes grew luminous with loving pride as she put her arm about her eldest little girl. "They are my all," she said gently. "You—have heard of my loss, I suppose," she faltered, a look of pain momentarily crossing her brave countenance.

"Yes, dear," softly answered Helen. "And if—we can do anything to help you and these dear babies over this bit of rough life-road, we shall be more than glad to do it, Rosalie."

Rosalie sighed tremulously and looked slowly from one to another innocent baby face. "For myself, I ask nothing," she said slowly. "But for my little ones—I must ask a little help until I can get something to do. I hope to find work of some kind soon," she finished hurriedly.

"If you still do the exquisite needlework you used to do in our schooldays, I know of a fine opening for you in my home town," said Annette. "There isn't a dressmaker for miles around and the people are continually fussing over having to wear bungled garments. If you'd like to move there, I'll see about getting a shop for you with living-rooms at the rear. I know the minister right well and he'd be very glad to help you get settled, I'm sure."

"O if you could help me get that little shop, Annette," breathed Rosalie, with eager longing, "I would work my fingers to the bone to pay you back. It would mean so much to me to have work which would pay well and yet would not take me away from my little ones."

"I'll see about it right away, then, Rosalie," promised Annette, as she rose and, with Helen, made a round of goodbye hugs and kisses. "I'm ever and ever so glad we found you."

A few seconds later Helen and Annette were whirring homeward through the gathering dusk. Each was so intent on her own thoughts that neither spoke until home was reached. It was Annette who broke the silence.

"Helen," she said, a bit tremulously, "I'm glad you took me with you this afternoon. I'm glad for several reasons, but the main one is that I've seen the folly of a girl marrying a man in the hope of reforming his bad habits afterward. And—I'm going to write to Nathan this very night and tell him that I'm still full of faults, but if he still wants me I'll do my best to help him in the way he wants me to do."

"You'll never regret your decision, dear," said Helen, with warm approval. And she never did.

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The Union Signal

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IN THE FAR NORTH

WHITE RIBBON WORK IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS—INTERESTING EXPERIENCES AND TRAVEL NOTES

A. SYMONDS OHLIN

Assistant Secretary National W. C. T. U. of Sweden, and Delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Glasgow, Scotland, 1910

I left Stockholm on the night train for the north of Sweden one day in early winter when Jack Frost was just trying to paint the paving white. Next morning when I awoke I was surrounded by all the glories of a real northern winter's day, masses of sparkling snow and volumes of bright, crisp air turning one's very breath into dazzling crystals. And this was the beginning of a long, a very long journey northwards to visit all the W. C. T. U. branches in the land of the Aurora Borealis.

A Movable School of Cookery

Several of the branches are flourishing. The local union of Ostersund has 400 members, though the town does not count over 7,000 inhabitants. This union has opened a boarding-house for girls studying to become infant school teachers. The undertaking is a financial success and does a great deal of good. In Ornskoldsvik, a coast town, they have an evening sloyd school to keep the children off the streets. The branch at Umea, also a town on the coast of the gulf of Bothnia, concentrates its energies on educational work. Another union, situated eleven or twelve hours by sleigh from the railway line, has gone to the expense of procuring a movable school of cookery which enables the women and girls in the district to enjoy a course of lessons in cooking. This active branch, though only three years old and not consisting of more than about forty members has a stall at the Annual Fair where they sell hot milk and buns, etc.

At the Military Centre of Boden we have a large thriving union under capable leadership. The president is of Finnish extraction, born in a humble cottage, with only a few months' schooling. She has great natural ability and is now the trusted head of a flourishing business. The vice-president is a lady of education and refinement.

In Gellivare the clergyman's young wife is the leader of our forces. The members of this branch are evidently very clever at planning public meetings.

Local Union the Farthest North

The branch at Kiruna, situated 150 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle, has

A. SYMONDS OHLIN

probably the unique position of being the W. C. T. U. local union farthest north in *the whole world.* This is a very interesting place, lying alone in the great arctic wild, having sprung up within the last fifteen years when the great iron mine began to be worked. This part of Lapland is rich in iron ore; thus the country is being opened up to the blessings (?) of civilization by means of railway, telegraph and telephone lines. The population of Kiruna is mixed and fluctuating—mostly immigrants from South Sweden, and living is exceedingly expensive as everything, even potatoes, milk and fuel, has to be brought by train from more genial districts. The mine is in reality an iron mountain, so there is no underground work going on, and at the present output of two million tons annually it is calculated it will take 200 years before the great hill is leveled.

The climate up here is ten months severe winter with violent snow storms, and even during the short though glorious summer an oft repeated night of frost prohibits all cultivation of the ground. Grass and low gnarled birches, also rhubarb, are the only plants that stand the climate. From December 10 to January 10 the sun never rises. At mid-summer it shines day and night. So working the "mine" has its difficulties; sometimes when the storms are most severe the work has to be stopped altogether. After dark the work is carried on by electric light. A schoolgirl who had to write an exercise about Kiruna compared the mountain when illuminated to a gigantic Christmas tree, which struck me as an excellent description.

Splendid Work

There are splendid schools at Kiruna, and a good deal of religious and social work is carried on there. But all around is the great, silent, empty desert visited by wandering herds of reindeer with packs of wolves at their heels, and the nomadic Laplander. The W. C. T. U. branch is comparatively big and thriving, their principal work being to provide a holiday home in the summer down south for ten sickly little ones from Kiruna.

At the cathedral town of Lulea down by the coast, which I also visited, there is an independent organization of women who are doing splendid work in

Special Articles in This Issue

In the Far North, Page 1—Dr. Wiley Declares for Prohibition, A Royal Champion of Total Abstinence, Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Page 3—A Remedy for the Liquor Traffic, Page 4—Prohibition and Prosperity, Page 5—Mississippi's Governor Joins W. C. T. U., Page 12.

Dr. Wiley Declares for Prohibition

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, N. Y.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Pure Food Commissioner at Washington, D. C., speaks strong words for prohibition at a banquet in New York City:

"It would be better for this country if there were no alcohol in it. The medical profession does not supply it as it once did. I shall be glad to see the day of universal prohibition. Even the German Emperor has warned his army of the dangers of beer drinking. It would be of great benefit to humanity if all the saloons and breweries were closed up."

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Health Commissioner of New York, speaking at the same banquet, said it **would be better for the health of the people if every saloon, brewery and distillery in the nation were shut up.**

A ROYAL CHAMPION OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE

EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY SPEAKS AGAINST DRINK EVIL —DECLARES GREATNESS OF HIS PEOPLE DEPENDS UPON DOING AWAY WITH ANCIENT DRINK CUSTOMS

Various statements on the question of total abstinence have been credited to the Emperor of Germany, but we give below a translation of certain parts of the text of his speech to the naval cadets at Mürwik, as it appeared in a German periodical, *Die Alkoholfrage:*

I will give you in addition some advice upon a question which, in the interest of my nation, I have very much at heart, that of the alcohol evil and the drink habit.

I know very well that the pleasure of drinking is an old heritage of the Germans, but we must, by self-discipline, deliver ourselves from that evil.

I can assure you that in the course of my reign of twenty-two years, I have observed from experience that the greater part of the crimes which have been appealed to me for decision ought to be reported as the results of the alcohol evil.

To Drink No Longer Smart

Formerly it used to be considered a very smart thing for youth to absorb a great quantity of alcohol, and I myself, as a young officer, had such examples before me, but never imitated them. Those ideas belong to the Thirty Years War and no longer fit our times.

Without speaking of the results of drink, which I do not need to describe, I will call your attention, specially, to one effect of intemperance which touches your future profession. As you will observe for yourself, in the course of your service on shipboard, naval service demands a height of effort which it is hardly possible to surpass. It devolves on you to maintain a steady tension without cessation, to keep in condition to meet exigencies.

Example Counts Most

And this is what you must do, gentlemen. You must give the example to the crew, for it is example which acts most potently upon men. I depend upon you now in this naval school and, later, among the battleships, that you watch yourselves and each other in this regard, and that you do not count alcoholic beverages as among your privileges. I do not need to call your attention to the example of the British navy where 20,000 officers and men already belong to temperance societies, to the very great benefit of the navy.

Sane and Reasonable Subjects

This is a matter of great importance to our navy and to our people. If you will pay attention to the education of your men in the sound sense of abstinence from alcohol, I shall have sane and reasonable subjects.

This is a question of great importance to our people, for these men, when their terms of service have expired, will carry back the idea to land.

If you will champion these principles, my people will be great morally. This is a labor in which I pray you to co-operate.

IN THE FAR NORTH

(Continued from Page One)

the cause of temperance in their town. We want them to amalgamate with us, but, though, as yet, our efforts to gain them for the white ribbon movement have not succeeded, there are signs of their succumbing to our overtures and in time becoming a local union of the W. C. T. U. The founder and president of this temperance society, a very gifted lady and town councillor of Lulea, does not consider herself good enough to be the head of a W. C. T. U. branch! Several of the members are, however, already members also of the W. C. T. U. branch at Boden. These members most courteously arranged my meeting at Lulea bearing all the expenses.

Interesting Experiences

The union at Stromsund, a large village lying farther south in the interior of the country and very far from the railway line, has a very capable president. Under her guidance we have succeeded in preventing the principal new hotel from getting a license for the sale of drink. An end has also been put to the brewer's cart driving round on Sundays delivering ale.

During this journey I visited fifteen branches and two places where we have as yet no organized work. I traveled over 3,000 kilometers by train and 470 by sleigh. The longest consecutive sleigh drive was 100 kilometers which took nearly thirteen hours. I drove enveloped in a wolf skin coat for miles and miles through deep snow and lonely dense forests, scarcely meeting any one on the road save now and then a lumberman carrying an axe, or some one with a gun out shooting grouse. I crossed most of the great rivers of North Sweden, and passed grand waterfalls and glorious rapids.

In crossing one of the rivers on the newly frozen ice I was in positive danger. When we had almost reached the opposite shore we found we had water on both sides of the sledge, on the left the whirling, rushing river was not a foot from our runners, and I wondered, as I listened for the cracking of the ice, if the edge we were driving along could really bear up the heavy sleigh. But those intense minutes have helped me since more than once to trust in God.

The second course of W. C. T. U. scientific temperance lectures has just been held at Koping, Sweden, a provincial town centrally situated and surrounded by a great many of our local unions. Among the subjects handled are: "The Temperance Question from the Ethical-social Point of View," "Alcohol and Poverty," "The Principles of Moral Education," "The Importance of Organization," etc. The course was a success and much appreciated.

PROHIBITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Ma-Rotse, a people living in South Africa, were characterized by Livingstone as a mass of bandits living by war and pillage. Yet, after twenty-five years of missionary effort, the things that once made them "savages of the harshest type," have passed away. "Peace and security are everywhere absolute," says *The Record of Christian Work* for January. "In 1906 slavery was officially abolished. In a recent general council, conducted with great seriousness and skill by the Christian councillor of the king, the *sale* and *manufacture of beer has been prohibited.*"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CHANGE IN PERSONNEL OF CONGRESS—NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD DEFERRED —WAR EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON—SPREADING OF DOCTRINES OF PEACE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

That the complicated machinery of Congress glides with almost perfection of movement, was never more fully exemplified than in the closing hours and minutes of the late Sixty-first Congress. For thirty hours, both Houses had been in almost continuous session. The great appropriation bills, usually occupying days, and in some instances, weeks of time, were bunched into a few hours, in consequence of which there was much confusion owing to the unavoidable congestion. Indeed, there was but twenty minutes time for comparing the General Deficiency, Post-office, and Sundry Civil bills, three great measures containing thousands of separate items and carrying hundred of millions of dollars. But notwithstanding these conditions, as far as is known only one error was made.

Change in Personnel of Congress

Not since just before the war have so many changes taken place at one time as will take place in the Senate at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress on April 4. The House has known no such upheaval in its personnel since the great Democratic landslide of 1890.

The Republican party loses the absolute control of the National Legislature that it has possessed without interruption for sixteen years. Of the 391 members of the last House at the time of its organization, 219 were Republicans and 172 were Democrats. In the next House the division will be 228 Democrats, 162 Republicans and one Socialist. Mr. Cannon has served a longer consecutive time as Speaker of the House than has any other man in the history of the country —four full terms. Henry Clay as Speaker presided over the House longer than Mr. Cannon, but his service of five terms was divided into three separate periods.

Over 31,000 bills were introduced, but of this large number only one moral measure of any moment appears in the record of the Sixty-first Congress, namely, the White Slave Traffic bill. Statehood for New Mexico goes over, owing to the filibuster of Senator Owen of Oklahoma who would not allow the measure to come to a vote, and who talked within less than one hour of adjournment; indeed, the Clerk of the Senate was seen to move the hands of the clock back twenty-five minutes. Senator Owen declared he would not allow the New Mexico matter to be voted upon, without Arizona coming in as well, stating as his reason, "New Mexico is Republican, and will send two Republican senators. Arizona is Democratic. We do not propose to allow two senators from one party coming to the Senate without two of the opposite party coming to offset them."

Close upon the excitement attendant upon the ending of Congress was the order issued from the White House for the immediate mobilizing of 20,000 troops at San Antonio, Texas. This order came as a complete surprise to every one outside of a few army leaders. People began to question why. Word came from the White House, "The department is mobilizing a division at full strength at San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose of field training for officers and men, and for the further purpose of holding maneuvers involving possible operations against Galveston. On the Pacific coast the mobilization will involve a brigade of infantry for the purpose of defending San Diego against possible attack by the Navy."

War Excitement at Washington

This order for 20,000 men means practically one-fourth of the entire army of the United States, including those troops in the Philippines and other similar possessions. Within fifteen minutes after receiving the order, the Commandant at Fort Meyer, just across the Potomac River from Washington, had the ten officers in charge of the battalion in his office. Soon thereafter, the 343 men of the batteries were packing their rations and equipment. By noon the artillery men had their guns, caissons and horses ready for the long trip of sixty hours' ride. Each man carries extra clothing, 200 rounds of ammunition, besides that for the twelve artillery guns. These warlike preparations caused a stir in Washington and the streets were lined with interested spectators, as the troops, horses, and army wagons passed along to the station. At the present writing, a statement is issued by President Taft to the effect that the American army has not been thrown along the Mexican frontier for maneuvers but to protect lives and property and to assist in maintaining a stable government in the Mexican republic.

Doctrines of Peace

Steps leading toward active work in furtherance of its aim, were made by the "Carnegie Foundation for International Peace" at the first meeting of the board of trustees yesterday. Twenty-two of the twenty-eight men who make up the board of trustees attended the meeting. Because of the feeling of the leaders in the peace movement that no time should be lost in gathering information on the best methods of stopping wars between nations, and spreading the doctrine of peace, it was decided to organize the "Foundation" and start its machinery in spite of the failure of the last Congress to pass the bill incorporating it. Its ultimate object is the ending of all wars, and the settling of international disputes through peaceful agencies. It will be financed by the interest on the endowment of $10,000,000 recently given for international peace by Andrew Carnegie.

This meeting coming as it does when American troops and American battleships are speeding toward a given point, with possible bloodshed confronting us, we can but hope and pray that through the efforts of the friends of peace, the day may speedily dawn when the spirit of brotherliness shall prevail, and the song of the angels be carried out, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good-will to men."

Tell the Truth About the Liquor Habit

HON. J. FRANK HANLY

Let us go this road though we go aknee.

Let us lift our hands and loose our tongues and tell the truth about this foe of human kind.

Let us tell the truth about it, aye, tell the truth!

Tell it:

Until its wickedness shall be laid bare;

Until the poverty it creates shall cease to be;

Until the pauperism it produces shall disappear;

Until its wrongs to womanhood and its injustice to childhood shall be exposed;

Until almshouses and hospitals shall be no longer needed to house the defectives it creates;

Until jails and prisons shall be emptied of its victims;

Until the insanity it begets shall cloud the intellects of men no more;

Until the crime it impels shall no longer be laid upon the souls of men;

Until murder shall stop its riot and arson its carnival;

Until men shall see it with the blood upon its naked, knotted hands;

Until fathers shall cease to neglect their offspring;

Until mothers need fear no more for the children they bear;

Until childhood, robbed no longer of its birthright, shall receive a fair chance and a square deal from every man and woman beneath the flag;

Until this corrupter of boys, this ravisher of girls, this despoiler of homes, shall stand condemned with sentence of death pronounced against it, arrayed for execution;

Until the nation shall hear, and hearing, be convinced;

Until the public conscience shall cry out;

Until dumb tongues speak and dead feet start;

Until men shall feel anew the Cromwell fire, the Lincoln consecration;

Until the race shall stand forever freed of its curse;

Until this republic shall become a saloonless land, its flag a stainless emblem.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship.—*Frances E. Willard*

A REMEDY FOR THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE REMEDY GEORGIA HAS FOUND EFFECTIVE—THE WAY TO WIN A VICTORY—LET EVERYBODY SAY, "IT IS MY BUSINESS TO FIGHT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR

We give below a few strong paragraphs from an address delivered by Mrs. Armor, in Charleston, West Virginia.—Editor.

"I believe there is a remedy for the liquor traffic, and that remedy is prohibition. We have found it so in Georgia, notwithstanding the slanders of the liquor people, and of some good folks who have no better sense than to perpetuate them. I believe it is the best thing that has ever come to Georgia.

Winning the Victory

"I want to talk to you about how to win. I don't believe Jesus Christ has ever failed, since amid the rending rocks and blackening sky of Calvary, that cry went up, 'My God! My God! Why hast Thou forsaken me?' when the world said Jesus Christ was defeated, and though today all the forces of evil have worked against his cause, it is not overthrown. Look for the cross, and if we follow Jesus Christ we will march to victory. Sometimes the world thinks the church is defeated, but according to the promise of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, we are able to storm the very gates of hell.

Individual Responsibility

"The first thing we have to do is to feel our individual responsibility. Every man and woman, boy and girl has to stand in his place and fight for Jesus Christ against the wrong. We must stand like Arnold Winkelried, the hero of Switzerland, who dashed right into the Austrian phalanx, and though his body was pierced by ten lances he made way for liberty—and died. If we go into the fight with the spirit of the Master we can tackle all the hosts of the devil and the liquor traffic single-handed. Some are so cowardly as to say 'It's no use.' The devil has no longer dart than 'It's no use.' Every man in this town says it is no use to try to keep the saloons from opening. I would not let them open the saloons again in this town, without a fight. They may raise the cry that I am from the outside. I am not from the outside—the world is my parish, and I hate the liquor traffic with all the powers of my being, and I love the men and women of this country, and I am attending to my business—and it is my business to fight this traffic. When we have a sense of individual responsibility we can do something for God, and not until then.

Can You Understand It?

"I can't understand how any man or woman can keep indifferent. You may say it will not hurt you, for you don't have anything to do with it. Nobody's life is safe while whisky is abroad in the land. There is nothing it will not have people do. I can't see how any decent man, let alone any Christian man, can be indifferent to this curse. I don't say any decent man will not do it, but I haven't any respect for a man who is in favor of legalizing it. I am just that way and I can't help it. Every man who champions liquor selling champions crime.

A Blot on Christian Government

"The one blot that rests on the state of West Virginia today, and the United States of America, and on every state in the Union but eight does not consist in the fact that some men have depraved appetites; not in the fact that some so-called men will sneak around in the alleys and blind tigers and sell the stuff; but it consists in the fact that a Christian government will legalize the thing that undermines true government. We ought to wipe from our state the legalization of crime. I would just as soon legalize killing, or anything else as liquor selling, for when you legalize liquor selling you have legalized all these crimes, and you know it."

THE CURSE OF AFRICA

A Greater Evil than Famine, Pestilence or War—Missionary Coming Back to take Platform Against Rum Traffic

"I wonder that the Africans do not shoot with poisoned arrows every white man that lands upon their coast, for he has brought them rum, and is still bringing it; and in a few decades more, if the rum traffic continues, there will be nothing left in Africa to be saved." In these trenchant words, the Rev. David A. Day, missionary to Africa, expresses his feeling in regard to the situation in the field in which he has labored. He continues:

"The vile rum in that tropical climate is depopulating the country more rapidly than famine, pestilence and war; and I am only waiting for a man to fill my place at Muhlenberg Mission to come home and take the platform against the rum traffic; for I can do Africa more good warning against the liquor traffic here than I can preaching and teaching the gospel there. Africa, with the simple gospel of Jesus, is saved, but Africa with rum is eternally lost; for the few missionaries that can survive there cannot overcome the effect of the river of strong drink that is being poured into the country."

THE WINNER OF THE 1910 PRIZE

John David Houser of Stanford University, California, who was awarded the first prize of $100 in gold given in memory of Susan J. Steele, the first National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, is twenty-four years of age and has made quite a record as the winner of prizes in both essay and oratorical contests. He was graduated from the Sacramento high school in 1905 and the next fall entered Stanford University.

We give a paragraph from his essay entitled, "The Relation of Individual Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation:"

"The user of alcohol suffers, along with other misfortunes, from a pronounced inability to distinguish between right and wrong in matters affecting him and in which his accurate judgment is required. His moral sense becomes dwarfed and his sense of values distorted. This is another example of the impairment of the mental functions. Social energy is wasted in two ways. One of these is through actual individual inefficiency by which great results might be accomplished for society were total abstinence in force. The total amount of effort which is potential and yet made negative for social purposes by indulgence in toxic liquors and thus absolutely lost, is almost too vast for calculation. For every individual who indulges to even an appreciable extent in alcoholic liquors there is a certain definite amount of energy wasted and lost through the individual disability which results from his habits of indulgence."

We sometimes feel, in reading the record of the pilgrim fathers, that little is said of the pilgrim mothers, but there will be little danger that history will not give due reverence to the American mothers of the twentieth century.—Mrs. George S. Hunt

PROHIBITION AND PROSPERITY

GEORGIA ENTERPRISES ADVANCE UNDER STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION—ALL LINES OF BUSINESS ENTHUSIASTICALLY COMMEND IT

Special Correspondence

Never in all history has our state enjoyed such ideal conditions. The farmers are better off than ever before, the business census of the cities taken January 1, 1911, as published in the daily papers, notably *The Atlanta Constitution*, reads as if some fairy god-mother were in our midst, transforming things. She is—Prohibition!

The financial showing by trust companies and banks; the handsome dividends declared and the optimistic outlook by the men of affairs reads as if Mida were passing through the "Empire state of the South" turning all to glittering gold. He is! His modern name is Prohibition!

Marvelous Results

The annual reports of the real estate agents bring to the mind of the reader the marvels wrought by the genii of Aladdin's lamp. Surely! A greater than slave of Aladdin's lamp is here—Prohibition!

Crime has been greatly reduced; drunkenness minimized, thousands of homes re-established; hundreds of thousands of ignorant children fed, clothed and placed in school; and hearts that were crushed and bleeding under the saloon, have been taught to laugh and sing again; all this under prohibition.

Insanity Decreasing

Judge John R. Wilkinson, ordinary of Fulton county, gives some interesting statistics showing that since prohibition went into effect insanity has decreased. In 1907, the last year of the open saloon, the number of cases adjudged insane was 104; in 1910, about 80.

$10,000,000 in Buildings

Atlanta, Georgia, spent approximately $10,000,000 in buildings in the year, 1910. This is far in excess of any southern city, even New Orleans and Louisville.

The banks of Georgia are nearly $12,000,000 richer than last year. The assets show a big increase in statement recently issued for 1910. Sixty-two new banks have been chartered by the state.

High Praise for Prohibition

The American Furniture Company, owned and operated by Reid and Gordon, wholesale and mail order liquor dealers of Cincinnati, Ohio, announced (1910) that their firm was closing "what has been far away our most successful year since we began business." **Query: Why do they locate their only legitimate business in prohibition territory?**

The three largest dry goods stores in the state, and among the largest in the South, give convincing testimony of the prosperous conditions prevailing under prohibition and the sale of candy and cut flowers is said by those handling them to have increased materially, a fact in evidence that prohibition brings luxuries, also.

The Mayor Speaks

"The year just closed has been one of the most prosperous and successful in the history of the commercial life of Atlanta," said Mayor Maddox. "In Atlanta there has been no business failure of any importance during the year and in the state there has been no bank failure either in 1909 or 1910. The retail merchants of the city have had the largest trade in their history.

"The building operations for the year have shown an enormous demand for material and labor. The postoffice receipts, as also the bank clearings, have shown a wonderful increase."

STRONG DRINK IN COLD CLIMATES

EXPERIENCES OF ARCTIC EXPLORERS—SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS DIMINISH THE POWER OF RESISTING COLD

In a carefully written article by Alderman Joseph Malins of London, England, he makes the statement that while there has been a general idea that the use of intoxicating drinks, especially in the form of ardent spirits, is a protection against cold, the fact is that the man who drinks alcoholic drinks to keep the cold out is really doing that which will let the cold in. In support of his statement he quotes from some of the great Arctic explorers.

The first man to make an expedition across Greenland was Dr. Nansen. He and his men had to cross on foot, spending several weeks on floating ice. For forty days they tramped over frozen snow with eighty degrees of frost. In referring to this journey, Dr. Nansen said:

"The only spirits that we took were as fuel for our stove to melt the snow, that we might have water to drink. I believe the use of stimulants to be a mistake."

Captain Edward Parry, after twelve years' experience in the Arctic regions, said: "Are ardent spirits necessary? I say decidedly, No. It is said they keep the cold out. I say they do not; they let the cold in."

The whole crew of the vessel that took Commander Peary to the North Pole, from commander downward, worked on temperance principles. They could face 60 degrees below zero and all hardships better without alcohol. No wines or intoxicants were taken in connection with their work.

In the words of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the eminent English physician: "You know that alcohol only makes the body *feel* warm, because it causes more warm blood to come to the surface of the body, there to lose its heat and leave the body colder. You know that cold and alcohol exercise the same kind of influence on the body, and that when working in the cold, even in the extremest cold, that man will work longest and best who avoids alcohol altogether."

LINCOLN AT A SALOON DOOR

The following story is related by the Rev. John Talmadge Bergen, as having been told by an old soldier from Michigan:

"We have heard what Lincoln has done for all of us: I want to tell what he did for me. I was a private in one of the Western regiments that arrived first in Washington after the call for 75,000. We were marching through the city amid great crowds of cheering people, and then after going into camp were given leave to see the town.

"Like many others of our boys, the saloon or tavern was the first thing we hit. With my comrade I was just about to go into the door of one of these places, when a hand was laid upon my arm, and looking up, there was President Lincoln from his great height above me, a mere lad, regarding me with those kindly eyes and a pleasant smile.

"I almost dropped with surprise and bashfulness, but he held out his hand, and as I took it he shook hands in strong Western fashion and said: 'I don't like to see our uniform going into these places.' That was all he said. He turned immediately and walked away; and we passed on. We would not have gone into that tavern for all the wealth of Washington City.

"And this is what Abraham Lincoln did then and there for me. He fixed me so that whenever I go near a saloon and in any way think of entering, his words and face come back to me. That experience has been a means of salvation to my life. Today I hate the saloon, and have hated it ever since I heard those words from that great man."

DICK OSBORN'S PAY-CHECK

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dick Osborn fingered almost lovingly the bit of crisp, blue paper. It was the first pay-check he had ever received and its face read, "Twenty-five Dollars." How very important it looked and how pleased Alice would be! Such a raise, too—ten dollars all at one time.

Dick put the check into his pocket and went back to his work. It was Friday noon, and all the afternoon he felt a conscious pride, a sort of business superiority that almost amounted to a feeling of hilarity. He could hardly wait until night to take home the "visible sign" of his increased wages for Alice to inspect.

"O Dick!" cried Alice, when he had produced the magic bit of paper for her inspection, "twenty-five whole dollars for one week's work! It seems almost too good to be true! Why, Dickie-boy, we can easily save half of it and not really try. Of course," she added, looking with starry eyes into the bright, honest face of her husband, "there will be a little extra expense after a while—but—then—"

"We'll just remember to be glad that we are to have more money for that time, dearie," Dick interrupted, "and not be ungenerous enough to wish we weren't to have the extra expense of the dear little life that is coming."

"Ho, Alice!" Dick exclaimed the following morning as he was starting for the shop. "I'd half forgotten that the banks close on Saturday afternoon. 'Spose that comes from not doing much business with them," he added laughingly, as he saw his wife's look of dismay, "but I guess we can get along if I don't happen to get this cashed today, can't we? Maybe I can get the money for it at the office, but I don't see the need of giving checks at all if that's the case. Hang it all, I believe I'd rather have the cash!"

"But, Dickie," Alice demurred, with a tiny frown on her usual placid forehead, "I really need some money this afternoon. You see, I didn't have much left after I had paid the bills of last week. Don't you suppose you might take your lunch with you today and save time to go to the bank at noon? I'd fix up something nice and dainty."

Dick shook his head. "You see we are supposed to work until the clock strikes twelve on Saturday, because we have Saturday afternoons, and we stay later at noon to make up a little for lost time. Every bank in town closes on Saturday afternoon. Why, Alice!" Dick looked up in evident relief. "Why can't you take this check yourself and get it cashed? You can go just before noon, and then I can meet you somewhere after dinner and we can do a little shopping together!"

"But I have so much to do on Saturday morning," objected Alice, "and our club meeting is this afternoon." Dick pulled out his watch.

"Can't help it, Allie, dear. It's time to go right this minute, and if I happen to miss the car, I'll be late." And throwing the check down on the hall-stand, Dick hurried to his work.

"I say, Osborn," said the elevator man, as Dick entered the car at noon to go down to his dinner, "your wife called here to see you, but I told her that it was against the rules of the factory to let any one go up to the designing rooms. She wanted you to meet her at Hire's restaurant. I said I'd tell you. She said something, too, about having to see you to get you to sign a check."

"Great Scott!" ejaculated Dick, forgetting where he was for the moment, "how stupid of me!" Well, he would inquire of the office bookkeeper if he could accommodate him. "Why, no, we don't cash them here," that individual replied. "It takes too much red tape and would mean a much larger office force. I believe that those who draw their pay in checks get them cashed at the saloon next door." Dick stopped for a moment in utter consternation, and a feeling of desperation came over him. He had a good position, no mistake about that, and at munificent wages, too! But if he must go back under the influence of the tempter to keep it, why—well, Alice was waiting, and it was of no use to cross a bridge before he came to it.

"Why, Dickie," Alice exclaimed, as they met at the restaurant door, "you forgot to sign your check, you know, and of course I couldn't forge your name!"

"Give it to me," laughed Dick, but with a queer sinking of the heart, "and when dinner is over I'll get it cashed somewhere."

An hour later Dick met his wife at one of the big department stores in the down-town district. He had been home and dressed, and with clean shaven face and neatly trimmed hair, he was looking his best. Pride beamed in his wife's eyes as he met her at the entrance of the store.

"Oh, Dick, I don't mind missing the club at all in coming down to shop with you, you dear old fellow!" Suddenly she gave a searching glance at his flushed face. "Oh," she faltered, "where have you been, Dick Osborn?"

"Why, what's the matter?" Dick realized that no one could fail to notice the difference in his manner, yet he had only taken two glasses at the saloon where he had cashed the check. He really had to with so many of the fellows looking on—and then, of course, they all knew of his raise in wages, and would think him stingy if he didn't treat, of course. After all, he needn't do it again, and they'd all let him alone when he once found a way to get his checks cashed at the bank.

"I guess you know what's the matter, Dick," said Alice. When her husband had explained that it was the only way he could do under the circumstances, she merely said she didn't see why he was paid in checks. Dick didn't see, either, but they must make the best of it.

It had been the trial of Dick's life to let liquor alone, and the old hankering was again upon him. He tried hard to comfort his wife, but her afternoon was spoiled, and after a few small, necessary purchases the two started for home. Once there, Dick handed over to Alice all but five dollars of what remained of his week's pay, saying that of course, a fellow earning twenty-five dollars a week didn't like to feel scrimped for a little extra money.

All the evening Dick seemed restless and dissatisfied, and Sunday morning he slipped out and was gone before Alice had missed him. When he came back she detected the same breath she had inhaled the previous day. How well she remembered the warnings of her friends who knew of Dick's one overwhelming fault. Well, after this she would cash those checks herself.

But the next Saturday morning Alice was unable to leave home, and Dick persuaded her that he would find time at noon to go to the bank. But he went to the saloon instead. A drink once a week, or even two or three drinks wouldn't hurt a man who was getting the wages he was getting. So the weeks went on, rounding into months until six months had come and gone. Most of the time Alice received enough of the week's wages to supply all necessary wants and many of the luxuries of the little household, but no money was laid by for the "extra expense." Then came one dreadful night when Dick Osborn was carried to her—drunk!

Alice's eyes were wild with terror as she and the men who had brought home her husband propped him up in the arm-chair by the fire. Dick aroused himself enough to throw his empty pocketbook on the table, and muttered meaningless nothings as Alice attempted to assist him to bed.

The following morning a sobered man looked upon the face of a tiny babe—the extra expense—whose little life was fast ebbing away, through the effects of the previous evening's shock to its mother. A little life yielded up to the demands of the pay-check system.

It took years to efface the results of that period of debauchery in Dick Osborn's life, and not until temperance friends found him a situation where the pay-check system was not in vogue did he regain his former degree of manhood and sobriety.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE COURAGE OF JIM JUNIOR

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Frieda had said that a boy must not look on wine when it is red, but she had also declared that a boy must honor his father and mother and obey them, so Jim Martin, Junior, found himself wondering one Monday morning just what was right for him to do. He had never seen his father drunk, but he had noticed that he grew very gay after his glass had been filled a great many times when he had friends to dinner. Jim's pretty mother was too much absorbed in affairs of the world to observe the boy's thoughtfulness since he had been going to Sunday school. Miss Frieda had asked her to send him because it was good for boys to be taught about Christ and His message to men. Moreover it was excellent discipline, she had maintained, so pretty, frivolous Mrs. Martin had sent the boy every Sunday after that.

A boy could not know what was right as well as could his father who was older and wiser, Jim Junior had argued to himself. Yet he remembered that the day before at Sunday school, several men had told how drink destroyed men's minds and bodies and when the dear old white-haired superintendent of the Sunday school had asked every man, and every boy who was a little man, who would promise not to touch intoxicating drink, Jim Junior had stood up with the other members of his class and Miss Frieda had smiled at him because she knew he meant to try.

"Don't be timid, boys," the superintendent had urged. "If you see a man about to take a drink, tell him not to do it, show him the evil of it."

A boy could not tell his father not to do a thing. Why, his father would only laugh, Jim Junior concluded and it would hurt—it might even kill him to have his father make fun of him.

Jim Junior thought that his problem had been solved for him a little later when his grandmother came down from the farm on a visit. She and his father had a long talk in the library and the little fellow sat close by his grandmother's knee and listened.

"I want you to promise me, son," she had said to the boy's father, "that you will stop drinking and serving wines. It hurts me for I brought you up so differently and I don't like to see you depart from the old training."

"Oh, I just take a social glass occasionally with the boys," his father had explained. "I never get drunk, you know, mother. We serve wines because everybody else does."

"Because one man takes poison, shall every man go and do likewise?"

"I'll stop, if you feel that way about it," said Jim Junior's father. A wave of tenderness for the frail little woman before him swept over the man's heart and he leaned over and kissed the white forehead. "I'll never touch another drop, mother," he whispered softly. She held out her hand and his own big brown one closed firmly over it. "That's a promise, isn't it? Thank you, son."

Jim Junior's heart sang in his body for joy. It was fine that things were turning out so well.

To his amazement, however, he saw wine glasses on the table that evening when his father brought two men home to dinner. His grandmother had eaten a light meal early and gone to her room to rest. When the wine glasses had been filled, one of the men jocularly said, "Give the boy a glass. I'll wager he is as much a man as any of us."

Jim Junior saw his father lifting his glass to give a toast to his guests as usual. "No," said the boy, spreading his hand over his glass as he had seen his grandfather do on several occasions, "father and I don't drink. I promised the man at Sunday school yesterday and father promised grandmother today and no gentleman ever breaks his word, father says."

Jim Jnnior's heart was in his mouth when he had finished the brave little speech.

Jim Senior's glass shook in his hand and the wine spilled on the white cloth, making a purple stain. He reached for a glass of water and there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes when, drawing a deep breath, he surveyed his guests and said, "Gentlemen, I would have you drink in water to the honor of my son who has a better memory than his father." He looked into the startled face of his boy and smiled.

The dinner went merrily on but not a wine glass was lifted and Jim Junior never saw a drop of wine in his father's house again.

THE CHILDREN'S SONG

If you "grown-ups" of the nation
Want to save the situation
For the rising generation—
VOTE FOR US.

That is, drive away the whisky,
For where children are, and frisky,
To leave "poison" round is risky—
VOTE FOR US.

Since we follow where you lead us,
On this burning question heed us,
And in paths of temperance speed us—
VOTE FOR US.

For the name you bear, and gave us,
From the liquor traffic save us,
Lest in future it enslave us—
VOTE FOR US.

By the love you always bore us,
Listen to our mighty chorus:
"Let the Temperance Flag wave o'er us"—
VOTE FOR US.

Though with silver-tongued oration
Others plead for "liquoration,"
Don't neglect your obligation—
VOTE FOR US.

As we are just what you make us,
Lest an evil fate o'ertake us,
At the polls do not forsake us—
VOTE FOR US.

Vote No-License and we'll get it,
And we know you'll ne'er regret it,
For we trust you, don't forget it!—
VOTE FOR US.

—Alexander Ker.

"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on the table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in case he forgets his piece and has to stop and think."

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PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

NEW SUPPLIES

Orders have been coming in for campaign leaflets and other supplies to be used in celebration of Prohibition Rally Day, March 20. Many meetings will doubtless be held Sunday, March 19, or on some convenient later date. The unions should not fail to use this splendid opportunity for the distribution of prohibition literature.

Send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for campaign leaflets advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL, written by Captain Hobson, Seaborn Wright and others; the prohibition map; the song leaflet; flag posters and flag post cards.

"Who is to Blame?" by Josiah Allen's wife is an excellent campaign document. For such use a special rate is given. Single copies 8 cts.; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $3.50. The usual rate per 100—$5.00.

A celluloid flag pin very desirable for use in exercises by the young people, 5 cts. each; per 100, $2.50.

"Temperance Songs for the Sunday School" is a new eight-page attractive leaflet that is appropriate for use by the young people in campaign meetings, as well as in Sunday schools. Price each, 5 cts.; per 12, 35 cts.; per 100, $2.00.

The oval card, a picture of a handsome little boy, with the words "Home vs. Saloon," used so freely on gift day, can be obtained at the low price of 25 cts. per 100; $1.00 per 500. This little card should find its way into the hands of every child and so reach the homes. It will make its own appeal to the voters.

The supply of the special Prohibition number (February 23) of THE UNION SIGNAL is exhausted.

Go Thou and Do Likewise

In this issue reference is made to the gift by a friend of temperance to every medical library in the United States and Canada, of a copy of Mrs. Martha M. Allen's book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." This bit of news should be a "thought-starter" to all white ribboners. Possibilities of educating the medical profession, nurses and the public generally, will readily suggest themselves. Why not make your own physician a present of the volume? Give a copy to the trained nurses of your acquaintance, and interest your local union in seeing that nurses' institutes and hospitals in its vicinity are supplied with it and other valuable books of the same character, among which may be mentioned Dr. Victor Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body."

The Right Kind of Pedagogue

The Kansas school superintendent who wrote to every business man in his town who carries tobacco, calling his attention to the non-enforcement of the law which forbids the sale to minors of tobacco, cigars or cigarets and the consequent dangers to the youth of the place, deserves not only commendation but an enthusiastic following by others of the profession.

The creating of public sentiment against the alcohol and nicotine evils would be a more rapid process if the great army of school teachers felt a keener responsibility for the safety of the boys and girls in their charge, and urged total abstinence more strenuously.

That the superintendents of Education of many states are alive to the need of intelligent, courageous teaching along these lines is indicated by the fact that many of them are considering not only the advisability but the necessity of employing a special scientific temperance instructor for the state.

A Royal Friend of Temperance

It means much to the cause of temperance that the head of one of the great World powers has taken such a positive stand for total abstinence as is indicated in a section of the address of the Emperor of Germany to the naval cadets, which is given in this issue. It cannot fail to have its influence not only upon the German youth in the Fatherland but also upon those who have come to America. We owe much to Germany along the lines of philosophy, science, literature and music. Our debt will be immeasurably increased if the great German nation shall follow their royal leader and banish alcohol from their national life.

A Logical Conclusion

Federal Judge McCall of Memphis, Tennessee, is reported as refusing citizenship papers to two applicants who were shown to be law breakers, both of them being "blind tiger" men. When the facts were put before the judge he laid down the law in this fashion:

"No man can support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Tennessee and uphold the laws of both, as he is required to do under oath in securing naturalization papers, and at the same time engage in the unlawful vocation of selling liquor in a state where its sale is prohibited by law."

One of the interesting questions just now is how to improve the voting population. If all judges determined that law breakers should not become citizens, it would mean a powerful reform. If Judge McCall is right how can other judges be excused for not taking the same position?

Women Make Good Jurors

The women of the state of Washington are making a splendid record as voting citizens in defeating the civic forces of evil. However, it is reported that a few timid ones have asked Governor Hay to recommend to the Legislature a bill exempting women from jury duty. No greater compliment could have been given to the cause of equal suffrage, than the reply of the Governor:

"Ladies who recently served on a jury here, the first since suffrage took effect, are earnest and sincere in their belief that women should serve on juries. The trial judge of the case praised their services highly, and urged that women jurors be generally called upon.

"I have been advised that prominent women of the state generally favor service on juries, and I shall make no recommendation otherwise."

Intelligent women ought to know that in performing this civic duty, they can be of great service to humanity and can act well the part of good citizens. Jury reform has been loudly called for, and the women can help to make jurors more conscientious and intelligent. They can do much to remove from jury service the stigma of ignorance, stolidity and even criminality, which has often been charged against it, and when they have had the requisite experience they will be able to strengthen its weak points and make it a stronger factor in good government.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

The leaflets published by many of the National superintendents already are on sale at the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. In the new catalogue, which will soon be issued, the titles of these leaflets will be listed. The catalogue will be quite complete, containing a list of the large number of leaflets, books and supplies now on hand. The advertising page next week will give a list of the Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion supplies in stock and also summarize many of the new up-to-date leaflets, pictures, banners and pins.

In next week's issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will appear a very interesting article by Miss Ruth F. Davis, telling of her work in Japan.

PERSONAL MENTION

An event of interest to white ribboners was the marriage of Miss Edith May Mohler, of Saint Albans, West Virginia, to Mr. Robert Cornell Sweet of the same town. Mrs. Sweet is the daughter of Mrs. V. E. Mohler, state superintendent of the department of Our Official Papers, and a long-time, generous friend of THE UNION SIGNAL. Our good wishes and hearty congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Sweet.

Miss Leona Mabel Dufford, a former assistant editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, has removed to Tacoma, Washington, where she has assumed the duties of acting manager of the Publicity Bureau of the National Council of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher is manager. Miss Dufford will be remembered as the author of the Map Song, which met with deserved popularity, and she also did much of the work on the original Prohibition Map which, in revised form, is being scattered over the country. We wish Miss Dufford success in her new undertaking.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, National superintendent of the department of Peace, is gradually improving in health. Mrs. Bailey has been at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, New York, over four months, and would be pleased if her department superintendents and friends would address her there. She deeply regretted her inability to participate in THE UNION SIGNAL Day exercises, and hopes to visit the Literature Building, en route to the Milwaukee Convention.

In thirty-three cities, east and west, the Woman's National Missionary Golden Jubilee, is stirring and enlightening the people. In most of the cities W. C. T. U. women are giving expert assistance on the committees. Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt of Portland, Maine, is on the committee of Arrangements in that city.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. LUCY B. SWEET of Attleboro, Mass., one of the oldest white ribboners of the state, has recently passed away. Mrs. Sweet was unusually gifted and devoted, and will be greatly missed.

MRS. G. H. MILLER, Middletown, N. Y., for twelve years vice-president of Sullivan county W. C. T. U.

MRS. MARGARET MORIAN, Cherry Creek N. Y., a faithful member of the local union and for many years a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. E. H. BROWN of Paw Paw, Mich., aged ninety-four years, a long-time worker in temperance and other reforms.

Miss Harriet Lee Henderson of Dallas, Texas, National organizer, is greatly bereaved in the sudden passing away of her beloved mother. Mrs. Henderson was a white ribboner and was deeply interested in the work of her daughter, who now asks for the prayerful sympathy of her white ribbon comrades.

In the passing of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Russell, who was called home, January 7, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has lost a faithful and loyal friend. She was a member of the Lucy Hayes union of Minneapolis, in which she was always a helpful member and wise adviser. For many years she was prominent in temperance work. Her temperance restaurant in Minneapolis was known far and near and set the fashion for many similar places of business. Her enterprise continued a success to the last. She left the bulk of her property to charitable and temperance organizations, and among them, the National W. C. T. U. is remembered by a legacy of $200.

From time to time the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the recipient of bequests, which greatly aid the work. There will never come a time when an investment in this organization will not bring the largest possible returns. At the present time we are congratulating ourselves on the possession of a new Literature Building, fully paid for, but there is no limit to the work that may be done through a wider distribution of W. C. T. U. literature. Such an advance step can only be made possible by the gifts of generous friends, or bequests of those who have at heart the interests of our work.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE TEACHING POPULAR

There can be no greater encouragement to temperance workers than the fact that the different states are now more than glad to secure teachers who can successfully present methods of teaching scientific temperance. The State Board of Education of Massachusetts is now employing Mrs. Etta M. G. Luce to do this work. Words of commendation from teachers mean much and they are freely given for her work. In speaking she uses the National Course of Study and the scientific charts. Of these she writes: "Our charts are pronounced the best ever seen." The teachers themselves are subscribers for *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* and sending for the Memorygems and Courses of Study.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, the new superintendent of the National department of Franchise, requests that all mail be addressed to her in care of her associate, Frieda Clark Davidson, 6214 Twenty-seventh Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

PRAYER AND PRAISE

Never Useless

It is a bitter thing to imagine oneself useless; to come to the time when, looking out on the rush and turmoil of life, we sigh, "I no longer count. My usefulness is past." Yet many dear, patient souls—brave souls that have done valiant work in the days gone by come to that place of torture and say to their deepest selves, if not to any human ear, "My day is past. I am useless."

No, no, it is not true. Nothing is useless that can be used for any purpose whatever, and busy hands, eager feet, active brains are not the only tools of either God or man. The heart, the eye, the lip, the body, has uses. A living presence in a room warms and cheers it, gives it a quality it must otherwise lack. To fill a chair by the fireside, to greet a fellow mortal with smile or handclasp is to be of use—is to have been used.

We can remember an old mother—we shall never forget her!—who used to sit by the window trying to gather interest from what was passing on the street. The pathos of the picture she presented still smites the heart as we recall it, so pathetic was it to see this woman of past purpose and power trying to pass away the time till the summons of the Master should come. "I am useless," she said occasionally, and to be useless was to her the sum of all misery; she who had *crowded* her life with activities. But was she useless? Shall we ever forget what comfort it was to find her waiting for us when we came home? Shall we ever quite get over the sense of loss when, coming in, she no longer greets us? She was often weary, but never too much so to note our weariness. "My child!" she would say, her voice a caress, "sit down." Then the trembling hands would fumble about the fastening of our cloak—how we love wrinkled hands!—and her dim eyes would brighten as she smiled at us. "Heaven and earth shall pass away," but some memories will never fade or perish, and cherished forever will be the memory of mother's hands ever held out to us in love. She never failed us. While she lived we always had one earthly place to which to flee, one human heart to which to nestle. And yet she said often, "I am useless," said it at the very time when she was of the most use to us since she no longer had anything to do but love and sympathize and cherish.

Thorold tells us of at least four conditions of life in which it is impossible to be useless: While we are either doing or suffering God's will; while we are bringing forth any of the fruits of the Spirit; while we are increasing in the knowledge of God's will; while we can pray. After each of these he adds, "We can always do that."

To sow in tears at Thy sweet will,
Yet sing by faith, the harvest home;
This is to pray with honest heart
And purpose true, "Thy Kingdom come."

—Helen G. Rice

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

Since the Baltimore Convention and to March 7, 1911, the following contributions to the Willard Memorial Fund have been received; in each case $2, unless otherwise indicated:

The Temperance Songster, $142.30.

Miss Alberta Pogue, West Virginia, $50.00.

New Jersey: Mauricetown $1, Jacobstown, Millstone, Somerville, Lambertville, Cedarville, New Brunswick, Sayreville, S. Amboy, Ocean City Y. P. B., White House $1.50, Bloomsbury, Port Norris. Total $24.50.

Canal Zone: Empire $15.67.

Wisconsin: Waupun, Black Earth, Kirkland Center, Kaukauna (Mrs. E. E. Lambie), Williams Bay, Green Lake, Waukau, Platteville W. H. M. S. Total $16.

Iowa: Le Mars (Emma Koch), Oskaloosa, Zearing, Hancock, Davenport, Galt, Battle Creek, Sioux City (Central). Total $16.

Washington: Newport. Total $2.

North Dakota: $13.

Wyoming: Lander. Total $2.

Uruguay: Montevideo (Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar). Total $2.

Illinois: Evanston (F. E. Willard W., Reiley W., Anna A. Gordon), Mason City (Mrs. Cambert Dare), Ringwood, Hillsboro, Mansfield, Vandalia (Mrs. Sara Capps), Centralia. Total $18.

Minnesota: Pequot, Kensington. Total $4.

Arizona: Phoenix. Total $2.

Montana: Havre $2.50. Total $2.50.

Massachusetts: Oak Bluffs, Dorchester $10.39, Allston (Miss Eva K. Foster), Brookline (Miss Lella Sewall), E. Whately, N. Attleboro, Wakefield, N. Abington, Total $24.39.

Virginia: Boykins, Norfolk (Christine Tinling) $5. Total $7.

Vermont: Glover, Hancock. Total $4.

Georgia: Brunswick, Climax. Total $4.

Kentucky: Louisville (Sue Davis W.), Danville, Lexington (Central), Louisville (Central), Covington, Campbellsburg, Nicholasville, Oakland, Smith's Grove, Montlcello, Paris. Total $22.

New York: Salamanca L. T. L. .50, Congers $1, Somerset, Haverstraw $4.25, Orangeport, Wright's Corners, Cassadaga, Malone Y. P. B., Shokan, Ellenville, High Falls $3.50, Kingston, Walkill, Clifton Springs, Queens-Nassau $5.16, Maspeth Y. P. B., Central Park $2.50, New York (F. E. Willard W.) $10, Fordam, Harlem, Hope, Lathrop, North, West End, W. Harlem, Schultzville W. and F. W. L., Portville, Nyack, Cedar Hill, Ravena, Ft. Covington, Lansingburgh, Auburn (F. E. Willard W.), Newark, Poughkeepsie, Skaneateles $5, Yonkers $5, Brooklyn (Mrs. Ella A. Boole), Rochester (Mrs. S. H. Cowdery), Ulsterville, Cooperstown, Corinth, Greene, Windham, Camden, Holland, Churchville, Manny's Corners, Septondale. Total $116.91.

Tennessee: Chattanooga, Erin, Maxwell $2.50, Dunn Y. P. B. $1, Springfield W., Springfield Y. P. B., Clarksville, Ducktown $2.67, Arno, Sparta, McKenzie, Columbia, Concord, Union City, Savanna $3, Petersburg, Chattanooga (South Side). Total $35.17.

Colorado: Davison Y. P. B., Sterling, Ft. Lupton, Ft. Collins, Denver (Central), Grand Junction, Greeley, Longmont $3, Ft. Morgan, Lemon, Pueblo (East Side), North Delta, La Salle, Loveland, Las Animas, Alamosa, Dry Creek, Akron. Total $57.

Idaho: LaClede. Total $2.

Ohio: Concord .80, New Baltimore, Eagleville, St. Mary's, Columbus (Willard), Huntsville, Xenia (South Side), Cook, Nevada, Greenville, Bettsville, Wilmington, Slater, Beloit, Homeworth, Ensign, McConnellsville, Fredericksburg $2.40, Phoebe Strong, Bloomdale (Frances Willard W.), Greenfield, Unionport, North Ridge, Sugar Valley, Bremen, Hartwell, New Guilford, Middletown, Twentieth Century, Mansfield (Willard W.), Harriott McGiffert, New Concord, Miamisburg, McClellan, King's Creek, Germantown, Spring Valley, Oldham, Norwood, Frances Willard, Bedford, Wilmington (Center), Conesville, Nova, Ballville, Brink Haven, Jeffersonville, Painesville, Middlefield, Turtle Creek (Willard), Ridgeville Corners, Lodi, Maineville, New Washington, Hardin's Creek $1, Centerfield, Junction City, Athens, Woodsfield, Crooksville, Pleasant Ridge, Gnadenhutten, Eldorado, Rittman, West Union $1, Columbus Grove, Winchester, Montra, New Philadelphia, Ludlow Falls, Strasburg, Bloomingburg, Zanesfield, Perrysburg $3, Frances Leiter $1.25, Harriot Wilcox, Miamisburg, Franklin Township, Fremont, Elizabeth Mann, West Elkton, Scotch Ridge, Minerva, Esther Handley $1.35, Laura, Eden $1, E. Cleveland, Pleasant Hill, Conneaut, Hammersville, Toronto, Owensville, Le Roy, Medina, Amsden, Casstown, Sidney $4, Circleville, Mother Thompson, Andover, Portage, Fall Creek, Farmer, Ashley, Plymouth, Madisonville, Clara Barrows, Girard, Norwalk, Mallett Creek, Lorain, New Lexington, Basil, Bethesda, Good Hope, Brimfield, Dunkirk, Attica, Belle Center, Chagrin Falls, Crusade, Warren, Rockford, West LaFayette, Bristolville, N. Bloomfield, Rock Creek, Cleveland, Rogers, Slater Y. P. B. $5, La Grange, Oberlin $2.01, Leipsic, Hudson, Pern, Chester Hill, Dalton $1.75, Toledo (Sumner), Cedarville, Orangeville. Total $281.67.

Pennsylvania: Pittsburg (Railway Dept. by Mrs. Stella Masters) $8, Philadelphia (Berean), Glade Run $1, Langhorne, Susquehanna, Du Bois, Kingsley, Falkington, Pleasantville (Allegheny). Total $23.

New Mexico: Hagerman, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Artesia, Boswell. Total $10.

Maine: Damariscotta, S. W. Harbor. Total $4.

Michigan: Erie, Clio, Kingston, St. Louis (Sarah Drury W.), Wheeler .85, West Bay City $1, Jackson, Adrian, Caloma, Silverwood $1.50, Nashville, Capac, Albion (Mrs. O. F. Gambee), Pt. Huron (South Park), Deerfield, Northstar, Mt. Morris, Hopkins Station, Manton, Wakelee. Total $37.35.

Nebraska: Marion, Huntley, Friend, Geneva, Valley. Total $10.

Maryland: Forest Hill. Total $2.

South Dakota: Lead. Total $2.

Missouri: Bowling Green, New Hartford, Monroe City. Total $6.

South Carolina No. 2: Abbeville (Fannie J. Cappin W.), Columbia (Emilie D. Martin W.) $1.50, Due West (Esther W.) .15. Total $3.65.

Rhode Island: Avondale, Middletown, E. Greenwich, Phoenix, Kingston, Portsmouth, Richmond and Hopkinton, Pawtucket Valley Y. P. B., Jamestown $3, Warren $4, Westerly $2.80, Cumberland, Carolina. Total $29.80.

Kansas: Westmoreland, Salina $3, Vincent, Lyons, Tescott, Norton $2.25, Burlington, Cawker City, Spring Creek $3, Rosedale, Laurence, Stockton, Burr Oak, Corning. Total $30.25.

Oregon: Newberg (Mrs. Helen Harford). Total $2.

Louisiana: Lanesville. Total $2.

Indiana: Auburn, Terre Haute (Mrs. Moore) $1, Bedford, Newcastle. Total $7.

Florida: Cortez, Gainesville $5.50. Total $7.50.

West Virginia: New Martinsville 2.10 Total $2.10.

West Virginia No. 2: St. Albans. Total $2.

Arkansas: Eureka Springs. Total $2.

Northern California: Sacramento Lakeport. Total $4.

Southern California: Claremont. Total $2.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, New York

In the special work suggested in the Plan for 1911 of this department local unions are told that it would be wise to place two books upon alcohol in public libraries, one of these books being "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Sir Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon, and the other, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." It will be good news to any who may be interested in these books to learn that the latest edition of the book by Sir Victor Horsley costs only 48 cents postpaid. If superintendents having Plans of Work on hand will please correct the price of this book, it may save trouble later. With this low price there can be no local union too poor to put at least the Horsley book into a library. As that book does not deal much with the medical use of alcohol there is need for both, and the two can now be bought for $1.73. Both may be ordered from me. I do not keep the Horsley book on hand, but forward orders, simply to accommodate those who may desire it. It has had a very large circulation in England, and its present low price should make it widely known in America. These two books recommended by this department, if placed where thinking people can have access to them, should do much to educate in favor of complete abstinence from strong drink.

The gentleman who offered to place "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine" in every medical library in the United States and Canada has kept his word. Miss Bradley, my associate for Work with Nurses, would like if some good people would make a similar gift to nurses' training schools. There are many nurses who do not seem to

know the scientific objections to alcohol, and these have great power in the homes where they serve. Some of these nurses are excellent women who could do grand service for the temperance cause were they enlightened as to the real nature and effects of alcoholic liquors. The special leaflets for physicians are equally good for nurses, and Miss Bradley's two leaflets, "Hints on Temperance Work for Nurses," and "What Can Nurses Do for Temperance?" will do much good if used. They are 30 cents per 100.

I am extremely anxious that more work be done to win the co-operation of physicians in the temperance fight. It is useless to expect well-enforced prohibition laws while doctors continue to tell mothers to drink beer to increase the milk supply, and advise ale for indigestion, and brandy for weak hearts, etc. Many doctors no longer give such advice, but unfortunately a large number do, and the W. C. T. U. should not fail to show such men in a courteous, tactful way that they are behind the age in their knowledge of alcohol.

The "Letter to Physicians," prepared to go with the special leaflets, is tactful, and will give offence to none. How many women are willing to help me this year by sending the "Letter" and the three special leaflets to the doctors of their town or county? I should like to hear from every earnest fighter in our ranks that this one thing she would do in 1911. The special leaflets are "The Alcohol-a-Food Theory in the Light of Recent Researches" by Dr. W. S. Hall of Chicago, "Some Opinions of Alcohol from Professors in Medical Colleges," and "The Use of Alcohol in Hospitals Declining." The first is 40 cents per 100, the other two 30 cts. per 100. The "Letters" go free with the leaflets. For these send to me as the "Letters" are not at Headquarters. Where these were given out in 1910 of course they need not be used again. Superintendents who have done good work in reaching physicians can let that alone for a while and seek to enlighten the public as to the dangers of self-medication with whisky and drugs and patent medicines.

April 30 is set for Anti-Tuberculosis Sunday. As women's clubs are helping in this crusade the W. C. T. U. should not be inactive. Use the poster in churches and post-offices where permitted, "Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol," 5 cents each, 35 cents for 10. The leaflets, "Alcohol in the Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs," is excellent. It is 40 cents per 100, and may be obtained from National Headquarters or from me.

I am trying to plan so that all of my department literature may be sold at National Headquarters after this year. I am embarrassed in recommending it while in charge of the sales, so shall be glad of a change on that account, for this department cannot be worked without literature, and I must speak of it, and urge its use if I am to be true to my trust of propagating the truths which tell against alcohol and other dangerous drugs. Until the change to Headquarters is arranged I shall be glad if unions will send to me for the department literature so that my stock may be reduced, thus saving labor and expense if the transfer is made.

I have about seventy posters in cloth, "Alcohol not Needed as Medicine," the hems of which need to be straightened a little. These I will sell at 10 cents postpaid. They will last forever, and are fine for W. C. T. U. rooms, Sunday schools, and for exhibits. This is considerably less than they cost to produce.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted!
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. A. B. Parsels of Philadelphia, Pa., recently gained 146 members for the Columbia county W. C. T. U.

Stanislaus county, Cal., appreciates the privilege of having Mrs. Addie A. Estes, state superintendent of the department, preside over several institutes.

The W. C. T. U. of Selma, Cal., has just held a very successful diamond medal contest. A unique and interesting program elicited praise from those in attendance.

One union in Cook county, Ill., (the Emily Hill), by holding medal contests, keeps its treasury supplied with funds to carry on its work. It recently held a successful one, the proceeds of which were $18.

Mrs. D. M. Pentz, the secretary of the Centerville (Kan.) W. C. T. U., keeps a grey timber wolf in her yard. White ribbon women have had so much experience in disciplining blind tigers that the taming of a wolf is a small thing to them!

The department of Medical Temperance is popular with the union of Athens, Ohio, the home town of the state superintendent of that department, Miss Emma C. McVey. April 4 there will be a meeting devoted to the consideration of this particular subject.

Mrs. Julia A. H. Colby of Springfield, Missouri, one of the oldest members of that union, a teacher of fifty years' experience, has written a rousing W. C. T. U. rally song. It reaches its climax in this line: "They'll rally to their standard till their victory is complete."

The Santa Clara (Cal.) W. C. T. U. has sent to the publishers of *McClure's Magazine* a letter of protest against the cigaret advertisements which it carries. "The bad results from the cigaret habit are well known and we urge that all such advertisements be discontinued in the future."

The W. C. T. U. of Conneautville, Pa., has given a framed picture of Miss Willard to each department of the high school. It has also presented to the teachers of the first and second Primary and Intermediate departments, books on scientific temperance instruction and has furnished temperance papers to all the teachers.

The mid-year institute of the New York county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. included many features of interest. A symposium "Is the Young People's Work a Necessity?" conducted by the county secretary of the Y. P. B., Mrs. Mary W. Winslow, brought out some valuable points. The topic, "Current Events in Legislation," was presented by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, in her usual able way. The institute was organized by the county president, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

Stanislaus county, Cal., has been carrying on a crusade against houses of ill-fame located in the various towns in the county. This work was done with little effect until Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, the president, swore out a warrant against the parties. The district attorney in a few hours had five inmates from Oakdale in jail. They pleaded guilty and were fined and ordered to leave the county in ten days. The women of Modesto's red light district became alarmed and in less than twelve hours more than twenty had made an hasty exodus from the county seat.

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., has recently favored Delaware county, Pa., with addresses. The county is planning to help the union organized by Mme. Layyah Barakat on Mt. Lebanon, Syria. "We have gained new members," writes the county president, "and our workers have been aroused and inspired to greater endeavor." A prominent woman's club invited the W. C. T. U. to give a program at one of its regular meetings. The president of the Saturday Club, one of the leading clubs near Philadelphia, presided and joined the W. C. T. U.

The Willard W. C. T. U. of Elmira, N. Y., recently gave a very enjoyable demonstration of the editorial workings of a modern temperance paper. Mrs. James Brownlow, local and county Press superintendent, acted as editor-in-chief and the "sanctum" was appropriately arranged with telephone connections and office appliances. The matter for a spicy, special number on "The Prohibitory Law" was prepared in view of the audience, beginning with the perusal and disposition of letters from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, and Mrs. Phoebe Wilbur Griffin, state superintendent of Press work.

EDITOR BROWNE
Of the Rockford Morning Star

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every sort of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which confined me in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum the indigestion abated, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most cordially that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

"Wishing you a continued success, I am

Yours very truly,

J. Stanley Browne,
Managing Editor."

Of course, when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drugs natural to the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disorders in various parts of the body. Keep up this daily poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. So when man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is but one road —quit.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the crisp flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of palatable comfort and renewing the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MISSISSIPPI'S GOVERNOR JOINS W. C. T. U.

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR TAKES STATE BY STORM AND ENTHUSIASM KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Special Correspondence

On February 28, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor closed a sixteen days' engagement in Mississippi. Wherever she spoke she was introduced under the auspices of active local unions except at Winona and Jackson. She organized in both these places; with twenty members at the former; seventy-five active and fifty-nine honorary at the latter where she was introduced by Governor Edmond F. Noel, who was the first to become an honorary member and to contribute for the work.

Jubilant Note Everywhere

It would be difficult to picture a more aroused, responsive, delighted and enthusiastic following than has marked Mrs. Armor's triumph in Mississippi. Wherever she has been was heard one chorus of victory, one jubilant note of thanksgiving. She added almost 200 active, 100 honorary members and took 700 pledges, besides averaging almost $100 in collections at each place. But best of all she has electrified the unions and aroused the people to increasing vigilance for Mississippi elects state officers and a new Legislature by direct primary in August.

Kindles Faith and Courage

Mrs. Armor comes again to Mississippi for one week beginning March 25. Her coming and wonderful success were a direct answer to prayer. For weeks before, she united with a prayer-circle in this state for divine help and power. As was said of her in the *Mississippi White Ribbon:* "Her message was the fire sent down from heaven to kindle Mississippi faith and courage. Her fiery eloquence, her genial wit, her two-edged satire, her sledge-hammer logic, her intense conviction, but more than all her absolute faith in God have set ablaze a glowing enthusiasm in thousands of souls. She knows whence her power comes; she has not become professional, but works only as the power of the Spirit sets in motion the enginery of human effort." Not since 1889 when Frances Willard kindled Mississippi to white heat, has there been such an outpouring of blessing for W. C. T. U. and prohibition.

Mrs. Scovell Will Visit State

On April 1, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National college secretary of the Young People's Branch, will begin a two weeks' itinerary in Mississippi, from which we hope much. Meridian and Jackson W. C. T. U.'s are waging a competitive contest to reach 100 in membership. Other unions, two and two, will do the same.

Mississippi is proud of its prohibition law and full of faith for its retention. The only candidate for Governor is not a prohibitionist. A leading politician recently said to the writer: "Mr. Brewer will be whatever the people make him to be." The people of this state are prohibitionists. They had themselves voted liquor out of all but six counties when the state-wide prohibitory law was passed. There will be some unhappy candidates in Mississippi for the next five months, for the "inquiring mind" of the W. C. T. U. and many voters will be painfully active.

PENNSYLVANIA ALERT

Special Correspondence

White ribboners helped materially in the Missionary Jubilee just held in Philadelphia, and the county president, Mrs. E. F. W. Russell, presided at one of the meetings. Mrs. A. C. Peacock, president of the Philadelphia union, extended a welcome and opened The Willard for a drawing-room meeting. Mrs. A. A. Pohlman was busy distributing literature and in many lines of work and the white ribbon gleamed on many breasts.

Madame Layyah Barakat, who last summer went to Syria as World's W. C. T. U. missionary, has, with the help of a few white ribbon friends, sent a barrel of clothing for girls to the president of the W. C. T. U. of her native village.

Crawford women are of the kind who accomplish things. At present they are publishing the names of applicants for licenses, their attorneys, signers and bondsmen. Meadville has a Curfew petition which is hanging fire in the Council and bids fair to hang awhile longer, as there are four saloonkeepers in that body!

Venango county lately enjoyed the services of Miss Lillian Phelps, who in a week's time added to the list some new members. Wayne county has printed programs and has a leader for each topic. It has secured a set of six charts from Mrs. Davis to be used in the graded school and will use the Memory Gems with them.

Memorial meetings have been in order this week. In West Philadelphia one of the members who had entertained Miss Willard in the early years of the work offered a heartfelt tribute to her personality.

Franklin union is the only one in Philadelphia that is on the Honor Roll, having subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL equal to one-fourth of its membership.

Philadelphia county presented five medals to the pupils of Frances E. Willard public school. These boys and girls because of their good conduct and general character were made by their teachers members of the Frances E. Willard League. This movement which originated with Prof. John Shron, supervising principal of the school, is spreading. The West Philadelphia union has given five medals to the pupils of the Dunlap school, and unions all over the city are interested. No doubt many other public schools will take up the work.

TEMPERANCE INTEREST IN IOWA

Special Correspondence

The Woman's Suffrage bill was defeated by only seven votes. Its advocates will try again. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst of England addressed the joint session in favor of the Suffrage bill.

Our own Mrs. Natalia B. Gordon is the lobbyist for the political equality cause. Mrs. Anna Edworthy, our superintendent of Legislative work, feels that prospects are favorable for the submission of a constitutional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people, and that we have some splendid men in our General Assembly.

The convention held in Des Moines, January 24-26, was a cheering success. More than half the counties in the state were represented by delegates. For unavoidable reasons, many who would have come were absent.

Hon. Clinton Howard of New York, who was to have been the principal speaker, was called home on his way here, by the illness of his wife. Rev. J. S. Corkey gave an inspiring address.

The most important work done by the convention was making the Association a stock company, and thus putting it on a business basis.

The voters of Jones county have driven the saloons out of their territory. Our Strawberry Point workers, after a sharp contest, have expelled the saloons.

OHIO NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

A joint resolution for an Anti-Polygamy amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has passed the Ohio Legislature. Great credit is due to Mrs. Sarah Meredith, our state recording secretary, who had charge of the matter, also to Representative Evans who introduced the measure, and secured its passage in the face of opposition from the wet element of the Senate. Rev. A. S. Gregg, secretary of the International Reform Bureau, was also of great assistance in getting the measure reported out.

The mid-year executive committee meeting of the Ohio W. C. T. U. will be held in Fostoria, March 21-23.

The good people of Ohio are rejoicing over the "cleaning up" of Newark, where the Anti-Saloon detective was lynched last year by a liquor mob. Three of the leaders of that mob have been convicted and will serve twenty years imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Other convictions will undoubtedly follow.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer and lecturer, and state vice-president-at-large of Ohio, who is a great favorite in her home state, is filling Sunday engagements with great acceptance,

RUM ON THE RUN

Special Correspondence

The Illinois state-wide prohibition rally at Springfield was a great success. White ribboners came from several parts of the state. Through the courtesy of the Senate and the President, the meeting was held in the Senate Chamber; beautiful decorations were provided by the Springfield union and every detail was carefully looked after.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor spoke both in the afternoon and evening. She gave some telling blows to the liquor traffic and told how Illinois can be made a dry state. She was masterful in her wit and oratory and we are sure that great good was done.

New members were secured and a handsome offering was raised for the state work. Our State-wide Prohibition bill is in the hands of our friends and will be introduced at the opportune time. Our Anti-Polygamy resolution has been introduced in the House and the Senate. Most important measures are to be voted upon next week and close personal work is required at this time.

Our meeting at Peoria was marvelous in power and enthusiasm. The press was most generous in giving space to a setting forth of the meeting and in praise of Mrs. Armor whom the *Peoria Star* called "a perpetual tempest—a cataclysm against the Rum Fiend."

The county institute was led by Miss Mary Smith, the county president, and was full of interest.

Rum is on the run in Illinois.

A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Miss M. L. Gruninger, W. C. T. U. missionary at the port of Philadelphia, gives in her report, the following incidents:

Upon the arrival of the steamship "Haverford," of the American Line on February twenty-second, one of the workers distributed American flags among the new arrivals, and gave as a souvenir to every one connected with the work at the dock, a small "Stars and Stripes." Two young English lads were persuaded to sign the temperance pledge. Among those arriving was a Scotchman, who was greatly interested when he was greeted by white ribboners, as he had been in Edinburgh at the time of the World's Convention, had driven a party of white ribboners around the city, and had attended the meetings, which had inspired him with a desire to see America.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
SPECIAL DIETETIC FOOD
Flour for cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET
Unlike other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

ECHOES FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special Correspondence

Echoes are coming to us of a very general observance of our recent Red Letter Days and many interesting meetings have been held in honor of our beloved leaders, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens. New Hampshire is very glad to have a part in the Philanthropy Fund, as well as in the Willard Memorial Fund. We are working for an increase in the contributions for the Willard Memorial Fund from our state, as well as an increase in our subscriptions for the National papers, and an increase in our W. C. T. U. membership.

As we could not attend the Birthday Party in our new Literature Building, March 1, we visited the Legislature and were just in time to witness the passage of our White Slave bill. This bill was introduced by Representative Gerald A. Scarr of Dover, one of our honorary members whose wife is Mrs. Scarr, our state L. T. L. secretary. The House not only passed our bill, but amended it to increase the penalty, making the second conviction a state prison offence. We felt the House honored our National W. C. T. U. Chief by such legislation March 1, and we hope the bill will pass the Senate and thus increase the honor! Other legislative matters relating to Anti-Polygamy resolution and the repeal of our Local Option License law are pending. (*Later. Anti-Polygamy and White Slave bills have passed.*—Ed.)

Miss Lillian M. Phelps has just completed a very successful lecture trip in three counties. Words of highest commendation and appreciation of her services have come to us from the unions visited, also reports of increased interest and membership. It was impossible to accede to all the requests for Miss Phelps' services, so we are planning for another trip in May.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

A resolution submitting the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people has been adopted by the lower House of the Nevada Legislature. It is believed the Senate also will adopt it.

Hundreds of the women suffragists of Philadelphia are in the capital city agitating and working in behalf of two bills designed to grant Pennsylvania women the right to vote.

Five hundred Illinois champions of woman suffrage went to Springfield, the capital of the state, to push the pending equal suffrage bill. Twenty-five short talks were delivered, each dealing with a different phase of the subject. There were represented the business woman, the professional woman, the working woman, the domestic woman, the club woman, the college girl and the immigrant woman.

Petitions asking for the passage of a resolution providing for constitutional prohibition; of an act making gambling a felony; of a white slave law; of a law prohibiting amusements on Sunday; of a bill providing short hours for working women; a child labor law; and an anti-cigaret law, have been presented to Utah's Legislature by W. C. T. U. organizations.

Physical Education bills are pending before the Legislatures of *Wisconsin*, *South Dakota* and *Missouri*. The burning of the State House, in Missouri, with all that it involves, will probably end all effort for the bill, in that state, this session. Word has just come that the South Dakota bill has passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate.

"If you want to live to be a hundred, do not smoke, drink no alcohol, take plenty of exercise, and, above all, be cheerful." That is the message sent to the readers of "Lloyd's" by Dr. Edgar Jones, J. P., who celebrated his 101st birthday on January 6.

"I Made $20 Today"
Sold 48 This Week, (profit $88.80,) writes M. G. Clark, Mont.
"WOMEN BUY AT SIGHT"

Started yesterday: sold 10, and today 12 more. It's a gold mine. Rush 50 more," writes J. H. Hodson, N. Y. Hundreds of men and women making
$50 TO $100 A WEEK
actually making a week's wages every day. They're banking money, buying homes, automobiles. New discovery makes it easy for them—should do the same for you. Tremendous sale of the
"HOME COMFORT" SCRUBBING MACHINE
breaks all records. New popular, irresistible—double your money every sale. Every housewife a customer. World's greatest labor saving Invention. No more back breaking, floor scrubbing days. New marvelous machine replaces hands, brushes, rags, buckets, for scrubbing. Vibration does the work. Scrubs, attacks dirt dust, grease—works like magic. A God send to women. Self-Feeding, Self Sudsing.
$3.25

Turns scrubbing drudgery into neat, easy, quick, pleasant task. Child can do it the Home Comfort way. Weighs 5 pounds. Sells for $3.25—last for years. Not sold in stores. Home Comfort is truly a never ending household boon. Pleases, astonishes all. Customers wonder how they ever got along without it. Mrs. Harris, Ill. writes: "Home Comfort has been a God-send. It's so easy to scrub and clean. Really wonderful how quick it works. Mrs. H. Cole, N. Y. writes: "I am simply delighted. Robs scrubbing of all its hard work and takes so little time. Can scrub dirtiest floors with scarcely any effort." C. Barnes, S.C. writes: "No other Invention means so much to the home. I am booking orders like lightning. It takes every woman by storm." What woman hasn't been eagerly waiting for the Scrubbing Machine. It's here—perfected—selling like wildfire. Sells for $3.25—banishes forever woman's worst torture. Could anything be more appreciated, popular, irresistible? Don't delay—seize this live opportunity. Be first—get exclusive territory—make a fortune. Send today for agency, free sample and credit terms.
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TEMPERANCE SONGS
FOR THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL
A new eight-page attractive leaflet, containing stirring songs appropriate for Sunday Schools or temperance mass meetings. Have the young people sing them.
PRICE—Each, 5cts.; per 12, 35cts.; per 100, $2.00.

A MODEL UNION

Leroy, Kansas, has a model W. C. T. U. Its president, Mrs. Alice M. David, has a great interest in young people. Long ago she organized a Y.—now a loyal Y. P. B.—to which thirty-seven of the high school pupils belong. Through her efforts the city schools set apart February 17 as Willard Day. For a dozen years it has been observed by the W. C. T. U. and school. Mrs. David never fails to make a memorial gift. On two occasions a picture of Miss Willard has been presented and the plan is to be kept up until every schoolroom is supplied.

This highly original union observes October 15 as Old Ladies' Day. It is a gala occasion in every particular and the "young-old-ladies" are feasted and entertained royally. On Christmas every old lady in town, and every "all alone" man or woman, receives flowers from the union. It is a beautiful way of paying tribute to old age. This Leroy union purchased two rocking-chairs, and put them well-cushioned into one of the churches for the special use of old people.

The bond of sympathy between the union and the schools is very strong. The school superintendent, Prof. I. C. Gregory, himself wrote to every business man in the town who handled tobacco, calling attention to the Kansas law that forbids the sale of tobacco, cigars, or cigarets to minors, and laying down the maxim that law uninforced, or constantly violated, lowers a youth's ideals and respect for law. He said he believed he would have their cordial cooperation in seeing that this beneficial law is obeyed in Leroy and in closing he gave assurance that if the law were violated he would swear out a complaint himself, if necessary to protect his pupils. Oh, for a thousand Mr. Gregories in every state!

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PASSENGER DEPARTMENT GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

On account of resignation of Geo. W. Vaux, Mr. Harry G. Elliott has been appointed General Passenger Agent at Montreal, and is succeeded in Chicago by Mr. J. D. McDonald as Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Mr. McDonald has a wide acquaintance with the railway and newspaper fraternity, having for many years represented his company at Buffalo as agent in charge Niagara Frontier, and for the past eight years as District Passenger Agent at Toronto, where his territory embraced the Highlands of Ontario Resorts, including Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Temagami and the Cobalt region.

Mr. McDonald was Secretary of Entertainment Committee at Buffalo when meeting of the American Association of General Passenger Agents met there prior to opening of Pan-American Exposition; was one of Geo. T. Bell's aids in looking after the General Passenger Agents at their Portland, Maine, trip, and also two years ago when they had two special trains to the Canada resorts.

Mr. McDonald's territory embraces what is known as the Western Division, being that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway System lying west of Detroit and Port Huron, and also all territory west of Chicago to the Pacific Coast and Southwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

SALOONS AND THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

"If the saloon interests had deliberately planned to capture the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in St. Louis, they could not have arranged matters more advantageously than was done by the local committee," says Rev. Charles Stelzle, in an article in *The Christian Endeavor World*. In an effort to gain the good-will of the delegates, a leading brewer contributed $1,000 to the entertainment fund, and gave an invitation to the four hundred men to visit his brewery and partake of refreshments. The hall in which the convention met, was three miles from the hotel and restaurant district. In the lower part was a saloon, and on either side and across the street were drinking places.

In speaking of the temptations presented to the delegates, Mr. Stelzle says:

The convention voted to remain in session from twelve until six each day, so that, leaving his hotel at about half past eleven, practically every delegate was compelled either to go without his lunch or to patronize the saloon.

Be it said to the credit of these labor leaders, very few of them left the convention hall during the day. For two weeks practically all of us went without our lunches. This was a test that had never been put upon a Federation of Labor convention.

During the entire convention there was a strong undercurrent of feeling with regard to the liquor question, although nothing was said on the floor with reference to it. Everybody knew, however, that it would require nothing more than the barest mention of the temperance question to precipitate one of the hottest fights in the history of organized labor in this country.

The crafts represented in the convention were definitely lined up on the proposition. Not only the brewery workers and the bartenders, but other trades that have to do with the furnishing and maintenance of saloons and breweries, are committed against the national fight for the elimination of the saloon. To them it is not a matter of sentiment, but one of economic interest.

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A Beautiful Prayer

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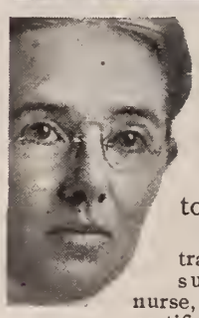

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CIRNOP, THE SUBSCRIPTION FLYER

A Glance Over the Century From Indian Trails and Bear Dens to Airships and State-Wide Prohibition

EVANSTON, ILL., March 9, 1911

Cirnop, climbing cloudward, clearing Chicago's confusion, coyly caresses a morning sunbeam that clearly calls "Come east."

Knowing that the nearer she gets to the lamp the stronger becomes the light, Miss Subs changes her "bene" for a "tele"scope and having fitted a colored lens, to soften the rays of the rising sun, is off for a day of exploration.

Floating rapidly over the placid waters of the southern part of Lake Michigan, we see to our right a great glow amid the haze of early dawn, note immense cannon-like structures belching fire and smoke at us and for a moment almost lose sight of Cirnop, thinking some one of Uncle Sam's forts is training war guns on our craft, with the mistaken notion that it is a Canadian bi-plane coming in opposition to President Taft's Reciprocity program.

The next instant, with our eye to the glass, Gary, Ind., is recognized and all is calm on board. We pass Michigan City with her sand dunes and fishing craft and soon like a speck on the southern horizon, we see "famous South Bend," while Battle Creek, that booms sunny homes and breakfast foods, with Kalamazoo and celery too, bounds the vision on the north.

Keeping Cirnop's course due east, the bird-woman watches the flying earth beneath to see some familiar spot or catch a sound of victory just ahead. Soon a silver thread marks the Maumee's course and a silver rope shows where Huron's waters rush southward into Erie.

Toledo, rich in Indian legend, is just beneath our keel, and Detroit glimmers in gorgeous beauty away to the left when Put-in-Bay, the scene of Perry's victory, comes in sight.

We now decide to spend the day in the Ohio oil fields as we are after oil. To get in closer touch with the drillers, the Cirnop bears to the south and the craft settles from the clouds to the heavier air along the northern border of the great state of Presidents, birthplaces, and lubricants. As our airship is especially in the oil business, of course that subject is uppermost in Miss Subs' mind. The W. C. T. U. toilers in the "Buckeye" state talk Lima oil, Utica oil, Scio oil, Macksburg oil, Findlay oil, and Logan oil. Each of these is found in some particular county of the state but *every* county is marked with the cabalistic letters, S. O. (Subscription Oil and Standard Oil)—the latter having somewhat the larger number of flowing wells.

Having put the benescope in place, Cirnop sights Fremont, the home of Senator Dean whose Saloon bill was gloriously defeated in the Legislature last month, leaving the Rose County Local Option law in full force.

We stop a few moments at Lakeside where the noble women who are W. C. T. U. department superintendents meet each July for a week's conference. Passing east to Marblehead Lighthouse we skim across the bay to Sandusky but do not alight for we are told there are breweries in that fair city.

Steering inland we reach Oberlin, seat of Oberlin College and home of state superintendent of Literature, Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond. The genial Mrs. D. was looking for us and had a goodly measure of our "Oil of Gladness" waiting. Mrs. Drummond has three hobbies—general temperance Literature, *Ohio Messenger* and UNION SIGNAL and may be heard talking of at least one of them at almost any hour day or night and a continuous stream of literature is going out from her headquarters. Leaving Oberlin, Cirnop sails eastward to Cleveland, Ohio's metropolis. Regardless of Cleveland being the home of Standard Oil, our pumps are continually pouring forth a stream of Subscription Oil that will help make that city dry. We are again away over Mentor and Painesville to Madison where we meet the seemingly tireless influence that has put Ohio first in membership, with over 32,000 women enrolled under the W. C. T. U. banner. In the near future when full suffrage has been granted American women, the loyal subjects of the old "Buckeye" state will be ready to nominate for the White House their present matchless leader and state president, Miss Frances H. Ensign.

Turning Cirnop southward, we pass rapidly over the Maple Syrup region of the Western Reserve. The agitation of the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League has made so much of Ohio white that Cirnop only occasionally sees a wet spot. These spots will not be on the map long, for in 1912 we believe Ohio is going "dry."

Again we cross the state south, passing over the capital city, Columbus, the home of *The Ohio Messenger*. Going on the wings of the wind we are soon in Hillsboro, birthplace of the Crusade and the home of Mother Thompson. Here Subscription Oil flows steadily.

The sinking sun warns us we must hasten on or darkness will fall ere Cirnop reaches port. Hence we take a course northwest, and leave behind us the great Serpentine Mound, a relic of the Mound Builders, catching glimpses of Cincinnati and Dayton beneath us.

Just as we are leaving the Ohio border a Nickel Plate Limited rushes under us and a Chautauqua salute shows Cirnop is recognized by some one on board and as the train stops at Leipsic the salute greets us again and we see our National lecturer, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, whom Governor Folk says is the greatest woman orator in the United States.

Making a record trip across Indiana we come in sight of home, and Cirnop gracefully comes to rest at Subscription Headquarters in Evanston.

Yours "on the wing,"

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What My Pupils say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion; it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no *rheumatism*, or sluggish liver, and I can *breathe* now. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are so *rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help *every woman* to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly, and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I'd like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37-K, 246 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is the best authority in America upon the regaining of woman's health and figure thro Natural, Scientific means.

Send 12 cents for Craft's

"World Book of Temperance"

Contains Quarterly S. S. Temperance Lessons for March 19 and May 21 and much more—Biblical, Historical, Scientific.

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These are beautiful photographs, unframed, size 20x24 inches, enlarged from the most satisfactory of the pictures of Miss Willard taken during her later years.

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What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas. By Governor W. R. Stubbs. Three-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Per 100 ..... .15

Beer a Dangerous Drink. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each .... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Prohibition Map of the United States. Size 18x24 inches. Price per copy.. $ .15
Two copies to one address ..... .25
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Song Leaflet—The Prohibition Map and the Song, "Make the Map All White," words only.
Per 100 ..... $ .35
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Words and music, per copy ..... .05
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Per 10 ..... .25
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Flag Posters: In colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children.
Price each ..... $ .07
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Per 12 ..... .60
Per 25 ..... 1.00
Per 100 ..... 3.50

Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

Flag Postcards: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters.
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MISCELLANEOUS

The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each .... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). This interesting, strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in **The Union Signal.** It is reprinted in the form of a dainty twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation.
Price, each ..... $ .08
Four, to one address ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 5.00

Lincoln and Temperance.
Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .35

Gilt and Enamel Buttons—Special design for honorary member's badge. State whether button or pin is desired.
Each ..... $ .25
Per doz 2.75

Song, Victory, octavo form.
Price, per copy ..... $ .15
Two copies ..... .25

HELPS FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 35 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordan—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per cpy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

FOR LITERATURE AND SUPPLIES ORDER OF

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Make money orders payable to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois

know the scientific objections to alcohol, and these have great power in the homes where they serve. Some of these nurses are excellent women who could do grand service for the temperance cause were they enlightened as to the real nature and effects of alcoholic liquors. The special leaflets for physicians are equally good for nurses, and Miss Bradley's two leaflets, "Hints on Temperance Work for Nurses," and "What Can Nurses Do for Temperance?" will do much good if used. They are 30 cents per 100.

I am extremely anxious that more work be done to win the co-operation of physicians in the temperance fight. It is useless to expect well-enforced prohibition laws while doctors continue to tell mothers to drink beer to increase the milk supply, and advise ale for indigestion, and brandy for weak hearts, etc. Many doctors no longer give such advice, but unfortunately a large number do, and the W. C. T. U. should not fail to show such men in a courteous, tactful way that they are behind the age in their knowledge of alcohol.

The "Letter to Physicians," prepared to go with the special leaflets, is tactful, and will give offence to none. How many women are willing to help me this year by sending the "Letter" and the three special leaflets to the doctors of their town or county? I should like to hear from every earnest fighter in our ranks that this one thing she would do in 1911. The special leaflets are "The Alcohol-a-Food Theory in the Light of Recent Researches" by Dr. W. S. Hall of Chicago, "Some Opinions of Alcohol from Professors in Medical Colleges," and "The Use of Alcohol in Hospitals Declining." The first is 40 cents per 100, the other two 30 cts. per 100. The "Letters" go free with the leaflets. For these send to me as the "Letters" are not at Headquarters. Where these were given out in 1910 of course they need not be used again. Superintendents who have done good work in reaching physicians can let that alone for a while and seek to enlighten the public as to the dangers of self-medication with whisky and drugs and patent medicines.

April 30 is set for Anti-Tuberculosis Sunday. As women's clubs are helping in this crusade the W. C. T. U. should not be inactive. Use the poster in churches and post-offices where permitted, "Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol," 5 cents each, 35 cents for 10. The leaflets, "Alcohol in the Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs," is excellent. It is 40 cents per 100, and may be obtained from National Headquarters or from me.

I am trying to plan so that all of my department literature may be sold at National Headquarters after this year. I am embarrassed in recommending it while in charge of the sales, so shall be glad of a change on that account, for this department cannot be worked without literature, and I must speak of it, and urge its use if I am to be true to my trust of propagating the truths which tell against alcohol and other dangerous drugs. Until the change to Headquarters is arranged I shall be glad if unions will send to me for the department literature so that my stock may be reduced, thus saving labor and expense if the transfer is made.

I have about seventy posters in cloth, "Alcohol not Needed as Medicine," the hems of which need to be straightened a little. These I will sell at 10 cents postpaid. They will last forever, and are fine for W. C. T. U. rooms, Sunday schools, and for exhibits. This is considerably less than they cost to produce.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted!
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. A. B. Parsels of Philadelphia, Pa., recently gained 146 members for the Columbia county W. C. T. U.

Stanislaus county, Cal., appreciates the privilege of having Mrs. Addie A. Estes, state superintendent of the department, preside over several institutes.

The W. C. T. U. of Selma, Cal., has just held a very successful diamond medal contest. A unique and interesting program elicited praise from those in attendance.

One union in Cook county, Ill., (the Emily Hill), by holding medal contests, keeps its treasury supplied with funds to carry on its work. It recently held a successful one, the proceeds of which were $18.

Mrs. D. M. Pentz, the secretary of the Centerville (Kan.) W. C. T. U., keeps a grey timber wolf in her yard. White ribbon women have had so much experience in disciplining blind tigers that the taming of a wolf is a small thing to them!

The department of Medical Temperance is popular with the union of Athens, Ohio, the home town of the state superintendent of that department, Miss Emma C. McVey. April 4 there will be a meeting devoted to the consideration of this particular subject.

Mrs. Julia A. H. Colby of Springfield, Missouri, one of the oldest members of that union, a teacher of fifty years' experience, has written a rousing W. C. T. U. rally song. It reaches its climax in this line: "They'll rally to their standard till their victory is complete."

The Santa Clara (Cal.) W. C. T. U. has sent to the publishers of *McClure's Magazine* a letter of protest against the cigaret advertisements which it carries. "The bad results from the cigaret habit are well known and we urge that all such advertisements be discontinued in the future."

The W. C. T. U. of Conneautville, Pa., has given a framed picture of Miss Willard to each department of the high school. It has also presented to the teachers of the first and second Primary and Intermediate departments, books on scientific temperance instruction and has furnished temperance papers to all the teachers.

The mid-year institute of the New York county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. included many features of interest. A symposium, "Is the Young People's Work a Necessity?" conducted by the county secretary of the Y. P. B., Mrs. Mary W. Winslow, brought out some valuable points. The topic, "Current Events in Legislation," was presented by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, in her usual able way. The institute was organized by the county president, Mrs. Helen J. Andruss.

Stanislaus county, Cal., has been carrying on a crusade against houses of ill-fame located in the various towns in the county. This work was done with little effect until Mrs. M. A. Reichenbach, the president, swore out a warrant against the parties. The district attorney in a few hours had five inmates from Oakdale in jail. They pleaded guilty and were fined and ordered to leave the county in ten days. The women of Modesto's red light district became alarmed and in less than twelve hours more than twenty had made an hasty exodus from the county seat.

Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., has recently favored Delaware county, Pa., with addresses. The county is planning to help the union organized by Mme. Layyah Barakat on Mt. Lebanon, Syria. "We have gained new members," writes the county president, "and our workers have been aroused and inspired to greater endeavor." A prominent woman's club invited the W. C. T. U. to give a program at one of its regular meetings. The president of the Saturday Club, one of the leading clubs near Philadelphia, presided and joined the W. C. T. U.

The Willard W. C. T. U. of Elmira, N. Y., recently gave a very enjoyable demonstration of the editorial workings of a modern temperance paper. Mrs. James Brownlow, local and county Press superintendent, acted as editor-in-chief and the "sanctum" was appropriately arranged with telephone connections and office appliances. The matter for a spicy, special number on "The Prohibitory Law" was prepared in view of the audience, beginning with the perusal and disposition of letters from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, and Mrs. Phoebe Wilbur Griffin, state superintendent of Press work.

EDITOR BROWNE
Of the Rockford Morning Star

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every sort of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which confined me in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum the indigestion abated, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most cordially that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

"Wishing you a continued success, I am

Yours very truly,
J. Stanley Browne,
Managing Editor."

Of course, when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drugs natural to the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disorders in various parts of the body. Keep up this daily poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. So when man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is but one road —quit.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the crisp flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of palatable comfort and renewing the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Edited by Florida State Officers

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

These busy tourist days, amusements have crowded out regular W. C. T. U. work in many places. In others, the whirl of excitement has but intensified the devotion to real things on the part of our people. It depends on the people whether every little extra postpones the meetings and draws from the interest. There is seldom anything of sufficient importance to justify giving up or changing the day of W. C. T. U. meetings.

However it has been with you since convention, will you not now plan that your union shall have the best meetings ever held, and let nothing interfere with those meetings when the time comes?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union must prove to Florida that temperance laws are valuable, and that state prohibition is the best law to control the evils of the traffic. How are we going to do this? That is the problem for you to work out in your community. The people know you. You ought to understand the home people, and how to reach them. Last year we urged you to have prize essay contests in your different grades at school. Not many did so. Why not try it now. Write Miss Lois Pedrick, Dade City, for particulars. Offer a prize of $5 in your home schools. If a number of unions will do this, the Florida union will give a prize of $10 to the winner of the state prize among the local winners. Then this essay will be entered in the National contest for a prize of $30.

Then the Anti Narcotics department has a contest for teachers. Write to Miss M. B. Higginbotham, 420 Duval Bldg., Jacksonville, for particulars about this. The National prize is $50.

In many communities in Florida, the medal contest is the most winning attraction that can be offered. Give it a real good, hard trial in your city. We must please and we must amuse, and we must educate. Then we will win. Will you not lend a hand? Don't be discouraged. Don't plead that the work is hard, nor that you are busy. It is the need of the hour. Temperance work is the Christian's duty today. The call is for your real warm personal aid. And you are delaying the coming of the kingdom if you are careless.

Let us to the task then with earnest consecration and enthusiasm to make temperance meetings intensely interesting, our cause popular, the triumph of prohibition certain, its accomplishment near. Faithfully yours,

Jacksonville MINNIE E. NEAL

PRESS SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER

Havana reports the name of the Press superintendent who asks, "Is it my duty to write up all the meetings of every kind that we have? For instance, W. C. T. U. receptions, medal contests, memorial exercises, red letter days and announcements of all these and other meetings of the union?"

Yes, this is the duty of the local Press superintendents and more. They are to keep a memorandum of these meetings, of the number of items published during the fiscal year, the amount in columns that they get published, of all temperance articles, and reports, etc., from which to make an annual report to the state Press superintendent and they are to report all these interesting meetings as soon as they occur, to the Press superintendent that she may edit them for the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. It is taken for granted that every Press superintendent subscribes for the Florida Edition and that she reads every word of instruction from the state superintendent. How else can she expect to keep posted on her department? Surely the state to each union when we have a monthly edition for the sole purpose of "talking back." The Press leaflet is expected to be printed soon, and will be sent to all local Press superintendents who report to the state Press superintendent. This leaflet gives general instructions for the department. The Press superintendent of Pierson writes that there is no paper in that village, but she furnishes W. C. T. U. items for the local correspondent of the county seat papers and they are published. This is a hint to other rural unions where there are no local papers.

Lake Helen IRENE G. ADAMS

HOW TO REACH THE PEOPLE

Dear Local Presidents:

The department of Temperance and Labor should stand for the kingdom of God among laboring classes. It needs a superintendent who is ready to coöperate with all other superintendents and enlist their interest in the wage-earning classes which far outnumber others in every community. Therefore their interests need to be conserved politically, industrially, educationally and religiously, if the best interests of our country are to be conserved.

Who need the mothers' meetings if not the overburdened mothers of this class? Who need instruction in Medical Temperance, Anti-Narcotics and Health and Heredity if not the too often overworked and improperly fed family of the laborer? Who need the free kindergarten, L. T. L. and the best public school advantages if not his children? His family may, at times, need the sweet charity of the Flower Mission and oftener the sweet mission of the flower.

The welfare of our country demands that the wage-earning classes raise their standard of Sabbath observance. But in many cases before we can expect this, shorter hours of labor must be secured.

The large number of voters these classes represent should constitute an especial call to a good Christian Citizenship superintendent. They are the people most benefited by Anti-Child Labor and Curfew laws.

Beside this department literature of which there is much, and of a high class of excellence, I am recommending the Equity Series, published quarterly at 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and the *Gospel of the Kingdom*, published monthly by the Bible House, Astor Place, New York City. Each is 50 cents a year.

Try and make Labor Day count for temperance and secure the observance of the Sunday before, as Labor Sunday, by as many pulpits as possible.

Please keep a careful record of all work coming under the head of this department.

Yours for God and Home and Native Land, MRS. R. D. BURCHILL,
Superintendent Temperance and Labor.

Tampa

OUR GREAT LOSS—MRS. MARY C. CREWS

Almost from the first organization of the Florida W. C. T. U., a central figure of each convention has been Mrs. Mary C. Crews, a loved and honored worker of the Jacksonville union. Every one loved her and every one was helped by her devout, sweet, Christian spirit.

Mrs. Crews was especially devoted to the work of the Soldiers and Sailors department and for many years visited the vessels coming into Jacksonville, with fruit, literature, comfort bags, showing such real, personal interest in every sailor that she was always heartily welcomed. Recently she was not able to make these visits, and since August her strength failed rapidly. February 23 she

For some time Mrs. Crews has been state superintendent of this department, and for the last year had pleaded with every union most eloquently to provide her with a thousand comfort bags for the battleship, "Florida." Very happy indeed was she when word was taken her after the Tallahassee convention that definite, positive promise was made of the required number.

Will not every union help to make Florida's memorial of this blessed woman a carrying out of her earnest wish to give every man on the "Florida" a token of woman's love—a comfort bag?

THE UNION SIGNAL AGENT ASKS QUESTIONS

Dear Women:

Have you forgotten that pledge made at our last convention? I have some little red buttons here waiting for the persons who get up clubs of ten subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Our up-to-date, wide-awake union, Pierson, has been the first to send in its club. Our "kindergarten" unions are going to graduate before some of our "sophomore" and "senior" unions do.

Mothers, aren't you willing to give a postage stamp a week to have this paper on your reading table? If you don't always read it through, your children will learn to read it and love it. The influence of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* in our homes is beyond estimation. THE UNION SIGNAL always on Mother's table and the little white ribbon on her breast, have helped more than one boy when he faced the world alone. If we educate our children up to high-class literature from infancy they will not be so prone to read abominable, cheap, blood curdling literature when they are alone.

No white ribboner who does not read THE UNION SIGNAL can be well informed concerning the work and the achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and status of the temperance reform. Only last week a good little woman wrote to me asking if I could help with a Prohibition Rally Day program, that no member in her union took the weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and therefore she would not get THE SIGNAL with above named program in it. She fully realized how handicapped her union is without THE UNION SIGNAL coming every week, and says she is going to have it from now on. I wouldn't attempt to get up a program if I didn't have THE UNION SIGNAL at my side, and plenty of copies, too. A friend said to me a few days ago, "I believe you can take THE UNION SIGNAL and get up any kind of a program, no matter what department of work it is in." I told her I could.

Comrades, I am not discouraged, but we are not doing what we should in subscriptions. I have made every appeal I know how to make, and one more time I plead with you to "HOLD AND GAIN."

Yours for 1,000 new subscribers this year, (MRS.) JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL

De Land

MRS. SCOVELL IN FLORIDA

The Young People's organization has been the despair of the state officers for many years, every known plan being tried to effect and hold unions with little visible results.

The opportunity to secure Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, the National college secretary of the Young People's Branch for February, seemed very opportune, and a careful route was arranged for her. In some cases, the dates conflicted with Chautauquan lectures, in others with epidemics of children's diseases, so there were disappointments in a few of the nineteen appointments.

These complications were effected and

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

much interest aroused in other places with hope of unions later. Following are the three: Tallahassee—President, Miss Mamie Sims; Bartow—President, Miss Lucile Lightsey; De Land—President, Miss Carrie J. Pelot.

Mrs. Scovell made forty-nine addresses in the state, gained a good number of members to unions, won many friends to the cause by her most excellent lectures and delightful cordial ways. Further, Mrs. Scovell declared herself as charmed with Florida and her people, and wonders that she ever spent a winter in Minnesota. On March 1, Orange county again voted on county prohibition, it having been dry for three years. To our great satisfaction, the drys won by over a hundred majority. So Florida still has thirty-five dry counties.

The state president had the pleasure of visiting the Ocala union, on the occasion of its Memorial services, February 17, and delivering an address on "The Life and Services of Frances E. Willard." The L. T. L. had a fine part in this meeting and the music was of an unusually high order.

ISN'T THIS INVIGORATING?

An Havana officer writes: "O, I have so many plans for our union that I can hardly wait for the time of meetings to roll around. We have failed, so far, to get a superintendent for our Sunday School work, but I have planned to get class teachers to use the Sunday School pledges on Temperance Sunday and to ask both Sunday schools to give collections that day to the W. C. T. U. to be used to buy three dozen *Temperance Songsters*. Also planned to ask the pastors to make a temperance talk that day in the Sunday schools. Our collections are always small, but think we will have enough money in the treasury to make out enough for three dozen paper bound books.

I am planning real soon to present a picture of Miss Willard to the school. At the same time I want to offer a prize for the best essay from a high school pupil on the "Life and Work of Frances E. Willard." We would like to give as this prize Miss Willard's book, "Nineteen Beautiful Years."

MONTICELLO HAS NEW SECRETARY

Mrs. W. W. Carrol has been elected corresponding secretary of the Monticello union. All departments will please correspond with her. The union is making advances. The monthly meetings are very interesting. Time and thought are given to make the program bright and profitable. They believe they must do this if the work is to grow. They plan to do good through the Press department. One of the good members has promised to use the space, given by the editor, every week for temperance. They think constant agitation necessary and that all the unions ought to see that the very best possible use is made of this means of helping the cause.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WORK

At our last convention Mrs. Addie Wingood of Manatee was appointed assistant to Mrs. Crews in this department. Will all workers now address all inquiries along this line to Mrs. Wingood, and unless *near* Jacksonville, send all completed comfort bags to her at Manatee?

West Florida unions may continue to send to 1127 East Duval Street, Jacksonville. Mrs. W. H. Fox, as a committee there, is now completing those sent in with money during the last six months.

Mrs. Wingood brings experience and much interest and zeal to this new department work, and all inquiries will be promptly answered.

ANTI-NARCOTICS

The superintendent elected to this department at the last convention, removed from the state very soon afterward. The vacancy has at last been filled by the appointment of Miss M. B. Higginbotham, 420 Duval Bldg., Jacksonville. Letters will soon reach every union from this earnest worker, and let every one coöperate heartily to secure results in this long neglected department.

LA VILLA—JACKSONVILLE

The Willard Memorial services of this West Jacksonville union were enjoyed by a large company on February 14, in St. Mathew's M. E. church. The president, Mrs. E. L. Ley, had prepared an excellent program of music, recitations, and readings and each was excellent.

Mrs. Farrell, the district president, gave a very encouraging talk, and the pastor, Rev. R. F. Hodnett, gave the closing talk, clear, emphatic, and convincing along straight W. C. T. U. lines. A generous offering for the Memorial Fund was taken by Misses Mary Henry and Irma Ley.

The observance of UNION SIGNAL Day was another good meeting, excellent in program and in attendance. All the members of this union take the Florida edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and nearly one-fourth of them take the weekly.

OUR CONVENTION UNION—WAUCHULA

It was just at state convention time that we welcomed the large, enthusiastic Wauchula union to our ranks, and its work since then has met every expectation. It meets every second Sunday afternoon. Its permanent program committee provides a good address from a business man each time, and a musical and a literary number also.

Mrs. Scovell of Minnesota was with them on February 19, speaking three times to good audiences and delighting all.

The union's observance of Willard Memorial Day was a social, having a good program, and also serving refreshments.

Wauchula serves notice on all that they aspire to be the "banner union," and they are certainly climbing.

RIVERSIDE—JACKSONVILLE HAS DELIGHTFUL MEETINGS

On Friday afternoon, February 17, Mrs. J. H. Riggs charmingly entertained the Riverside W. C. T. U. and its friends at her pleasant home on Charles street.

February 17 is a memorable day in temperance circles, and the program was most appropriate and entertaining. Refreshments were served, and a delightful social hour was spent over the teacups.

The ladies of the Riverside union are endeavoring in every way to build up their society and strengthen the cause of temperance in the city and state.

On this occasion a silver offering of $6.75 was given for the Willard Memorial Fund.

On March 2 there was a good attendance of members and visitors and much interest was shown in the work. Three new members were added to the union: Mrs. N. G. Wade, Mrs. Fred Durant and Mrs. J. F. Bartleson. Two new and important departments of work were organized—the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch, under the direction of Miss Okle Painter and Mrs. Durant; and the Mothers' department in charge of Mrs. Joanna Thompson and Mrs. N. G. Wade.

The business meeting was followed by a short program in celebration of the birthday of our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, which occurred March 1.

PIERSON UNION DOES THINGS

The corresponding secretary writes, "Hurrah! for Pierson, they are the first to send in the club of ten promised at the state convention!"

And report comes that their last mothers' meeting was most delightful, over fifty present, five new members gained and three white ribbon recruits enrolled.

Listen! Pierson is put down on the map as having "about 100" inhabitants! The results reported show what carefully prepared programs and a little personal effort to get people out, can accomplish.

SOME UNIONS REPORT

Orlando—The visit of Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell was made the occasion of the presentation of a picture of Frances E. Willard to the public schools. The exercises were most interesting and Mrs. Scovell's address inspiring and greatly enjoyed.

Coleman had a "spend-the-day" party recently to make a quilt for "Uncle Billy," an old man of the neighborhood who has been a real friend of the union in printing notices and lending a hand on many occasions.

St. Augustine—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day was fittingly observed by the local W. C. T. U., February 21. An enjoyable program was rendered, consisting of songs, readings, and talks on the life, call to the work, and the work itself of Frances E. Willard; and many glowing tributes were paid to her memory. A number of those present had met Miss Willard personally and had felt the magnetic charm of her warm handclasp, while others had been thrilled by her utterances from the platform or by her powerful writings. A goodly number were present and a nice sum added to the fund.

Monticello has put a card in the paper thanking the editor, in the name of the union, for generous space in his columns given to temperance news and agitation. Isn't that good! Let's be thankful on every possible occasion, and never fail to say so out loud and in print.

Havana has invited the district convention in May. The Press superintendent, Mrs. W. S. Hand, wishes as many superintendents of her department to attend the convention as can possibly do so and to report their presence to her. The union is growing in numbers and experience and hopes to double this year in membership and efficiency.

St. Cloud celebrated Frances Willard Memorial Day, February 17, with a fine program—an original poem by Mrs. Bride, address by Rev. Westcott, readings and remarks. The music was furnished by the L. T. L. At the silver medal matrons' contest, February 9, Mrs. Cawkins was awarded the medal.

Montbrook celebrated Frances E. Willard Memorial Day with a triple entertainment: First a short Willard program, then a medal contest, afterward a social with refreshments. Visitors and all pronounced the evening throughout, a grand success. This little union is an example to others in small places. They are observing every red-letter day, holding monthly mothers' meetings, and preparing a series of medal contests.

Arcadia—The Willard Memorial services of this union were by the public schools, and for the public schools, and in the public schools. Doesn't that please you? The music and recitations by the different grades were all so good. The close was the presentation of a picture of Miss Willard to the high school in the name of the union. Prof. Jones, the principal, accepted the gift for the school in a happy speech of appreciation.

A MODEL UNION

Leroy, Kansas, has a model W. C. T. U. Its president, Mrs. Alice M. David, has a great interest in young people. Long ago she organized a Y.—now a loyal Y. P. B.—to which thirty-seven of the high school pupils belong. Through her efforts the city schools set apart February 17 as Willard Day. For a dozen years it has been observed by the W. C. T. U. and school. Mrs. David never fails to make a memorial gift. On two occasions a picture of Miss Willard has been presented and the plan is to be kept up until every schoolroom is supplied.

This highly original union observes October 15 as Old Ladies' Day. It is a gala occasion in every particular and the "young-old-ladies" are feasted and entertained royally. On Christmas every old lady in town, and every "all alone" man or woman, receives flowers from the union. It is a beautiful way of paying tribute to old age. This Leroy union purchased two rocking-chairs, and put them well-cushioned into one of the churches for the special use of old people.

The bond of sympathy between the union and the schools is very strong. The school superintendent, Prof. I. C. Gregory, himself wrote to every business man in the town who handled tobacco, calling attention to the Kansas law that forbids the sale of tobacco, cigars, or cigarets to minors, and laying down the maxim that law uninforced, or constantly violated, lowers a youth's ideals and respect for law. He said he believed he would have their cordial cooperation in seeing that this beneficial law is obeyed in Leroy and in closing he gave assurance that if the law were violated he would swear out a complaint himself, if necessary to protect his pupils. Oh, for a thousand Mr. Gregories in every state!

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PASSENGER DEPARTMENT GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

On account of resignation of Geo. W. Vaux, Mr. Harry G. Elliott has been appointed General Passenger Agent at Montreal, and is succeeded in Chicago by Mr. J. D. McDonald as Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Mr. McDonald has a wide acquaintance with the railway and newspaper fraternity, having for many years represented his company at Buffalo as agent in charge Niagara Frontier, and for the past eight years as District Passenger Agent at Toronto, where his territory embraced the Highlands of Ontario Resorts, including Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Temagami and the Cobalt region.

Mr. McDonald was Secretary of Entertainment Committee at Buffalo when meeting of the American Association of General Passenger Agents met there prior to opening of Pan-American Exposition; was one of Geo. T. Bell's aids in looking after the General Passenger Agents at their Portland, Maine, trip, and also two years ago when they had two special trains to the Canada resorts.

Mr. McDonald's territory embraces what is known as the Western Division, being that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway System lying west of Detroit and Port Huron, and also all territory west of Chicago to the Pacific Coast and Southwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

SALOONS AND THE FEDERATI ( ) OF LABOR

"If the saloon interests had deliberately planned to capture the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in St. Louis, they could not have arranged matters more advantageously than was done by the local committee," says Rev. Charles Stelzle, in an article in *The Christian Endeavor World.* In an effort to gain the good-will of the delegates, a leading brewer contributed $1,000 to the entertainment fund, and gave an invitation to the four hundred men to visit his brewery and partake of refreshments. The hall in which the convention met, was three miles from the hotel and restaurant district. In the lower part was a saloon, and on either side and across the street were drinking places.

In speaking of the temptations presented to the delegates, Mr. Stelzle says:

The convention voted to remain in session from twelve until six each day, so that, leaving his hotel at about half past eleven, practically every delegate was compelled either to go without his lunch or to patronize the saloon.

Be it said to the credit of these labor leaders, very few of them left the convention hall during the day. For two weeks practically all of us went without our lunches. This was a test that had never been put upon a Federation of Labor convention.

During the entire convention there was a strong undercurrent of feeling with regard to the liquor question, although nothing was said on the floor with reference to it. Everybody knew, however, that it would require nothing more than the barest mention of the temperance question to precipitate one of the hottest fights in the history of organized labor in this country.

The crafts represented in the convention were definitely lined up on the proposition. Not only the brewery workers and the bartenders, but other trades that have to do with the furnishing and maintenance of saloons and breweries, are committed against the national fight for the elimination of the saloon. To them it is not a matter of sentiment, but one of economic interest.

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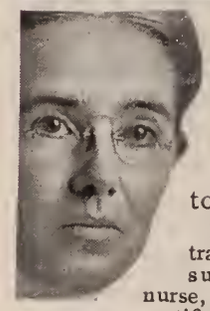

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W. C. T. U. Notes of Progress from Japan

Temperance at the Maebashi Exposition

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

Two years ago the W. C. T. U. of Maebashi and vicinity began to plan for some form of work to be undertaken in connection with the Exposition at Gumma Ken and the fourteen Northwestern provinces. Realizing that little or nothing could be done without funds, the women early began to make plans for raising money. When the committee appointed to bring in a detailed estimate of the amount needed to set up and carry on a small tea room, and to hold one mass meeting during the two months' exhibition, proposed that the W. C. T. U. in Gumma prefecture raise 250 yen, it quite took away the breath of the members. Some of the women who see very little money in the course of the year felt it would be almost impossible to raise their share, but they agreed to reel a little extra silk every day and put that aside for the work. Others went out to collect from their friends and neighbors and a number of subscriptions were received from Tokyo and Osaka, so that nearly 200 yen were gotten together before the beginning of the exposition last September.

A Welcome for Everybody

Within the enclosure of the Exposition grounds, a rest-house was opened with the sign, "Everybody Welcome," above the entrance and tired sight-seers could go in and enjoy a cup of mugi-cha (wheat coffee) and a chance for rest and quiet. About fifty persons were served every day and some 10,000 tracts, the gift of the Foreign Auxiliary W. C. T. U., were distributed. One branch of work in which the Governor and chief-of-police enlisted themselves with the women consisted in caring for lost children, whose guardians could not at once be found. The women cared for nine, two of them being kept over night. Two women were in charge from nine o'clock in the morning until some time between nine and ten in the evening and they wore a kimono especially made for the occasion, a black ceremonial dress, a bow of white ribbon taking the place of the usual "mon" or family crest.

A large auditorium was rented for use at the public meeting and over 600 people left off sight-seeing to listen to the inspiring addresses made by Madame Yajima, president of the National W. C. T. U., Taro Ando, president of the Men's Temperance League and Mr. Yamamuro of the Salvation Army. The Governor of the Ken sent a congratulatory address to the meeting and entertained the speakers at dinner. The mayor of the city put in a personal appearance and read a brief address. The W. C. T. U. was expecting to pay a high rental for the use of the auditorium, but was most gratifyingly surprised by being told that owing to the *high character* of the meeting, no rent would be charged. This was surely a most substantial mark of appreciation. It is interesting to know that at present Gumma Ken is the only province in the whole country where the social evil is not licensed, the only place where public houses are not to be found, and it is perhaps even more interesting to hear that the present Governor declares that there never shall be such places during his term of service. We can all feel like saying with the Maebashi W. C. T. U., "Banzai for our Governor and may the central authorities long permit him to reign over us!"

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS
World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

Growth of Work Among Children

I presume that the name of Azauma Moriya is coming to be a familiar one to all of you who are interested in temperance work in Japan, especially the work among children. During the last two weeks of November Miss Moriya made a trip to the North, visiting Sendai, Ichinoseki, Mizusawa, Hirosaki, Akita and Rifumura. During these two weeks she addressed a total of 4,700 persons, 3,800 of whom were children, 700 students and 200 adults. She spoke in five primary schools, an agricultural college, five girls' schools, addressed three teachers' meetings, three Sunday schools, five W. C. T. U.'s and two Y. M. C. A. gatherings. As a result of her efforts 450 children signed the temperance pledge, five new members were gained for the woman's organization and two men promised to give up smoking. After Miss Moriya's return to Tokyo, she received a letter from Mizusawa containing the one-half of the children's pledge card (which we ask signers to return to us) with the name, date and address written in blood. It came from a young boy who had listened to her talk in one of the schools and who had been so deeply impressed by what she said that he went to the pastor of the church, asked for a pledge card and thought to make his pledge absolutely binding by signing it with his own blood.

Special Articles in This Issue

W. C. T. U. Notes of Progress From Japan, Page 1—Kansas New Attorney General on Law Enforcement, Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Dr. Wiley on the Alcohol and Drug Habit, Page 3—A Governor With Convictions, Why Dr. Grenfell Opposes the Liquor Traffic, Page 4—The Indian's Appeal, Page 5.

United States Supreme Court Decision

If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer.

—*Beer Co. vs. Mass. 97 U. S., 33.*

W. C. T. U. NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM JAPAN

Requests for Organization

Yesterday, the tenth of February, Miss Moriya started for the province of Joshu, whither she goes at the request of the Japanese church to organize work among the children. It is always gratifying to have requests for organization come to us unsought, but particularly so when they come from the Japanese without any suggestion on the part of foreigners. Two new legions are to be organized on the eighteenth of this month and on the twenty-fifth we are to hold a children's rally at the Y. M. C. A. Hall which we expect will be attended by at least 1,000 children. Special features of the program are to be a children's silver medal contest, addresses by Mr. Ando and Miss Moriya and music furnished by the Mitsu Kochi Juvenile Band, always a source of great delight to the children.

Factory Legislation

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce last week presented to the Imperial Diet a factory bill which if carried through will do much to ameliorate conditions of labor for women and children. A letter setting forth the imperious need of proper factory legislation being enacted at the present time in Japan, that will enable this country to avoid some of the tremendous labor problems with which western nations have been compelled to cope, and expressing hearty approval of the present bill, together with the sincere hope that it might be passed by Parliament, was signed by Miss Spencer, president of our Foreign Auxiliary, and myself and sent to the Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Commons and to the Minister proposing the bill. Through the kindness of Mr. Nemoto, this letter was published in some of the Japanese newspapers and we earnestly hope that it may in some small degree serve to help along this good measure.

MISS AZAUMA MORIYA, L. T. L Worker in Japan

Night School for Girls

Speaking of factory legislation, I am reminded to tell you a little bit about the Night School for Factory Girls which the W. C. T. U. is supporting here in Tokyo under the efficient management of Mr. Shirai. We are raising the funds for this work by requiring each member of the executive of the National union to be responsible for a certain number of shares collected monthly, the value of one share being but ten sen; and we find this method to be a good one for the reason that many people who do not help the temperance work along in any other way are willing to take a number of shares in this stock which, from a moral and religious standpoint, pays such high dividends. At Christmas a very attractive entertainment was arranged for the benefit of the girls and to the eight students ranking highest in school work for the preceding term suitable prize rewards were given.

KANSAS' NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Declares for an Aggressive Campaign of Enforcement of the Prohibition Law

The new Attorney General of Kansas, Mr. John Dawson, is a man of convictions, and is possessed of what is equally necessary in such an official, sufficient courage to carry them out. In a recent address at Leavenworth, Kansas, he said:

"I joined the 'Band of Hope,' a teetotaler's organization for children, as a small boy in the highlands of Old Scotland. While just a boy fresh out of college I settled in western Kansas and grew up with other boys and girls of that community, who have reached manhood and womanhood without ever having seen a saloon. In western Kansas the only people who are not in sympathy with the prohibitory law are almost without exception the roughnecks and roustabouts that hang around the small town.

"Brought up in such an environment it is not at all remarkable that I am personally a believer in the prohibitory law. Add to that the fact that I have been for eight years a public officer charged with the enforcement of law, six years of that time an attache of the Attorney General's office, and it is not much for me to say, as I now do without reservation, that I believe in a vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law and in the enforcement of all other laws."

FACTS WORTH NOTING

Says *The Record of Christian Work*, "The Norwegian explorer, Roald Amudsen, who has started for the South Pole on Nansen's old ship, 'The Fram,' was presented with fifty-seven cases of wine by Christiania friends for his voyage. *But before raising anchor* at Christiansand for the long voyage *he set it all ashore.*

The International Commission for the administration of Nova Zembla has proposed a prohibitory enactment for the whole region. Important this, and practical, since it establishes a precedent and will protect the miners in the extensive coal fields.

IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES

67 per cent more crime in license cities than in no-license cities.

133 per cent more drunkenness in license cities.

80 per cent more pauperism in license cities.

150 per cent more child labor in license cities.

20 per cent less pupils in high schools in license cities.

Working men each earn $74.09 per year more in no-license cities.

Tax rate $1.09 more per $1,000 in license cities.

20 per cent less money for streets in license cities.

30 per cent less money for schools in license cities.

67 per cent growth of taxable property in no-license cities.

80 per cent faster industrial growth in no-license cities.

90 per cent faster growth in population in no-license cities.

Indebtedness in proportion to valuation 1-5 greater in license cities.

The above facts are taken from the official records of the state of Massachusetts.—*Exchange.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

JUSTICE HARLAN ON SABBATH DESECRATION—CONGRESSMAN'S PLANS UPSET—INDIANS PROTECTED FROM DRINK BY CONGRESS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION—TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HALE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan, the "grand old man" of the United States Supreme Court, in an address at the annual banquet of the Presbyterian Alliance of Washington, held recently, administered a stinging rebuke to Sabbath desecrators in our capital city. Among other things he said, "Here in Washington you can find transgression of the Sabbath everywhere you look. It is a shame that certain people from New York with big bank rolls should be allowed to come to our beautiful city and give Sunday dinners and supper parties, when that day should be devoted to the work of God. I wish there were some way to stop this unwelcome influx into the capital. It is an outrage that dinner parties are given by these predatory rich persons on Sunday evenings, which should be devoted to higher and better things."

This utterance from so high a source has caused a stir throughout the city. The clergy generally laud the sentiment, while those whose conduct has caused the censure are correspondingly indignant. It is well known that President and Mrs. Taft have held to the full observance of our American Sabbath, believing the day should be given up to the family, and that the customs of continental Europe, which are being copied by the ultra fashionable set, should be frowned upon.

Congressman's Plans Upset

In the calling of the special session of Congress, plans of Senators and Representatives were ruthlessly set aside; many had purchased tickets for themselves and families to visit Europe, while others had long lists of engagements to speak at Chautauquas during the summer. It is said that Representative Champ Clark, the new Speaker of the House, had engagements booked which would have netted him nearly $10,000, that he has had to cancel.

There is much speculation as to the possible length of the coming session. As there is no law fixing a definite time for adjournment, it may go on indefinitely and last way into the summer. Congress has appropriated $72,000 for the installing of a refrigerating plant in the Capitol Building whereby the hot air in the Senate chamber and House hall will be cooled, but the legislators who are here for the extra session will get no benefit.

Indians Protected from Drink by Congress

Glancing back over the work of the last Congress, we find one measure passed which should give entire satisfaction to all friends of the temperance cause, and which is of more than ordinary importance. This is the appropriation of $80,000 during the next fiscal year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. As has frequently been stated in the Washington Letter, the United States Government has no more indefatigable officer, no braver, truer man to look after the interests of these wards of the nation, than William E. Johnson, Chief Special Officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, and who has been so successful in accomplishing wonderful results throughout the entire Indian country during the past four years. This appropriation is expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but is really handled by Mr. Johnson in the prosecution of his important work.

An Important Decision

In a unanimous opinion, the United States Supreme Court has recently rendered a most important decision, and one which brings to an end a notable controversy, to the effect that the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act are constitutional. The opinion was announced by Justice Day of Ohio. It is an elaborate treatment of the subject, containing approximately ten thousand words. The decision relieves the Government from an embarrassing situation. Had the law been declared unconstitutional and favorable to the corporations, the Government would have had to return to nearly 300,000 corporations about $27,000,000 paid into the Federal Treasury by operation of the law, and an issue of government bonds probably would have been found necessary.

A Tribute to Senator Hale

Upon the retirement, March 4, of Senator Eugene Hale of Maine from the United States Senate, after thirty years of continuous service, he received an open letter from one of the employes who, for more than fifty years, has served the Senate in the capacity of official reporter of debates, in which the services of the distinguished statesman are eulogized. Among other things he says, "Scores of times, when it seemed impossible to avert an extraordinary session by reason of the congestion of business and the apparent impossibility of securing the passage of the great supply measures essential to the maintenance of the Government, under your masterly management I have seen order brought out of chaos and those great bills saved from defeat. * * * Had your wise counsel been heeded, the Spanish war, with its sacrifice of many precious lives and untold millions of treasure, would have been averted. * * * I can recall no one who has rendered more disinterested, more able, more valuable service than yourself."

President Taft has signed a "recess appointment" for W. H. Lewis as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Lewis is the Boston colored man, graduate of Harvard, now assistant United States Attorney at Boston, whose nomination for Assistant Attorney General went to the Senate about ten days before adjournment. The Senate failed to confirm his nomination, and it is considered certain that there will be a fight upon his appointment when his name again goes to the Senate. Southern men say this appointment is almost sure to precipitate the color line proposition in the official life of Washington, as the official status of an Assistant Attorney General corresponds with that of an Assistant Secretary of an executive department, which gives him precedence socially over brigadier generals, captains of the Navy, the District commissioners, the justices of the District courts, and numerous other officials.

DR. WILEY ON THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABIT

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, N. Y.

A short time ago, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Pure Food Commissioner at Washington, in speaking before a Congressional Committee on a bill to regulate the sale of narcotic drugs, said:

"In my opinion there would be no harm done to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States if alcohol were absolutely excluded from it."

In the same speech in which Dr. Wiley declared for prohibition, he said:

"But alcohol is only one kind of drug. There are plenty of other drugs that are undermining the health of the community. We are a drug-habit nation. We take something for every little ailment. The indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs every day does as much as bad food to undermine the health."

Such expressions from men like Dr. Wiley are what the department of Medical Temperance has been appealing to the medical profession to give forth, for it is certain that the health authorities must be lined up on the side of total abstinence before prohibition laws can be effectively enforced.

A GOVERNOR WITH CONVICTIONS

FROM THE RECENT MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR VESSEY TO THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

We are all very familiar with the magnitude of the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors and I believe the people of the state generally are becoming more strongly impressed with the necessity for the enactment of such laws as will tend to discourage the sale and use of such intoxicants.

Many wise men of both the past and present have contended that the saloon cannot be abolished and it should, therefore, be licensed, made as respectable as possible, and thus minimize the evils attendant upon it. I am not only persuaded that such a policy is unwise, but I am absolutely convinced that the respectable saloon is very much more dangerous to the average young man than is the squalid booze-joint.

The matter resolves itself into two questions for you to answer: Is the sale of intoxicating liquor necessary for serving the best interests of the people of a community and does its consumption tend toward the progressive development of the commercial and moral welfare, or is it the factor bringing with it more poverty, misery and crime than any other agent with which we have to deal at the present time?

I believe that the liquor traffic is in reality the highest tax that is being paid by the common people of today and that it is the heaviest drain upon their resources. If this is a fact it is your duty to legislate in the interests of those people and not in the interests of the men who are in the business for a profit or a money consideration.

WHY DR. WILFRED GRENFELL OPPOSES LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ROBS MEN OF MONEY, HEALTH AND SELF-RESPECT—KILLS OFF NATIVE ESKIMOS—PATRON SAINT OF LABRADOR WOULD DRIVE IT FROM THE COUNTRY

The reason why I have no use for alcoholic beverages on sea or on shore are so numerous that it would be impossible to detail them all. My standpoint is simply that liquor is unnecessary and bad. It is a help only to thieves and robbers, and I have seen them use it over and over again as a means to lure the fisherman and sailor to his destruction. Saloons and haunts of vice swarm around most seaports, and it is as easy for the liquorsellers to prey on the newly-landed sailor, with his pocket full of money, his generous and simple nature and his lack of friends in a strange place, as it is for any other vultures to prey on carrion.

How many times have I seen our poor fellows robbed of their money, of their self-respect, and even of their lives by the liquorseller.

Alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which we are working, but so surely as it comes and an illicit sale begins, one sees its evil results as quickly as if, instead of alcohol, it had been the germ of diphtheria or small-pox. Lying at my anchors, in Labrador harbors, women have come off to the ship after dark, secretly, for fear of being seen, to ask me for God's sake to try and prevent its being sold near them, as their sons and husbands were being debauched, and even their girls were in danger.

Kills Like Arsenic

I have seen it come among the Eskimos. It kills our natives as arsenic kills flies, and it robs them of everything that would differentiate them as human beings from the beasts.

Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below, I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man, the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create.

I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain has been taking a "little alcohol." I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow, and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take "a drop of alcohol" at sea, and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly *in honest men* by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

Why do I not want alcohol as a beverage in a country where cold is extreme, exposure is constant and physical conditions are full of hardship? Simply because I have seen men go down in the struggle for want of that natural strength which alcohol alone had robbed them of. The fishermen that I live among are my friends, and I love them as my brothers, and I do not think I am unnecessarily prejudiced or bigoted when I say that alcohol is inadvisable, after one has seen it robbing his best friends of strength, honor, reason, kindliness, love, money and even life.

During twenty years' experience on the sea and on the snow in winter—an experience coming after an upbringing in soft places—I have found that alcohol has been entirely unnecessary for myself.

If ever I have the opportunity given to me to say a word at any time or in any place which will help to inhibit the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long as I can stand upon my feet I shall be proud to get up and speak it.—*The Alliance.*

THE NEW CATECHISM

What is the chief law-breaker of the land?

The saloon.

Where are the schemes hatched which promote civic corruption?

In the saloon.

Where does the midnight assassin go to prepare his murderous work?

To the saloon.

Where do the police go in search of the skulking thief and murderer?

To the saloon.

What lays its hands upon political parties and dictates who shall be nominated and elected?

The saloon.

What impoverishes the industrious workman and fills him with the spirit of discontent and anarchy?

The saloon.

What takes the bread from the mouths of starving children and women?

The saloon.

What clothes with rags women raised in refinement and affluence?

The saloon.

What despoils young manhood and sends it reeling and staggering down the street?

The saloon.

What crowds our prisons to their utmost?

The saloon.

What peoples almshouses and insane asylums with pitiable objects?

The saloon.—*Exchange.*

DRINKERS A MENACE

An official of the New York Central said, "We would sooner have a man in the road's employ take money than that he should indulge in intoxicants. The damage that would result from stealing would be trifling compared with the trouble which might result from a conductor or an engineer, or even a brakeman, partaking too freely of intoxicants."
—*The Watchman.*

THE INDIAN'S APPEAL

"The White Man's Whisky is the Red Man's Ruin. Give us Laws to Protect us From the Deadly Traffic."

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

A PIUTE INDIAN WOMAN

We publish below "The Indian's Appeal," written by the National superintendent of the Indian department. This selection may be used in competition at any kind of a medal contest. The picture of the Piute type of Indian woman will suggest the costume in which the contestant should appear.—Editor.

My appeal comes not from those who have had other homes, whose fathers lived in distant lands, whose ancestors with yours, had the rich inheritance of many generations of civilization, but from a people who once possessed all this goodly land which now you so proudly claim.

We do not ask that you shall give back to us the homes of your people; we ask not that you shall restore the forests, where once we hunted the wild deer and the elk, or the lakes and rivers that gave so freely of their abundance, to sustain and nourish the primitive race that white men found in possession when they discovered our country.

Your people have been enriched by their industries, trained by their schools, and uplifted by their religion, while ours have been driven backward, ever backward in a mere struggle to live.

From the long seaboard of the Atlantic, for three hundred years we have been crowded backward, always backward, from the Pacific shores; since the coming of the first white men, we have been driven from the hills and valleys that we loved, to the mountains or the desert.

No place is left to us that a white man could covet, or even occupy.

Dispossessed of our homes, we have been left to starve, until our numbers have become so very few that we are called a vanishing race.

Oh, my brothers, shall we be left to die and disappear from the land that you have made so great?

We are your brothers. We would have our share of the blessings your people enjoy.

Our children cry for bread—even the food that sustains their natural life. Yet more we hunger for the Bread of that life that shall nourish and develop the soul within us.

You can bring it to us. The same Great Spirit is the father of us all; the Great Mystery, whom blindly we have adored; for whom our reverent speech could give utterance to no spoken name, but whose unseen existence and association we have felt and known in all the influences of nature that speak to us of a Being Supreme.

We would know more of holy things. Help us to understand.

The woods and their indwelling spirits, wild or gentle, are gone. The solitudes of nature no longer yield their secrets for our instruction or produce the living creatures that once supplied our material wants.

We need your help.

We are groping for better things than we have known. We plead now for the opportunities that your children have. We have not inherited the training of civilized forefathers. Our men and our women are children yet, larger grown, still subject to the impulses of youth, weak and unwary, and they fall, victims to the greed and neglect of the stronger race.

Strong Drink Our Curse

You are giving us schools. These dispel the thought of enmity. This is good. We desire to learn, but our lessons have too often been given by those who care not for us. They have taken our lands, and would take our lives with little thought, by the evils they have brought among us. Sins, sickness and suffering, that we never knew before came to us by contact with another race, but the great wrong that leads to all the rest is strong drink.

The White Man's whisky is the Red Man's ruin. Give us laws to protect us from the deadly traffic; give the law the respect that shall enforce it.

We are brethren all, sons of one Father. We ask no more for our children than we desire for yours. Protect us from strong drink. We will be glad with you when both your people and ours shall no more be cursed by the Drink Demon.

THE INDIAN AND THE CONTEST

The medal contest proves its value in the Indian department. It is not easy to secure a contest. The approval of authorities and the sympathy of teachers must first be had, and then all possible encouragement, for these teachers do not work under like conditions with other teachers. The material is abundant but elusive. The young people may be willing, but there is nothing in their environment to hold them to a continuance of efforts. It takes many silver contests before a gold one can be held. The children in the Indian boarding schools come from many tribes, and after a vacation it is often the case that the contestants are all scattered in their homes. Without exception, the contests have all been said to have a fine moral effect on the older Indians, who are so much like whites that they are more readily reached through their children.

Myrtle Blodgett, a young Hoopa girl of northern California, is so far the only Indian holding a gold medal. This was earned in her native reservation. She is now a student in the Sherman Institute, a government school for Indians in southern California.

The Senecas in western New York have done excellent work in contests as have many others, also.

MYRTLE BLODGETT
The only Indian holding a gold medal

"DRINKING LIKE A GENTLEMAN"

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"I couldn't believe it, when I heard the news," exclaimed the dark-haired girl in the red sweater as she gazed at her friend who had just alighted from the train at the little seashore station—a dainty, sunny-haired, sunny-faced girl in a modish traveling costume.

"It's true, nevertheless," answered the sunny-haired one, tossing her head and pursing up her red lips, as she followed her companion into the stage.

The girls found themselves the sole occupants, so there was no need for secrecy in their conversation.

"But you and Roger have been engaged ever since you were children," persisted the dark-haired girl.

"Is that any reason why the engagement could not be broken?"

"But you were so congenial—"

"That's just where you are wrong," interrupted the fair-haired one impetuously. "We are congenial in most things, but Roger has some set notions in his head that I simply can't countenance, and it is better to find out before it is too late, that we are not going to pull together in double harness. *He* won't give in, and *I* won't, so it's better to break it off now."

"But I thought you agreed in everything."

"Almost! There's just one subject, and that we simply can't agree on. Neither of us will give in—*ever*."

"Is it so serious?"

"To me it is very trifling." The fair head was held very high and the blue eyes flashed scornfully, as she answered, "A perfect trifle to make such a fuss about, but Roger is like adamant."

"What is it?"

"You know we've always been accustomed to have wine on our table. Of course no one in our house ever drinks to excess—I hope we have more self-control than that—but we've always been accustomed to liquor ourselves and to offer it to our guests. When father was living he wouldn't have thought we were hospitable unless we did so. When I am married I expect to have wine in my house and on my table, and Roger is just as set in the other direction. He got those notions when he was away at college. He won't touch it himself, and he says it shall never come into his house. We have talked and argued, and neither of us can convince the other, and neither of us will give in—although," in an aggrieved tone, "if he loved me as much as he professes to, I'm sure he would give in to me."

"I see," said her friend gravely.

There was a long pause.

"Don't you think I'm in the right? Don't you think I ought to be mistress in my own house?" demanded the sunny-haired one.

"You know, Sylvia, the subject is one that you and I don't agree on," answered the other girl firmly, remembering her position as hostess and also how impetuous and obstinate her old friend could be.

"Yes, I remember when we were little girls at school how hard you tried to convince me. Roger should be engaged to you instead of me, Annette. You would both think alike," she added, with a pout. "But, I'll never be convinced—*never*. I argue that it is a question to be determined solely by oneself, that it is no one's business if I choose to drink wine in moderation. My personal habits—what I eat and drink—affect none but myself."

"Don't they? How about the people to whom you offer wine when they come to your house?"

"Let them take care of themselves," answered Sylvia hotly. "I hope there is no one with such a lack of self-control among my friends."

"That isn't it, Sylvia," responded Annette earnestly. "Don't you know that there are people in whom the taste for liquor is *born*, and if they once taste the stuff they are possessed with a veritable demon? I wouldn't be responsible for offering it to any one for worlds," she added vehemently.

Sylvia's face was averted. Her cheeks were very red and her pretty lips pouted.

There was silence for several minutes. The stage entered a wide avenue lined with pretty summer cottages and drew up before a freshly painted white and yellow one.

"Here you are at last!" cried a cheery voice from the porch. It was Annette's mother who stood waiting to receive them.

The girls jumped out of the stage and ran up the path to the cottage. Sylvia was warmly welcomed and ushered into the cozy home and up to her bedroom.

"What a dear baby!" she cried, looking out the window to the grass plot below, where a curly-haired tot was playing with a big Newfoundland dog.

"She is a great pet of ours," responded motherly Mrs. Bennett. "The baby's mother, Mrs. Merriwell, is a dear little woman scarcely any older than you are. She was married young in life. Her husband is nice, too, but a little gay, I think. However, they are very pleasant neighbors. I told her I expected you to visit me and she has invited us in there to luncheon tomorrow. She is a charming little hostess."

The day passed pleasantly at the gay little seashore resort, and if Sylvia was suffering from a broken heart she certainly did not show it.

The luncheon the next day was a cozy little affair. Mrs. Merriwell proved indeed a charming hostess. At each place—a familiar sight to Sylvia—was a tiny wine glass. When the maid passed the decanter, Annette quietly inverted her glass. Mrs. Merriwell flushed and laughed. Then, seeing that Sylvia did not follow her friend's example, she said,

"I see you are not a temperance advocate, Miss Rockwell."

"No," answered Sylvia, with spirit. "I am used to having wine at home, and I cannot see any harm in it, provided one has self-control enough to use it in moderation."

"That is what I tell Miss Bennett," laughed Mrs. Merriwell, with a glance at Annette.

"Oh, you will never convince *her*," exclaimed Sylvia, shaking her head with some animosity.

"I don't think we had better discuss it, now," answered Annette gravely, knowing her friend's temperament, and the futility of discussion with her.

"You're afraid," teased their hostess. "We're two against one!"

"No, I am not afraid," answered Annette, firmly. "I can discuss the subject as long as either of you, and I am sure I could convince you, but this is hardly the time and place for it."

Battle flamed in Sylvia's blue eyes. She looked challengingly at her friend, but Annette remained silent.

"I see no harm in it," repeated Mrs. Merriwell, "nor does my husband. Of course he always *drinks like a gentleman*. I always say I'd rather have him take his liquor at home than have to go outside to get it, as so many men do who cannot have it in their homes. So I have never refused to let him have it at the table, nor to have as much as he pleased in his own house. He never goes out to drink, and of course he never becomes intoxicated. I think my way is much the best. Deprive a man of liquor and he will seek it elsewhere."

"I agree with you perfectly," coincided Sylvia. "Those were my father's and my mother's views, and they are mine. When I have a house of my own I shall always have wine on the table." She looked defiantly at Annette.

"If you only knew the harm that moderate drinking does—the temptation that the so-called moderate drinkers put in the way of others—" began Annette eagerly, her brown eyes flashing.

"Oh, come now, don't let us have a temperance debate," laughed their hostess. "We will never convince each other, and it might end in unpleasantness. I am sure none of us wish that. Come with me, I want to show you baby's new playhouse her father has just made."

She rose from the table as she spoke, and the two girls could but follow her and try, as best they could, to check the rising tide of their indignation.

The discussion left an unpleasant impression, however, and every one was re-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN ARKANSAS BEAR STORY

JENNIE M. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

Sam and Dan Bailey, boys of fifteen and seventeen, decided to spend one vacation in camp, "lumbering," over on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River to make money to pay their way through high school. Their mother was a widow and their income small. The man who owned the tract of timber land would give them half of what the cross ties sold for, and they hoped to clear a good round sum. They were furnished a comfortable cabin, rent free, and did their own cooking and house work. One day Sam said:

"I believe it would be a good investment to buy a few pigs and feed them the waste from our table. We could sell them in the fall for enough to buy our winter clothes."

"Let's get them," agreed Dan.

The next trip the boys made to town they bought three little pigs, and put them in a pen not far from the cabin. The little creatures grew and thrived and bid fair to become fine porkers. One night they broke out of the pen, but did not leave the premises for any length of time. Thereupon the boys decided to give them the range of the woods. The pigs came for their breakfast every morning, and grew and fattened faster than ever.

At last, however, they began to wander further and further from the cabin, and became very irregular in their return for food. For several days now they had not been seen and as Sam and Dan were going to town to buy provisions and get pay for their work, they began to search for them. Their dog, Coney, went along, and when about half a mile from the cabin, he ran behind a clump of bushes, and began to bark furiously. The boys hurried to see what was the matter. There stood a big brown bear, slapping and knocking at Coney, and growling savagely. Sam and Dan were a little afraid at first but soon they found two stout sticks, and hastened to the dog's aid. They struck at the bear, and the bear struck at them. There was a hard tussle for a few minutes, and Sam's coat was torn from his back, and his shoulder was slightly wounded. But at last the boys and the dog, by persistent attacks, put the bear to flight. Then they saw what she was fighting for. Two bright-eyed little cubs were crouched down by an old log, scared almost out of their wits. Sam took one and Dan the other, and then they ran for their cabin as fast as their feet would carry them, forgetting all about their pigs.

Early that afternoon the men who hauled timber came and loaded the wagons. Sam and Dan put on top of the load of cross ties the box in which the little bears were securely fastened.

When they reached the town, the drivers of the wagons stopped in front of the Palace saloon, and went in to drink.

"What you got in that box?" asked Barney Gill, the proprietor of the saloon.

"Two young bears we have just captured," replied Sam proudly.

"What will you take for them?"

"Don't want to sell them."

"Suppose you rent them then. I'll pay you five dollars, and feed and care for them, if you will let me put them in a strong cage in front of The Palace for a week."

SAM AND DAN

"What do you say to that, Dan?"

"That will be all right, if it suits you. We will be in town again next week, and can take them back to camp."

The saloon-keeper paid the five dollars and took charge of the cubs.

"We can sell the bears for a good price when they are tame, and we will have the money from the pigs for clothes, so suppose we spend this five dollars on the Street Fair, Dan?" proposed Sam.

"That will suit me exactly. We will take in the Fair this evening."

And the first proceeds from the bears were spent in having a good time. Their mother didn't approve of either the saloon transaction or of wasting money on cheap shows, but Sam and Dan thought they knew best.

When the boys came for the bears a week later, the saloon-keeper said:

"The bears have been a big draw, boys. They have had a crowd around them day and night. You see they have thrived and flourished, for I fed them on the fat of the land. And I have flourished, too. I have cleared a cool hundred dollars extra this past week from having the cubs in front of The Palace. When you come back to town in the fall I'll pay you five dollars a week regular for the bears, boys, or buy them. They are a paying advertisement."

"We will rent them to you, I think," said Sam.

When the boys reached camp they found the pigs had returned and were in fine condition.

"With three fat shoats to sell, and the cubs to rent, we will have plenty of cash this winter," boasted Dan.

"Yes," replied Sam, "we will have plenty of spending money. It didn't hurt a mite to let Barney Gill keep the bears a week, although Mother thought we were doing wrong to let our property draw custom for a saloon."

"No use in being narrow or over particular," returned Dan. "Now we must pen the pigs for a few days to make them regular in coming up to be fed. Then we will build a pen for the cubs joining on to the pig pen to save getting out so many poles."

All that afternoon the boys worked at the two pens, and before dark they were finished.

That night they were tired and slept unusually well. It was late when they awoke next morning. They dressed quickly and hurried out to see the bears and pigs. Surprise of surprises—there wasn't a pig or bear to be seen. Both pens had been torn down, and only a few well gnawed pig bones were left to tell the story.

"The old bear came for her cubs and feasted them on our pigs before she left," cried Sam. "Both pigs and bears are a dead loss."

"I can't blame the old thing much," replied Dan. "We took her babies, and—well—Barney Gill may have profited by them, but we haven't.

"Barney will lose some customers this winter, but there is one thing sure, we will not be tempted any more to help a saloon draw custom by our bears. We ought to have listened to Mother."

Margie heard a neighbor speak of some one who was in trouble as being "in a pickle." Shortly after her small brother was planning some mischief and she exclaimed: "Oh, you mustn't do that, Harry, or you will get in a cucumber!"

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

NOTICE

For the convenience of many who present large pictures of Frances E. Willard to schools, a suitable plate to place on the picture has been prepared, and is for sale by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois. It is about 3 inches long by ½ inch wide, gold plated. The name, "Frances E. Willard" is handsomely engraved. Price each, $1.75.

No better investment has been made by the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of our work than the $600 given by it for the support of the native worker in Japan, Azauma Moriya, to whose loyal and able service Miss Davis refers in her letter published in this issue.

Twenty states have passed the Anti-Polygamy resolution. In order to have the question of an amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting polygamy considered, two-thirds of the states, or thirty-two in all, must pass the Anti-Polygamy resolution.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, the new superintendent of the National department of Franchise, requests that all mail be addressed to her in care of her associate, Frieda Clark Davidson, 6214 Twenty-seventh Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

The Making of The Right Kind Of Officials

The crying demand of the hour is for officials and especially executives who are possessed of rational and pronounced convictions, accompanied by indomitable perseverance and courage. One of the secrets of the making of such leaders may be found in the words of the new Attorney General of Kansas. He states with evident pride that as a small boy he was a member of a total abstinence society similar to our Loyal Temperance Legion, and that during his young manhood he lived in a prohibition state where the boys and girls never even saw a saloon. The logical sequence is, of course, that he is an ardent, enthusiastic believer in the prohibitory law of his state and intends aggressively to enforce it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union looks hopefully and confidently forward to the time when every child and every young man and woman shall have such safe and sane environment, and when officials of the kind mentioned shall be the rule rather than the exception.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Introduced Into the Summer School Of the University Of Pennsylvania

It is with rare pleasure that we take up the new bulletin of the Summer School Courses of the University of Pennsylvania and read the course in Child Hygiene. The pleasure comes from the fact that at last a course is to be given that includes the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human organism. *The teacher is at last to be taught.* And what next? This—the indefatigable superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Sara Phillips Thomas of Philadelphia has pledged herself to establish twenty scholarships of fifteen dollars each, and twenty teachers who could not otherwise take this course will now have the opportunity. Dr. Walter Stewart Cornell, demonstrator of Osteology and assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, and lecturer on Psychology, will be the teacher, and his name assures us that the most careful instruction will be given. The question asked by Miss Thomas, "Does it not count for much that one of our great eastern educational institutions is now linked with the greatest problem of the day—the abolition of the liquor traffic?" can be answered in but one way. It certainly does count for much and Pennsylvania, as well as the whole nation, is to be congratulated.

About one-half of the cities and practically all of rural Norway are under prohibition. To this fact, it is thought, is due the increase in height of recruits to the army between the years 1880 and 1907, while it is true that in French districts where the ravages of alcoholism are most marked, the height of recruits to the army has diminished.

"The Fight Is On"

There is one kind of war that the W. C. T. U. believes to be entirely legitimate, and that is a war against the forces of evil. During the coming months there is certain to be some sharp, close fighting and our organization is preparing for it.

The liquor forces will pour their millions into Maine in an effort to defeat the prohibition forces and prevent the retention of the prohibitory law that has existed for fifty years. The election will take place September 11, and the W. C. T. U. of that state is well equipped for the conflict, knowing that it has at its command resources of righteousness which no amount of money can furnish to the other side.

Texas votes upon a constitutional prohibition amendment July 22, and campaign plans are already made. The temperance people are wide awake and will make use of every right means to educate the voters of the state.

West Virginia has until 1912 to prepare for a vote on its constitutional prohibition amendment, and intends to use the time to good advantage in a campaign of agitation and education.

In all three of these states and in others where the issue is less clearly defined, the temperance forces, with the W. C. T. U. in the lead, should be mindful of the wise words of Captain Hobson in his address at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, that in order to succeed, three rules must be observed: To make wise and careful preparation; to have one's forces drilled and organized to the last unit, so that they may be wielded effectively; and lastly, whenever a great battle is to be fought, whenever a great state is to decide whether it is to have prohibition in its constitution, to have the whole power of the temperance army turned to that particular battlefield.

The last suggestion needs to be emphasized not only by the states which are engaged in campaigns, but should be kept constantly in mind by the temperance people the nation over, for the efforts of the workers in the three states mentioned should be reinforced by the prayers, interest and practical co-operation of the good people from every part of our country.

A Suggestion From the Orient

That the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan is highly appreciated is evident from the attitude of public officials toward it. In a Japanese city where a meeting was held in a public building, the W. C. T. U. workers were delightfully surprised by being informed, by the mayor of the city, at the end of the session, that owing to the high character of the occasion, no rent would be charged. This practical compliment to the services of the organization is worthy of imitation in the Occident.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is today the mightiest engineery of applied Christianity that the world has ever seen."

THE CRY OF THE STRANGER

Sent by Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National Superintendent Work among Foreign-Speaking People.

But we are strangers—far we come
Across the dancing billows' foam,
Seeking in thy great land a home.
A home means more than roof and wall—
A home means welcoming love for all—
A home means help for those who fall.
So strange we are—thy land so broad—
So new we are—our hearts are awed—
We ask, "Is thine the only God?"

Thy missionaries cross the wave
To tell the heathen that God gave
His only Son their souls to save;
But when the Alien comes to thee
Asking for help to set him free
From Old World forms of tyranny—
What do you give for what you take?
Has he no heart to joy or break?
Love ye not him for "Jesus' Sake?"

AMERICA—Our "Promised Land,"
Wilt thou not try to understand?

"Women have been expressing themselves upon moral questions all their lives; to use the ballot is to give expression in a different, yet more effective way."—*Frances E. Willard*

THE RIGHT KIND OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

We print this week a list of periodicals which do not allow in their columns liquor advertisements. Three weeks ago we gave a list of newspapers which had taken the same stand. Both of these lists are growing, and we are especially gratified to receive frequent additions to our newspaper list, with statements of the oftentimes heroic work done by editors in maintaining a clean advertising sheet. In the words of one of our contemporaries, "There is a lot of American manhood that is not for sale," and the editors of many of our papers have shown that their manhood is of that quality.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Elma Grace Gowen, who has been doing most acceptable work in South America as World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, has been obliged to return to the United States on furlough because of ill health.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to Miss Gowen, and we hope a few months' change from the very active life she has been leading, will enable her to return to the field of work she dearly loves in South America.

MEMORIAL TABLET

By request we reprint the inscription on the handsome brass tablet above the door in the Circulation Department of our official papers:

WILLIAM F. THACHER
Florence, New Jersey,
MEMORIAL

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

DR. J. M. DICKSON, Seneca Falls, N. Y., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and a citizen of high Christian principles.

MARTHA COUNTRYMAN, Hastings, Minn., for sixteen years the faithful secretary of the W. C. T. U.

DR. CHARLES J. LITTLE

The beloved president of Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois, Dr. Charles J. Little, passed to his heavenly reward, Saturday, March 11. Dr. Little was a warm personal friend of Miss Willard and those who were present at her funeral services in Evanston will recall the eloquent and tender tribute given by him on that occasion. Dr. Little was not only a great scholar and preacher, but he was preëminently great in his friendships, and thousands of young men in this country have, in their contact with him as students, received the inspiration and help which have made them a power in the ministry.

HYMN FOR FATHERS

Tune: All Saints-New (or any C. M. D.)

REV. ROBERT G. HARBUTT, Buxton, Maine.

We thank thee, Lord, for those who toil,
In busy street and mart;
And those strong hands to till the soil
That bravely do their part;
Who mine the coal, or keep aglow
The love of truth and art;
Who bear their daily cross, and show
In all a dauntless heart.

Thy grace, O Lord, for those we ask,
Who labor's temples rear,
'Mid strain and stress of worldly task
For those they hold most dear.
Their courage and unselfishness,
In ways oft lone and drear,
Deign, God of Love, to own and bless
And keep them ever near.

To thee, in whose dear fatherhood
All strength and goodness blend;
Who to our homes hast willed it good,
Love's sacred gifts to lend.
For fathers in this favored land,
The suppliant knee we bend,
That thou wilt help them faithful stand,
And from all wrong defend.

The fathers of our homeland bless
Wherever they abide,
On lonely farm, in city press,
Or far on ocean tide.
Lord, keep them pure, in age, in youth,
Though men their good deride;
Nor let them from the ways of truth
And virtue turn aside.

Though tempted in the world's highway,
Beset by passions wild,
Though wooed from thee to go astray,
And scorn thy precepts mild,
They dimly strive to know thy will,
And each one is thy child!
Then, Wondrous Christ, their quest fulfill,
And keep them undefiled.

ONE OF MRS. STEVENS' FAVORITE SENTIMENTS

If we knew whose feet were standing,
Close beside the shining stream,
If we knew whose eyes were closing,
In the sleep that knows no dream,
We should be so true and tender,
Kindly think and gently speak,
Let us act as if we knew it
For the link so soon may break.

"Say not the days are evil; who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce; O shame!
Stand up, speak out and bravely, in God's name.
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day, how long:
Faint not; fight on; tomorrow comes the song."

"Consecration is not something done once for all but is a maintained habit of the soul."

HONOR ROLL OF MAGAZINES NOT ADVERTISING LIQUORS

All-Story
American Boy
American Magazine
Argosy
Cavalier
Century
Circle
Collier's
Country Life in America
Current Literature
Delineator
Designer
Everybody's Magazine
Garden Magazine
Good Housekeeping
Harper's Magazine
Harper's Bazaar
Housekeeper
Household
Housewife
Ladies' Home Journal
Ladies' World
Literary Digest
Living Age
McClure's Magazine
Modern Priscilla
New England Magazine
New Idea Woman's Magazine
Outlook
Railroad Man's Magazine
Review of Reviews
Saturday Evening Post
Scrap-Book
St. Nicholas
Suburban Life
Success
Uncle Remus' Magazine
Woman's Home Companion
World To-Day
Woman's Magazine
World's Work
Youth's Companion

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. HELEN DICKINSON HARFORD

The aroused public sentiment, showing the attention of thinking men and women, has been turned to law enforcement, the election of better officials, the demands being made upon Congress and state Legislatures for improved moral laws should give every leader and worker cause for rejoicing. I see no cause for discouragement. What if by money at their command the traffickers in alcoholic stimulants are able temporarily to reach a place again from which they have been deposed. The recent appropriation of $50,000,000 to fight prohibition in the United States, shows us how desperate their case has become.

This is God's cause we are fighting. Does His cause ever really go backward? Stand still and take a survey of even the short time since our own organization came into activity. Great have been the gains in laws, in enforcement of these, in the stand taken by pulpit, press, community, nation. With this vision in retrospect, who dares fold hands and send out a discouraged note? Not one who reads this.

Every National superintendent finds her work so linked with that of the others that she cannot stand alone. It rejoices me greatly to read the strong words from the pen of each as she puts out the next guide post for the direction of the army —the rank and file, who are so eager to enter the next opening in the hedge, showing where the enemy camped last. We are in hot pursuit. Every state superintendent has had the first quarterly letter; every state president (where no superintendent has been appointed) has heard from me. Samples of our literature have gone to these. Each state superintendent has been otherwise reminded that this National superintendent is more than ready to give aid, and sympathy if the latter is needed. On the receipt of the last hint, I shall expect a letter to reach me.

My printer's illness during December and enforced idleness, as a result of this during January, have delayed some of the promised supplies, but by the time this reaches your eyes, you will be supplied. The marked copy of this paper will be my second quarterly letter to you. If you have your regular copy for filing, you can send this on to another who may not have it regularly at hand. The quota of "Reckonings," which give you a short summary from all states reporting for 1910, has been sent out. Any one desiring copies can have them for the asking. Leaflet No. 13, "What to do and How to do It," by your National superintendent, is also to be had free.

In the midst of the present activity attendant upon Memorial, UNION SIGNAL, and other anniversaries we must not forget that we are approaching other important ones. Not the least is the Fourth of July. Shall we not plan this year to make Christian Citizenship stand out prominently? In May a program will be published which will be a good foundation. Many unions assisted in a "sane" celebration last year. Will you who read this, note this item and be one to emphasize the thought? The department program is highly commended where it has been used. The superintendent of Nebraska has spurred on her workers and I am hearing from many places in that state because of her forcefulness. I would suggest to other state superintendents, "Go thou and do likewise."

I could not refuse the urgent request that came again from Colorado, that I come over and help them. Until May 20, the address that will bring letters quickest to me is 1032 Fourteenth St., Denver, Colorado. I am always pleased to hear from my comrades.

Newberg, Oregon

WORK AMONG FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

Four months of the W. C. T. U. year are gone. These are the months when the women who are interested in the question of "What shall we do for the foreigners?"—and who is so unpatriotic and so short-sighted as to care or to dare to say, "I am not interested"—should have given careful study to conditions abroad and at home, formed plans, and enlisted helpers; for with the first breath of spring the number of immigrants increases and March, April, May and June will witness the arrival of tens of thousands. Already the number of newcomers is larger than that of last year by 16,434. The reasons for leaving the "Old World" are stronger than ever, and the attractions for coming to the "New World" more alluring. Are we prepared for this immigrant tide which is sweeping all before it, and threatening to engulf our institutions and ideals? At last some of our fellow citizens are waking up to the situation, and lectures, magazine articles and books are following one another in such rapid succession that it is a physical impossibility to know about all of them. But each one of us knows something about the problem, each must realize that a portion of the responsibility for Americanizing and Christianizing these newcomers lies on her shoulders, and each must decide whether she will meet her responsibility as a Christian woman should, or will shirk it.

Since Congress decreed that alien men should live in this country at least five years before becoming citizens, many women have thought that prevented these men from voting until after naturalization papers were granted to them. Such is not the case in all states. Have you investigated your state laws regarding the voting privileges for aliens? If not it will pay you to do so.

Do those who are working for suffrage for women realize that the foreign women will probably vote too? Do you think they are ready for such privileges? How shall they learn to use this privilege aright unless some one "who cares" teaches them? It were the part of wisdom to begin this teaching at once.

The department is fortunate in having a new avenue for work among the Italians opened to it. *L'Araldo*, an Italian evangelical weekly paper with a large circulation, has asked for temperance articles, and arrangements have been made whereby there will appear in the first issue of each month, under the auspices of this department, two columns of up-to-date temperance news and truths, edited by Eva W. Lake, M. D., recording secretary of New Jersey. We urge all of our workers to avail themselves of this new way of reaching our Italian friends. In parcels of ten or more copies of same issue, the price is one cent per copy. This being a special discount, please use the letters W. C. T. U. in ordering. Address all orders to *L'Araldo*, 175 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hvita Bandet, our own white ribbon paper for our Swedish sisters and their children, has been enlarged, and is abreast of the times. Both the editor and the publisher spoke at the recent hearing before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Massachusetts Legislature. The subscription price of *Hvita Bandet* is only 25 cents a year. If you cannot do any other foreign work, you can at least send this paper to a Swedish neighbor.

New leaflets in Bohemian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, and Slovak are being prepared and will be ready for circulation about April 1.

Will those whose petitions for free literature are granted, kindly acknowledge the same in some way, and if possible tell how the leaflets have been used?

Two able men are prepared to give highly entertaining lectures on "The Foreigners," in any city or town near New

York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Send to me for their addresses.

When you have your meeting in the interest of this department, for of course you will have one, please send me an account of it. It may interest some one else.

Reports for 1910, and Suggestions for 1911, both free, await your call. Programs, 3 cents, and Experiences, 2 cents, will be sent on order.

4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

The department Plan of Work and samples of literature have been sent to each state superintendent, and samples of the supplies to each state president, each National superintendent and the National General Officers.

A suggestive list of leaflets suitable for distribution was enclosed. Knowing how inadequate such a brief list must be I added the advice that a catalogue of the National literature be procured. I hope that these various helps will be of use and add to the value of this work.

Though we are still in the midst of wintry storms, it is time to plan the Fair work and make application for space for rest rooms, or for any other privilege desired. If your city is planning an exhibit of its manufactures, or its products in any line, get space for a W. C. T. U. exhibit. There are so many posters and maps available now that such an exhibit can be made very educational, even to the casual passer-by.

The Plan of Work is full of suggestions and will be sent to any one who will ask for it. This is a department of methods and through it each other department can scatter literature and spread a wide knowledge of its own particular form of effort.

Reports this year show more interest and more systematic work than ever before. New state superintendents have been added, but some states still fail to appreciate the opportunity afforded by this open air work. The great thought is to go to the people, rather than to call them to us.

Only a brief list of department literature is published, as follows: Four blotters, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union" (white), "Blot Out the Saloon" (blue), "A Cold Water Blotter" (pink), "The Cigaret Arithmetic" (yellow). Price, 25 cents per 100. A new leaflet, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union—In a Nutshell," is intended for general distribution, 25 cents per 100. The Plan of Work, suggestive list of leaflets and the question blanks complete the list of department helps. Samples may be obtained upon application to the National superintendent.

979 El Moline St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Are you looking for the 'coming man' who is to inaugurate a better day for the world? Remember, his mother will surely precede him, and largely shape and train him."

HERE AND THERE

Miss Mary E. Barbour, National evangelist, will spend the Lenten season in evangelistic work in the presbytery of Mankato, Minnesota.

A helpful "reciprocity" meeting between the Naperville and Downers Grove (Ill.) unions was held March 1; the topic, "Doing Good According to a Plan," was ably handled.

Erie county (N. Y.) will hold its winter institute at Buffalo, March 23-29. State President Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., will be the leader, and also the speaker at the evening meeting.

Motley, Minn., is rejoicing over the defeat of the liquor forces at its last election. One of the chief factors in the victory was one of our loyal white ribboners, Mrs. Philena T. Willett.

As a result of a successful membership contest, the Rockford (Ill.) W. C. T. U. has added eighty-one active and thirteen honorary members to its previous membership of forty-eight, making it the largest union in Winnebago county.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church of Platteville, Wis., has a temperance department which is given a place on each monthly program, as well as at conventions and board meetings. Much work is done in the Sunday school, pledge signing being a special feature.

As the result of a membership contest in the Poland (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., 278 new members were added, 161 active, 117 honorary. The announcement was made at a public meeting of the union, at which the Rev. John Snape, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, gave a stirring temperance address, and paid high tribute to the W. C. T. U.

Contest work is being carried on successfully in the Dixon (Illinois) College and Normal School, by the teacher of expression M. Mae Jacobs, who is also county superintendent of this work. Miss Jacobs says that it is the spirit of the work, not the winning of the medals, that rules the contestants. A matron's medal contest was recently held in Bellflower, Ill., when $23 was realized.

The San Jose (Cal.) W. C. T. U. employs Mrs. Jennie E. Rhoads, an earnest white ribboner, as matron at the Southern Pacific depot. She keeps for general distribution temperance literature, including THE UNION SIGNAL, and other helpful reading matter. Her special work is to look after the women and girls. This union also employs a superintendent to solicit funds and superintend the work in general.

The Dundee (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held a "Why" meeting on UNION SIGNAL day, different members answering the query, "Why I read THE UNION SIGNAL?" Mrs. W. E. Walker gave her eight excellent reasons in rhyme, the last verse of which we quote:

"This is why I read THE SIGNAL:
It enlightens, blesses, cheers,
Like an old friend, firm and faithful,
Visiting me for many years."

The Goshen (Ind.) union is holding meetings every Saturday afternoon when good programs are rendered. The "winter picnic" held at the home of Mrs. O. W. Cunningham was a success financially and socially. Dinner was served to nearly 200 and many new members were added to the union. Medal contest work is being pushed and everywhere crowded houses greet the contestants. Elkhart county now has one contestant eligible to compete for the state diamond medal.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) W. C. T. U. during the week of prayer held an all-day meeting on January 5, at their beautiful headquarters, "The Willard," 1921 Arch Street. A large audience and fine speakers made the day a memorable one. Each half hour some one of Philadelphia's many ministers spoke on a selected theme. At the noon intermission a bountiful luncheon was served. At the close of the meeting many were conscious of a spiritual uplift. Visiting white ribboners from all parts of the country will find a cordial welcome at "The Willard."

Miss Zoe Atchison, state secretary Kansas Y. P. B., is doing most acceptable work, not only as an organizer but as lecturer. She has been for some weeks, in the sparsely settled counties in the southwest corner of the state and the results of her work are most gratifying. Her lectures and recitals are excellent, the people showing their appreciation by driving as many as twenty-five miles to attend her meetings.

A FOOD STORY
Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000"

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a "stronger woman than you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physical condition to the use of Grape-Nuts:

"Many years ago I had a terrible fall which permanently injured my stomach. For years I lived on a preparation of corn starch and milk, but it grew so repugnant to me that I had to give it up. Then I tried, one after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gave me great pain.

"It was not until I began to use Grape-Nuts food three years ago that I found relief. It has proved, with the dear Lord's blessing, a great boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to again enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason."

Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE VICTORY IN KANSAS

MRS. SENA HARTZELL WALLACE

I spent the month of January, as a lobbyist in the Kansas Legislature. Our glorious victory has been "flung to the breeze." Our bill calling for universal suffrage in Kansas passed both houses with the necessary two-thirds majority, and has been properly signed and sealed. Now the question goes to the men of the state to be decided at the polls—1912.

We have a great battle before us but we fully believe the victory will be ours. "We must each one work as though that victory depended upon our own individual effort." I was made state superintendent of Franchise at our state convention, although at that time I was in the "thick of the fight" in South Dakota. When the call came, I dared not refuse.

I spent several days carrying equal suffrage petitions in my own city. This work always gives some rich experiences. For instance, one gentleman (a judge) said, "Yes, indeed, I'll sign that petition. The woman's ballot is just like a pistol. You don't need a pistol often, but when you do, you need it mighty bad. That's the way with the woman's ballot. They may not always vote, but just wait till some moral question comes up, and there you have your women on deck, and on the right side every time. We've proved it over and over right here in Kansas City, Kansas."

Be it known that Kansas women have had the municipal franchise for many years. The day has passed when any man could be elected mayor of our city unless he first says, "I will enforce the prohibitory law, the law against gambling and brothels." Our politicians admit this is due to the women's influence backed by the power of the ballot.

The organization of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Aid Association by leading men of Colorado will give a great impetus to our cause.

Ex-Governor Alva Adams, twice chief executive of the state, and always an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage, is president, and Isaac N. Stevens, formerly district attorney at Denver, is vice-president. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the "biggest little man in America," is an active member. They make the following statement:

"The men of Colorado have become so deeply aroused by the untruthful articles that have been written on the practical workings of equal suffrage in the state, that they recently formed an organization to defend the good name of Colorado women voters and put a stop to the unfair "muck raking" that has been indulged in by certain publications which are opposing the Woman Suffrage movement."

The splendid achievement of women in Seattle in helping to oust Mayor Gill, and again by helping to elect a clean council, will also aid.

That the women of Kansas have "made good" with the municipal ballot was and will be a great argument in favor of full suffrage.

NEW MEXICO PUSHES FORWARD

Special Correspondence

Each W. C. T. U. in New Mexico was asked and urged to hold a Willard Memorial meeting. Three unions have reported very successful occasions: Albuquerque gave an excellent program from THE UNION SIGNAL on the afternoon of February 17, at the Harwood Industrial School. The pupils—all Mexican girls—gave each number on the program, delighting all who were present.

The Tucumcari union was obliged to postpone its service on February 19 on account of a severe blizzard. A splendid mass meeting of four of the churches was held, under delightful weather conditions, on Sunday evening, March 5, at the new M. E. Church South, the ministers giving valuable aid and the church choir rendering appropriate music. Rev. J. F. Hedgpeth, pastor of the church where the services were held, Mrs. Mary Ulmer, state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics and Mrs. A. A. Scott, state vice-president, addressed the large and attentive audience. A good collection and several new members were the tangible results.

The W. C. T. U. at Springer rendered a fine program to an appreciative audience on Sunday evening, February 12. This union is the baby member of New Mexico's unions, having been organized the last of October by the state vice-president. Mrs. Jennie Weaver, a former "president" from Indiana, is the presiding genius. White ribboners from Missouri and Kansas also are officers and splendid, systematic work is the result, with many other leading people of the town and community in the rank and file.

Will Redouble Efforts

The new constitution for our state has been the all-engrossing theme since it was framed last fall. We labored hard to get prohibition written as a part of the fundamental law, but the convention would neither do that nor submit it as a separate issue to a vote of the people. Committees, headed by the liquor dealers, and apparently appointed for the purpose, handled our prohibition files and decided that it was not a proper measure to be written in the constitution.

The fight before the election, when the people ratified the new constitution, was very bitter. Our enemy, the liquor fraternity, established a paper for the purpose, it was declared, of working *for* the constitution and *against* prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. has been accused by the papers favorable to the liquor traffic, of fighting against the best interests of the people, because it has urged for clean statehood, and that there was unfair treatment of our measures by the constitutional convention, and that fraud was practised in many precincts on election day.

It would seem that Providence has aided our cause by the filibustering in the United States Senate, thereby postponing the approval of the constitution and delaying statehood, for a year or more, in all probability. We now have time to redouble our energies in organizing and arousing sentiment, which will doubtless aid in putting good men in as our first State Officers and members of our Legislature.

There is no doubt that prohibition sentiment has increased many fold because of the late agitation.

PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA

Special Correspondence

We were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. L. O. Stratton of Lebanon, Tennessee, for two months' work.

During her travels over 2,693 miles of our Louisiana soil she organized twenty-five unions, with 259 active and twenty-seven honorary members. From these new unions she collected $67 in dues. We feel sure that these new members who "pay as they go," will become more and more interested till they are ours "for keeps." Mrs. Stratton's total collections amounted to $483.73, which left a nice little sum in our state treasury after salary and expenses were paid. She is a safe woman and like her Master, she reaches the masses as well as the individual.

Good Speakers—Good Results

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher is with us. She, too, is doing good work. Fortunate is any state which becomes hostess to two such women. Mrs. Stratton returns this week for six additional weeks, and Mrs. Scovell will be with us the first of April. Our plans for holding the state convention during that month are under way and we trust that the twenty-five old unions will vie with the twenty-five new ones in making "the welkin ring." An effort is being made to secure subscribers to our UNION SIGNAL. Our state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction has spared no pains in bringing the work prominently before the people. Other departments are receiving some measure of attention. Among other hopeful signs is the fact that people are asking us to send them speakers. God's Spirit is in the work. All He needs is willing instruments.

Nebraska Women Buckle on Armor

Special Correspondence

While every bill looking to the regulation of the liquor traffic has gone down before the Legislature by the same small but decisive majority, white ribboners in the state have buckled on the armor for a more vigorous fight than ever, preparatory to submitting the question under the Initiative and Referendum law that is now practically assured to us.

Up to this time the only bill of special interest to women that has passed both houses of the Legislature is the anti-polygamy joint resolution memorializing Congress to stamp out the evil in the states where it now exists.

The county institutes being held all over the state are largely given over to practical plans for pushing the work in the different localities. Unions are being organized for effective local effort in their own town elections, and are demanding a direct vote on the saloon question.

Telling Blows For Suffrage

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, who was for three terms state superintendent of schools in Colorado, and who still holds several positions of trust in her state, delivered some telling blows for equal suffrage in two addresses made in Lincoln recently. One was before the young men and women of the State University, and the other before the House of Representatives. The latter meeting was arranged for by Mrs. Heald, state president of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Grenfell understands perfectly the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado, and spoke so convincingly that her prediction that Nebraska would be the seventh star, seems through the referendum more than a possibility.

Will Work For Dry Capital

In Lincoln all activities for the coming weeks until the date of the city election, May 2, will be centered on real work to keep the capital of the state dry. Both wets and drys have full tickets in the field, and the liquor interests are also forcing a referendum vote on the proposition of twenty-five saloons, in a desperate effort to change the policy that has been so satisfactory in the city the past two years. As in the previous campaigns, the good women of the city, under the leadership of the W. C. T. U., will take a very active part in the work, and enter the fight confident that right will again prevail. Preliminary to the war to be waged all during April, medal contests are now being arranged in all of the city schools, as a means of arousing enthusiasm and creating interest in every locality. Two gold medal contests will also be held. All means for suppressing the use of both liquor and tobacco receive the most hearty support of the superintendent of the city schools. Through his co-operation more than 600 essays were entered in the contests of the past year. In addition, many oratorical contests were held.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

renews and sustains the strength of weak, failing babies; pale, delicate children; tired, nervous women and feeble, aged people. It contains no alcohol, no drug, no harmful ingredient whatever; it builds up and strengthens the young as well as the old.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON PROHIBITION

"Good citizenship demands and requires that what is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent; that what is evil should not only be detected and defeated, but destroyed. The saloon has proved itself to be the greatest foe, the most blighting curse of our modern civilization, and this is the reason why I am a practical prohibitionist."

EAST WASHINGTON PUSHES ORGANIZATION

Special Correspondence

The work in East Washington is progressing. Mrs. Myrtie D. Roberts, corresponding secretary and organizer, formed a union among the colored people in North Yakima in Jauuary; organized a union in Asotin in February with thirty-three members and one in Anatone with nine members; also a Y. P. B. in Clarkston. Mrs. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, has been doing some splendid work in our state. She organized a fine union in Spokane with eighteen members, visited the colored union in North Yakima and gained a number of new members; they now have twenty active and three honorary members. She also organized an L. T. L. with eighteen members. The colored people of North Yakima are proud of the fact that they were the first colored union and have the first L. T. L. in the state. They are very much interested and have taken hold of the work with a zeal that means victory.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

The Crusade Church, Hillsboro, Ohio

In the Crusade Memorial room in the historic Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, a most interesting meeting was recently held. The windows which united with the main auditorium were opened aud five beautiful musical numbers were rendered by the organist. Pictures of prominent workers were presented and placed in the cabinet. The photograph of Dr. Rodney Trimble was presented by Mr. O. N. Sams who grew eloquent over the merits and attainments of Dr. Trimble in his various relations in life as physician, as civic and political reformer, as the courteous gentleman and unselfish friend.

The audience united in singing "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined." Mrs. Rives presented a picture of Rev. Davis W. Clark and in her inimitable manner told of his accomplishments as writer, speaker and Bible student.

Three books sent by Miss Anna A. Gordon for the cabinet were presented by Mrs. Ferris who said, "We speak of the cabinet as a silent member but it is far from that. It is the ark of the temperance work." After the meeting adjourned many enjoyed the opportunity of examining the pictures and books contained in the cabinet.

"DRINKING LIKE A GENTLEMAN"

(Continued from Page Six)

lieved when it was time to say good-bye.

The rest of the day passed busily and the girls avoided the mooted subject.

Sylvia retired early that evening. The sea air made her sleepy, she said, and she felt so stupid that she begged to be excused from the merry group on the piazza.

She went at once to bed and slept heavily until midnight, when she was suddenly aroused by a noise proceeding apparently from the house next door. There came a woman's scream—the sound of shattered glass—sounds of a struggle.

Sylvia sprang out of bed in terror. She flew to the side window of her room and peered out.

There were bright lights in the Merriwell's house. She could plainly see the forms of two men surge against the window—two men grappling in a death-like grip.

A woman's figure which Sylvia recognized as Mrs. Merriwell's, sprang across the room and tried to separate the men. One of them pushed her roughly aside. She fell heavily, striking her head against the mantel, and lay motionless upon the floor.

A baby's scream rang out. Sylvia looked closely and saw the Merriwell little one toddle into the room and, sobbing, lean over her mother's prostrate form. In after years she never forgot that scene.

The men paused, paralyzed with fear. Then they rushed over to the unconscious woman.

THE "SUNFLOWER STATE" JUBILANT

Special Correspondence

The executive committee of the Kansas W. C. T. U. recently held its mid-year meeting in the city of Topeka, the chief interest, at this time, centering in the submission by the Legislature of the amendment giving universal suffrage to Kansas women. The manner in which the state president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and the state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer and lecturer, conducted the campaign at the Capitol commanded the respect of those opposed to the measure, as well as of those favoring it, and because of their dignified yet enthusiastic work, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas will henceforth occupy a higher place then ever before in the thought of the men of the state. **The executive committee was very courteously received by Governor Stubbs who expressed his admiration of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and his high, personal esteem for white ribboners.** The suffrage campaign was planned by the executive committee and it is believed that the men of Kansas will show their faith in the ability and integrity of the women by giving them full suffrage.

Optimistic Outlook

The condition of the work as reported from each district in the state, is encouraging. Much activity in department work was reported and a greater interest than ever before in Willard Memorial meetings. The small town of Quincy, with a population of only a few hundred, reports a live union with a Y. P. B. of fifty members and an L. T. L. of the same numerical membership.

At Harrison, a country point in the northern part of the state, some miles distant from any town, Miss Zoe Atchison, state Y. P. B. secretary, organized a Y. P. B. a few months ago, the membership including a large number of young men, twenty-five of whom attended a recent public meeting, every one wearing the white ribbon. This Y. P. B. is proving a power in its country community.

The union at Bluff City, a small railroad town near the southern border of the state, reports that its membership has now reached 100, a splendid showing for a town of less than 1,000 in population.

Kansas is working to bring the membership to 10,000 and Kansas usually accomplishes what she attempts.

HERE AND THERE

Rockingham county (N. H.) W. C. T. U. held a most interesting and inspiring convention at Epping, March 2. The Evangelistic department was ably presented by the state superintendent, Mrs. S. G. Fletcher and Rev. W. P. Stanley of Portsmouth who gave an address. UNION SIGNAL Day exercises consisting of the "Quiz" and the "Special Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL" proved an interesting feature of the program. Mrs. Lizzie Perkins of Portsmouth is Rockingham county's efficient president.

The Central M. E. Sunday School of Hot Springs, Ark., has a "White Ribbon Class," of which Mrs. F. M. Williams is teacher. This fine body of young men set an example to the entire school by proudly wearing their emblem and prepared a beautiful box of 500 white ribbon bows, temperance literature and songs for the Rhodes scholars who left for England last fall. The opening of the box took place at sea Sunday afternoon and was a glorious occasion. Thirty fine, strong youths singing "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined." What a picture! What a strengthening of their faith! Many delightful letters have been written by these boys in appreciation of the courtesy extended to them.

Send 12 cents for Craft's

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SAW THE NEED AND ORGANIZED

A W. C. T. U. has been organized at Springer, N. M., by Mrs. A. A. Scott, territorial vice-president. Springer is a small place, but old and substantial. Leading women of the town saw the need of a W. C. T. U. and called for some one to come and organize. Nine prominent women and one man gave their names for membership, and others promised to join. Among those who are charter members are some of the prominent Spanish speaking women. The president, Mrs. J. B. Weaver, has been president of a union in Indiana, the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susie Sever, has been familiar with W. C. T. U. work in Missouri, and the treasurer, Mrs. George McCarger, wife of the resident M. E. minister, has belonged in Kansas.

MARCH RAILROAD MEETINGS

A W. C. T. U. "Railroad Man's" Sunday was observed in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Rev. F. J. Beisel, pastor of the M. E. church of Stockwell, preached especially on this department and railroad men and their families attended. At Lafayette there was a mass meeting at the Monon Y. M. C. A., with a large number of railroad men in attendance. "Wanted a Man!" was the subject of the address of Rev. B. B. Kessler. An orchestra from the German Lutheran church furnished music and good literature was distributed.

Sunday evening, March 12, Rev. J. A. Grove gave an address to railroad employes and their families, and railroad organizations were also represented.

All these meetings were arranged by Mrs. L. E. Bechler, county superintendent of the department of Work Among Railroad Employes.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

A neat little circular advertising The Analytical Holy Bible is being sent out with UNION SIGNAL subscription expiration notices. The Analytical Holy Bible is unique among the many Bibles which are offered to the public; and, as the very many excellent endorsements which are printed in the circular indicate, it is a very high-class publication and one arranged to be especially helpful to students and teachers.

THE UNION SIGNAL considers itself fortunate to be able to make arrangements with the publishers of this book whereby it can be offered in connection with this paper at such a phenomenally low price. The regular price of the Analytical Holy Bible, sold by retailers in full leather binding, pure gold edged and stamped, is $10.00. THE UNION SIGNAL subscription price is $1.00 a year. For a limited time the Circulation Department of this paper is able to offer to its readers this book and this paper, both for $3.50. If you have not already received your regular expiration notice, let us suggest that when you do you look carefully for this exceptional offer.

A UNIQUE APPRECIATION

Special Correspondence

A most successful Frances E. Willard memorial service was held by the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was the first time in sixteen years that the Swedish Congregational Church, in which the meeting was held, had been opened for a W. C. T. U. meeting of any kind. The pastor, Rev. Nils Wessell, read the Scripture and led in a warm prayer and "Christ to the World We Sing" was sung in Swedish. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Amanda I. Peterson, president of the organization. Rev. Wyman made a short address on the hearing of the prohibitory amendment at the Capitol in Boston, and sang with great enthusiasm, as well as skill, "Fall into line, boys. Prohibition is marching to win the day."

A Word From Sweden

Rev. Harold Raine of Sweden gave a splendid description of Frances E. Willard's life work and of the faithful efforts of Swedish white ribboners. **He said it looked very attractive to come into a church in Sweden and see almost every woman decorated with the white ribbon bow and spoke of the clean white ribbon cafes and how glad he was to patronize them when a student.** Clara Peterson gave a good reading, "Whisky Did It," and Mrs. John Goldberg made a plea for new members with fair results.

HOW DOES YOUR CHURCH HOLD COMMUNION?

Are all obliged to drink from the same cup? Shall the church be the last to adopt the hygienic, sanitary methods used everywhere else? Urge the adoption of a THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE in your church. Send at once for our "Special Introductory Offer." Address, THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box U, Lima, O.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

The Anti-Polygamy resolution has passed the Nebraska Legislature, after a hard fought battle. It was introduced by the husband of a Nebraska white ribboner.

The Anti-Polygamy amendment and White Slave bill passed both houses of the New Hampshire Legislature, these two measures having been introduced by the W. C. T. U.

The Nevada House and Senate have passed the measure submitting the question of woman suffrage to the vote of the people.

The Republican and Democratic "drys" in the Missouri House united and passed the County Unit Prohibition bill, despite the solid opposition of Representatives from St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

The annual local option vote in Vermont was cast March 7, with the result that twenty-seven cities and towns voted for license as compared with twenty-nine in 1910. It is likely that several small towns voting "yes" will not have saloons. Three of the fourteen counties of the state polled a solid "no" majority and in several counties there is only one license town.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted! $3.00 to $5.00 a day.
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RIDING AND EXERCISE

"Why did the bicycle go out, and why didn't it come back, like the roller skate, etc?"

I asked this question of the manager of the Mead Cycle Co., as I thought the man who could say,

Save Carfare Take Exercise

RANGER BICYCLES

to be read daily by fully a quarter million people, in letters thirty feet high on a blank wall (the largest sign in the city of Chicago) ought to know something about the past, present and future of the bicycle.

He replied: "We carry our principal American banking account at the First National Bank. Last summer over a score of the bank officials and clerks (who live in the suburbs) visited our place and purchased bicycles. Almost without exception their reason (as well as the reason of a thousand others we sold) was, "I rode a bicycle a dozen years ago. I need exercise and have found nothing to equal the bicycle for that purpose. The automobile is all right in its way, but it doesn't give exercise."

That's true! Nothing does equal the bicycle for pleasant, healthful, outdoor exercise, and the good roads movement due to automobiles is bringing the bicycle slowly but surely back into favor among city clerks, business men and artisans. I learned, also, that the bicycle had *never been abandoned* in smaller cities, towns and villages, and that *three* high grade, guaranteed bicycles built on sturdy, honest, dependable lines could now be bought for what *one* cost a dozen years ago.

The Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, U. S. A. (or Liverpool, England), will be pleased to send a beautiful catalog showing bicycles of all grades, on request.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States *without a cent deposit in advance*, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will *not be out one cent.*

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1. Alcohol and the Body.
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Flag Poster, "Old Glory" and four beautiful children. Price each, 7 cents, four for	.25
Leaflets, Picture, Story and Anti-Cigaret Leaflets, assorted. Price per 100	.25

IN THE LAND OF THE CROWS

Special Correspondence

Success in organizing does not depend upon the efforts of any one person but upon the coöperative work of many. Not one of the women in this particular case failed to lend a hand, and the result was the formation of a union at Redig, Harding county, South Dakota. It is in "claim country" which is just northeast of the Crow Buttes, or "the hills where the Crows were killed." The honor of organizing this new union belongs to the women themselves, though it was shared by the men who helped in various ways. Our pastor, we knew, was praying for our success as he rode over the prairies and one and another gave generously of his time and talents. When the organization was really effected and a brief program had been carried out, each wearing the white ribbon departed to her little shack confident that "some glad day" we should have a state and nation whose homes are free from the liquor traffic.

A boy of seven was deep in thought over a word in the first reader. His mother said, "Jimmy, what are you thinking about?"

"O mamma!" he answered, "I'm thinking how Adam got through the first reader with nobody to help him."

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A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

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Rogers Park, Illinois

WHEN OFFENDED

To think about something else is the best and only sure cure for offended feelings. To think about the offense—its unkindness, its injustice, its meanness of spirit and all its other ugly aspects—only adds to its sting and deepens our own suffering or anger. This hurts us and helps no one. Eggs are not the only things that are given added life and power by being brooded over. If we want to enlarge and multiply everything unpleasant in that which has offended us, brooding over it will do it. If we want to have done with it and get it out of our life as quickly as possible, to turn deliberately away from it and concentrate our thought and energy upon something else is our sure road to success. "When any one has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it," Descartes is credited with saying. But we cannot lift ourselves by mere will power. We can lose ourselves by devotion to something else, and thus we can lose the offense.—*Sunday School Times.*

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"WHO IS TO BLAME?" by Josiah Allen's Wife. Single copies, 8 cents; per 50, $2.00. Until May 1, per 100, $3.50 net, carriage prepaid.

"VICTORY," a popular soprano solo. Price each, 15 cents; two for.....$ .25

"WHAT I HAVE SEEN OF CIGARETS," Judge Ben Lindsey. Price, per 100.....$ .25

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It is gold-plated and the name, "Frances E. Willard," is handsomely engraved; 3 inches long by ½ inch wide. Price each.....$1.75

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The Union Signal

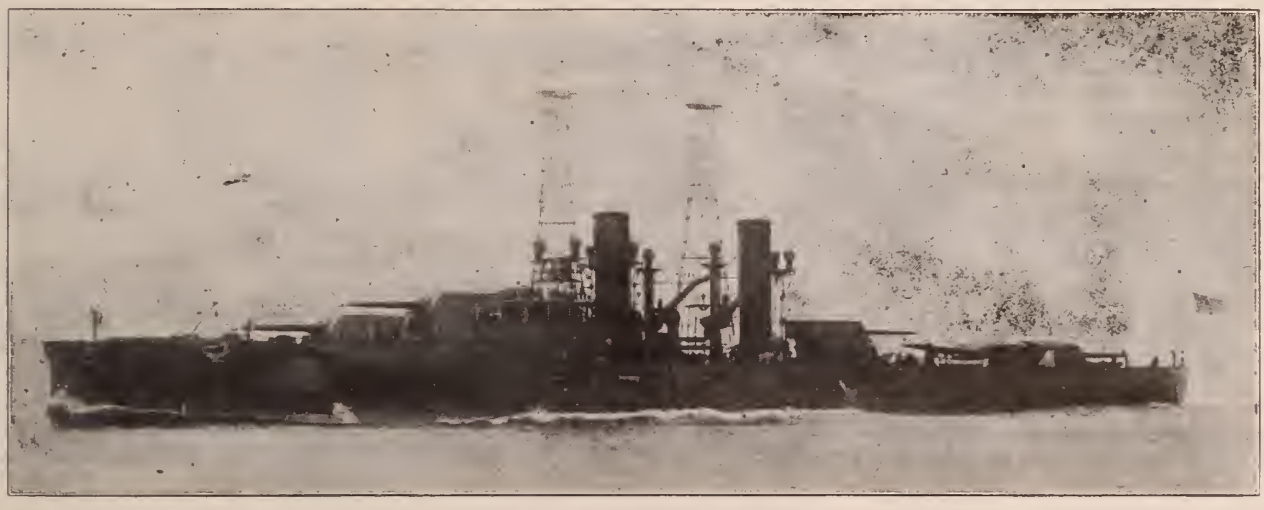
Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 30, 1911. No. 13

WITH THE SAILOR BOYS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Soldiers and Sailors, Florence, N. J.

A breeze from the North Dakota prairies brought a very urgent message, "Please present the comfort bags to all on the 'North Dakota.'" On a bright, cool day, I boarded that ship in Brooklyn Navy Yards, after all preliminary arrangements had been made with Commanding Officer Plunkett. This good man is a firm friend of the W. C. T. U. and was on the "Georgia" when the white ribboners of the state of that name presented comfort bags to the officers and crew. A very warm welcome awaited me and a fine sight it was to see the seamen, one after another, in their clean white suits and caps—the base-ball players in their suits, the stokers black with soot and dust, the machinists grimy with oil and dirt, all on board, even to the officers, gladly and gratefully accepting the gift of the North Dakota white ribboners. In speaking of our work and workers I told of the heart wish of our dear Mrs. Chamberlin, state superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, who so enthusiastically gathered these bags, whose whole heart and soul were bent on getting them off before the ship sailed across the ocean, whose prayer was that all on the ship might be strong enough to resist temptation and make noble citizens, loving and serving the blessed Jesus; of how she was to be there and personally present the bags, but after all was done, her tired hands laid down the work and I was commissioned to do it. Although she was not there in the body, I knew she was with us in spirit, as were all of North Dakota's white ribboners. The eyes of the boys were filled with tears, and when they said, "Thank you," many lips were tremulous and the words scarcely could be heard. The officers thanked the good women of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. and the white ribboners generally for the deep interest taken in their men.



THE "NORTH DAKOTA"

A beautiful picture of the ship was given me, but as I could not carry it and it was not sent me, it is not in my possession, but one is to be sent the North Dakota white ribboners when the ship returns to an American port. Would that all who so willingly helped in this blessed work could have seen these "boys," as sitting on the lower deck floor (they have no other place to sit except at meals when the benches, as well as the tables, are drawn down from the ceiling) bags were emptied; the letters were first opened, then the contents were eagerly scanned. I heard more than one boy say, "Oh, I am so glad to get this Testament and psalms bound together (The American Bible Society does this for me) and *The Temperance Songster*—Oh, just see, 'Nearer My God to Thee' is here and 'Rock of Ages' and 'Suwannee River' and 'Old Kentucky Home.' Hip, hip, hurrah for the good W. C. T. U. They are the boss women." Letters are constantly received and pledge card stubs telling of the pledges signed and many a laddie received the first promptings to a newer, better life. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." May other states that have not already done so, follow the example of North Dakota.

Thus ended the beautiful day just as the sun dropped behind the horizon and its beautiful tints made one think of the life of the blessed white ribboners.

Special Articles in This Issue

With the Sailor Boys, Page 1—Our Washington Letter, The Liquor Evil in the Logging Camps, Page 2—A Great Day in Portland, Page 3—Does it Pay? Page 4—When the Parade Passed By, Page 5.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONFERENCE ON JAPANESE SITUATION — TESTING OF THE INOCULATION PLAN—INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE—GIDEONS DISTRIBUTE BIBLES—IS UNCLE SAM EXTRAVAGANT?

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Upon the closing of the late Congress President Taft left Washington for a week's rest in Georgia. At the same time the President was traveling south in search of rest and recreation, 20,000 men from many army garrisons were speeding to one objective point. The entire country was on the *qui vive*, every one was asking his neighbor, "What does it mean? Are we to have war?" The press tried to solve the problem, the editorial page of every paper gave a different reason, army officials said, "maneuvers," but through it all the President kept silent, and after a week or more of rest and unlimited golf, he has returned to the Capitol refreshed for the opening of the new Congress. The day after his return to the White House he personally invited the Japanese minister to visit him, in order to officially express his regrets that there had been so much idle and harmful speculation as to the alleged hostility of Japan to this country through coalition with Mexico or otherwise.

Conference on Japanese Situation

The many floating stories about Japan's hand in the Mexican situation did not attract the President's attention while away, but since his return he has been informed that many of these stories were calculated to do harm. He thought the frankest way was the best way, and therefore sent for Baron Uchida to assure him that no suspicions of underhand purposes on the part of Japan toward this country are entertained by this Government. The President asked Baron Uchida to communicate these views directly to the Emperor of Japan. It is believed by those on the inside, that the interview between the President and the ambassador will go far toward allaying the irritation that has been brought about in Japan and this country by irresponsible speculative stories.

At the first Cabinet meeting held the day after the President's return, it is reported the Cabinet discussed in the most informal way some of the things that have come up in connection with the "war scare," but that most of the time was used in handling departmental business that has come to the front since the last Cabinet meeting two weeks ago.

The President having learned of the brutal attack made on Booker T. Washington while on a business trip to New York City, forwarded a letter of sympathy, written in his own hand.

Testing the Inoculation Plan

According to a statement made recently by General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, every one of the 20,000 officers and men encamped along the Mexican border will shortly be inoculated with typhoid fever virus as a protection against a possible spread of typhoid among the troops mobilized there. The gathering together of such a large part of the troops has been seized upon by the heads of the army as an excellent opportunity to test the inoculation plan. "We expect to reduce typhoid fever attacks by fully 90 per cent," said General Wood yesterday. "That was the great cause of death during the Spanish-American war. Once our men are all inoculated with the typhoid virus, we have little to fear from this dread scourge."

International Opium Conference

The names of the representatives of the United States Government at the International Opium Conference, to be held at The Hague in July next, were announced yesterday by the State Department as follows:

Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church for the Philippine Islands, chairman of the delegation, Dr. Hamilton Wright of Maine, and Henry J. Finger of California. Bishop Brent was chairman of the American delegation to the Shanghai conference in 1909 and was selected as the presiding officer of that conference. Dr. Wright was also a member of the American delegation to the Shanghai conference and since its close has done considerable work in the matter of opium and other habit forming drugs. Mr. Finger, who resides in Santa Barbara, has been a member of the California board of pharmacy for the last twenty years.

The following powers were represented in the International Opium Commission and are expected to send delegates to the Opium Conference at The Hague: United States, Austria-Hungary, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia and Siam.

"Gideons" Distribute Bibles

The Christian Commercial Travelers Association of America, numbering 600,000 members, is placing Bibles in all of the hotels of the cities of the country. Plans have been completed for a general distribution of Bibles in the hotels of this city. The distribution will be made through the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. Already nearly 1,000,000 Bibles have been placed in the leading hotels of the principal cities of the country. The organization has just placed an order with its publishers for 100,000 Bibles in addition to other large orders now being delivered.

Is Uncle Sam Extravagant?

It is announced that the new Democratic majority in the House will make investigation as to whether the Government departments have not too many clerks—this in the way of economy. As Washington ran the Government with 136 employes and the present force is 411,322, it is believed the pruning knife should be used unsparingly, and preparations are being made to go before the country in 1912, with a record for economy that will tell in the presidential campaign.

THE LIQUOR EVIL IN THE LOGGING CAMPS

Mr. Frank E. Higgins, the missionary to the lumbermen, in an article in the *Literary Digest*, tells of deplorable conditions in the Minnesota logging regions, caused by liquor resorts:

"At Deer River we found fifteen saloons for a population of less than 1,000, and the liquor men were not satisfied with this, but built saloons along the line almost at the camp doors.

"In many of these towns if a 'lumberjack' wanted to get warm, he had to go to a saloon; if he wanted to eat, he had to go to a saloon; if he wanted to be shaved, he had to go to a saloon; and as a majority of these places had music and were running all night the men in the camps got into the habit of going there often during the winter. Often the contractors were ruined by their men leaving them, to lie around the saloons. It was a common thing to see hundreds of 'lumberjacks,' either staggering in the streets or sleeping in 'snake rooms.' Many times have I seen contractors drive in and load these poor drunken jacks like so many pigs into their sleds—their money was all gone so the saloon-keepers had no further use for them—the contractors hoping after sobering the unfortunate 'lumberjack,' that he would work for them. Often these men would have the D. T.'s in camp and many of them closed their days in that condition. I have counted over twenty quarts of liquor besides several jugs full, in one car going from Deer River to Itasca logging camps, and have stood for hours at a time trying to keep the men from fighting and helped to unload them at the various camps, while they were senseless and many of them cut and bleeding—a sight that no person can describe.

"I have spoken to men who were with me on such occasions and they have all agreed that no picture could overdraw the awful state of affairs during those days of the wide-open saloons. Indians were given liquor as freely as any person else. It was a common thing to see Indians in the saloons and to see them dead to the world in the streets, or in the 'snake-rooms' or in the village lock-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

A GREAT DAY IN PORTLAND

CONGRESSMAN HOBSON GIVES STIRRING ADDRESS IN OPENING MEETING OF MAINE'S CAMPAIGN

"You have had organic prohibition for twenty-seven years and the results have been so marvelous that there has been a cry from the liquor forces of the world that it has been a failure. Every test shows that it has not been. I confess to you that I could almost tell when I came over the line and struck the state of Maine. A generation has grown up in Maine under twenty-seven years of prohibition that is the highest in the United States."

In such words as these Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at The Jefferson, in the city of Portland, Maine, Sunday, March 19. The occasion was the commemoration of the birthday of Neal Dow. The meeting was under the auspices of the Maine W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the National and state president, presided. By her side sat little three-year-old Neal Dow, the great-grandson of the author of the Maine Prohibitory Law.

A delightful number on the program was the solo sung by little Leo Lyons. The song book used for the congregational singing (of which 1,000 copies were given away) is worthy of special note. It was prepared by the Maine W. C. T. U. and is a happy combination of eloquent facts, arguments, figures, and stirring prohibition sentiment in verse, set to well-known airs.

The great audience was made up of earnest men and women, and The Jefferson was not only crowded to the doors but many were unable to even get in.

In her introductory words, Mrs. Stevens expressed the belief that the meeting was the most important ever held in the city of Portland, or the state of Maine, as it was the first great public meeting in the greatest prohibition campaign the world had ever known. She said she considered it eminently fitting that they should assemble upon this day—the birthday anniversary of Neal Dow, who was a patriot and a brave soldier, and it was also fitting that the speaker of the afternoon should be a patriot, soldier and statesman, the son of a Confederate soldier, typifying the union of the North and the South, and showing the onward march of prohibition through the South.

Congressman Hobson, in responding, paid high tribute to our National President and the organization she represents. He said:

"I am glad to come here under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I have been about the country and I have seen many organizations, but I believe today that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the best organized body in the United States. I am glad I have come here to Portland, the home of that wonderful woman, the National President of your organization, and the birthplace of the father of prohibition."

A local paper, in commenting upon the address, said:

"His arraignment of the great destroyer was a severe one and he had many statistics to prove his contentions, claiming that none could refute his argument. But he didn't have statistics enough to weary one. He happens to be one of those speakers who know just about how many figures an audience will stand without wishing that the meeting had been postponed on account of the weather, and he also knows that a few statistics can be used just as effectively as a good many."

We give a few extracts from his speech:

Menace to Liberty and Good Government

I assume that every man here believes in and desires good government but alcohol is the greatest enemy in the world to good government. It is estimated that in New York and Chicago the average level has been so depressed and the degenerate vote has become so large that popular self-government is no longer possible. And if it is possible now for the votes of this purchasable and degenerate class to control the election in great cities, then the time must come when there will be a National degenerate majority vote and our American liberty will come to an end.

The Meaning of American Liberty

Do you realize what American liberty means? A foreign peasant except in rare instances must walk the road marked out for him by his fathers, but every door leading to advancement is open here to the poorest boy, and he can hope by a devoted and well ordered life to take his place with the rulers of the land.

I am a cold blooded man not used to going to extremes. I have been about the world and I have marked the life in other lands. There was a time when the Romans boasted that to be a Roman was greater than to be a king, and I had rather be an American than to be an emperor. But my fellow countrymen, our liberties are in peril, and if we can't maintain liberty in America it cannot be maintained anywhere else.

I believe as patriots that you will say that the state has no right to be a party to the taking of the lives of its citizens, but that it is its plain duty to stop the saloons.

The state has no right to license a saloon. Not even one. It might better license a highwayman to take his stand with a Winchester rifle, to kill five men, to dangerously wound twenty and to seriously wound 100 more every year.

You cannot get away from the truth that I have brought you. When you find the truth, chain yourself to it. It is the thing that can survive the shock. Look about you and you will find that the path of duty leads from the rock of truth. When you find the path of duty at the coming election, go straight down it and you can hold your head high and face the world. The liquor men may threaten your business; let them do it. They may threaten you politically; let them do it. **Whatever comes, you know that you are in line with all the great forces of the universe and the stars in all their courses are fighting with you.**

Keep Prohibition in the Constitution

The constitution of the state is its organic law, and prohibition is in the organic law, and you must keep it there. Do not let this power pass from the people, because when you vest it in any representative body it ceases to be of the people.

The liquor interests of the whole world are going to assault your state. I know whereof I speak when I say that the liquor power not only of the United States and Canada, but of England, is arrayed against you; but we will meet them at the coming election with the undegenerate manhood of this generation and we will be victorious.—*Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.*

THE SALOON AND CHILDHOOD

THE SALOON ROBS THE CHILDREN OF THEIR RIGHTFUL HERITAGE

If the American Republic is to continue to advance, to attain to higher place among the peoples of the earth, or even to hold its present high estate, its children must be better born than they now are, better born than the children of other peoples.

By "better born" I do not refer to wealth or rank or position at birth. To the really well-born, wealth, rank, and position are all the subject of acquirement. By "better born" I mean more efficiently born. To be well born is to be born with a heritage of efficiency—a sound body, a well developed brain, a nervous system of strength and fiber calculated to meet the strain and the stress of the twentieth century environment amid which the child, if it survive, will have to struggle.

I hold a heritage of high efficiency to be a part of the birthright of every American child; that, given this heritage, the child is entitled as a further part of its birthright to at least a few happy, cloudless years; to parental care, affection, and direction; to a regulated home; to wholesome food; to moral environment; to educational advantages; to a "fair chance" to develop physical strength, mental power, and moral stamina; to a "square deal" from every man and woman beneath the flag.

I charge the American saloon with the theft of this birthright.—*Ex-Governor Hanly.*

DOES IT PAY?

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

National Superintendent Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor. Magazine, Ark.

In every town in the United States, whether there are factories and quarries and mines adjacent or not, some excessively dangerous forms of child labor exist, for which the city and Federal Government are alike culpable.

It is a pitiable fact that the newsboys know the "ins and outs" of every "joint" in town, and are the victims of every disease, physical and moral, that flaunts itself upon the streets. Under the guise of selling their papers, they beg among the customers of department stores, are found at midnight upon the "toughest" streets; saloons are as familiar to them as to the drunkard, and hard experiences have led them to tell falsehoods when they consider the truth inexpedient. Often they will give you the minimum working age in answer to your question, "How old are you?" when you know, that unless appearances are more than ordinarily deceitful, they are at least three years under that age.

Headed for the Juvenile Court

Because of the conditions which surround him, Juvenile court workers everywhere find that no boy is more surely headed for that court than the newsboy. If the good newspapers will not push a campaign against this form of child labor, it is all the more necessary for us to use our every effort toward its abolishment.

Switzerland employs only grown men and women in the sale of papers. This plan is entirely feasible in the United States. Our news stands are at present operated almost entirely by adults.

Theaters everywhere are using children, even in some states which have a Juvenile court law. The sum total of these children of unnatural excitement and late hours is much larger than we are accustomed to believe.

The temptations to which the boys in the messenger service are subjected are manifold, and if a reform does not take place soon there will be graduated from it an increasing number of criminals, who will be a burden upon the state. Mrs. Washburn in her book, "The Underworld Sewer," tells of the orgies in houses of ill-fame and saloons, which messenger boys, in the discharge of their duties, witness daily.

Is It Nothing to You?

Recently the Federal Government took a twelve-year-old boy from Beaumont, Texas, to Washington, D. C., to serve five years in the National Training School, because the postal authorities had entrusted him with special delivery letters, from one of which he had abstracted five dollars—for each dollar stolen he was given one year. He was employed, evidently, because a boy could be secured for a less wage than an adult, but even from the standpoint of dollars and cents, does it pay?

In the case of the Beaumont boy, a police officer accompanied him at government expense, and this added to the expense of his five years in the National Training School, would certainly have met the requirements of a living wage for as many adult messengers as that postal station would need for some time, and this is doubtless true of every other postal station.

This and more is applicable to every other form of child labor, for the wage paid to the adult worker is invariably reduced by the employing of children. Since they have worked at "willowing plumes" the wage for this labor has decreased from fifteen cents per inch to three cents. In cotton mills, when an adult is employed, he is paid on the basis of the child wage.

Kept From School

This week I have had in mind two small boys who have been working all the winter within a stone's throw of a good public school without attending a single day, because assisting their father in the "clearing" of some land. The two have not done the work of one inferior adult workman with axe and saw. They have learned nothing of value, have taken the place of some man who should have had the work, and they will become inefficient citizens, because ignorant citizens, unable to sign their name to a document to which their father, today, affixes his signature, slowly and painfully. Child labor is very expensive to the race at large.

We know that the percentage of accidents to children working in so-called dangerous occupations is estimated at 450 as compared with that of adult workers in the same occupations. The per-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

IS THIS YOUR INNOCENT BOY?

I will paint you a sign, rumseller,
  And hang it above your door;
A truer and better signboard
  Than ever you had before.
I will paint with the skill of a master,
  And many shall pause to see
This wonderful piece of painting
  So like the reality.

I will paint yourself, rumseller,
  As you wait for that fair young boy
Just in the morn of manhood,
  A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping,
  But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so gay and friendly
  That he pauses to chat awhile.

I will paint you again rumseller;
  I will paint you as you stand,
Holding a glass of liquor
  Sparkling in either hand.
He wavers, but you urge him—
  "Drink! Pledge me just this one."
And he lifts the glass and drains it
  And the hellish work is done.

And next I will paint a drunkard—
  Only a year has flown—
But into a loathsome creature
  The fair young boy has grown.
The work was sure and rapid,
  I will paint him as he lies
In death-like drunken slumber,
  Under the wintry skies.

I will paint the form of the mother,
  As she kneels at her darling's side;
Her beautiful boy, who was dearer
  Than all the world beside.
I will paint the shape of a coffin,
  And label it one word—"Lost!"
I will paint all this, rumseller;
  Will paint it free of cost.

The sin, the shame and the sorrow,
  The crime, the want and the woe
That were born there in your rumshop
  No hand can paint you know
But I'll paint your sign, rumseller,
  And many shall pause to view
That wonderful swinging signboard
  So terribly, fearfully true!

—*Written by a young man in prison, a drunkard.*

WHEN THE PARADE PASSED BY

Temperance Parades, Young and Old Participating, Win Many Victories

ALICE WALKER JENISON, Jacksonville, Fla.

Time—The day before the election on the "wet" or "dry" issue.

Occasion—The passing of the big W. C. T. U. parade in the interest of the "drys."

Characters—Three young men, whom we will call Tom, Dick and Harry.

From far up the street could be heard the inspiring strains of band music. Tom and Dick were standing on the curb, when they were joined by Harry, who asked facetiously, "Watching for the circus parade, boys?"

"Sure thing," Dick answered. "Come and join us in our reserved seats. Great exhibition, this."

Just then Harry caught sight of a small white bow on Tom's lapel, and his face flushed consciously.

"What are you wearing that thing for, Tom?" he asked.

"My wife asked me to wear it for her sake," Tom replied, then added, "Here comes Ella, Harry."

The three young men lifted their hats to a pretty girl who was making her way through the throng at the corner, and Tom noticed that after a glance at Harry's face, her eyes sought his coat lapel, and a gratified smile flitted across her face. He was astonished to see a companion to his white bow on Harry. After she had passed, the youth grinned sheepishly, and carefully covered the bow with his overcoat.

"I'm glad you saw her coming in time for me to exhibit this bit of white," he said. "She wouldn't forgive me if she had not seen it."

"How came you to wear that thing, anyway?" Dick asked with scorn.

"Ella begged me to do it for her sake, and I will—concealed, and till after the election, only."

"Tom is not ashamed to wear his. Are you going to vote the white ribboners' ticket, Tom?" Dick inquired.

Tom nodded, at which both of his companions gasped, and Harry taunted,

"When did you flop over to the dry ranks?"

"I've been in process of flopping, as you call it, ever since that little woman of mine joined the W. C. T. U., and began my education."

The procession was abreast of them now, and the three friends were silent as they studied the faces of those in the ranks. Finally Harry said,

"How silly for all those women and children to go marching through the streets. I wonder if they really expect to accomplish anything by it."

"I wouldn't allow wife or mother of mine to join them, if I had either," Dick rejoined.

"A lot of fanatical, hysterical women can get up excitement, but if they would stay in their homes, and inform themselves of the issues at stake, they would hesitate long before fighting their bread and butter in this way," Harry continued. "Don't they know that if the saloons are driven out, and the revenues from licenses stopped, their husbands and fathers will have largely increased taxes to pay?"

"On the contrary," Tom answered, "those women are the best-informed people in our city. They have been educating the children in the public schools for years, and the public generally in many ways. They have gone to the root of the matter, and they know that the whisky business is the most extravagant money-consumer in existence, yielding nothing to the economics of the community in comparison to what it costs in the ruined manhood of the nation."

Harry politely sneered at this, and then exclaimed,

"Well! There's B———, leading a division. I should think he would feel very much out of place. I thought he was a lawyer!"

"He is that anomaly, too rarely seen, a Christian lawyer," Tom replied. "Keep your eye on him. He is one of the rising young men of our city. It would be well to make him our next city attorney, for he would insist upon the enforcement of the law. The election of right men to office is a step of almost as great importance as the passing of good laws, for unless they are enforced, conditions will not be bettered."

After a period of silent observation, Dick said soberly,

"I notice a very good class of people in that parade."

"Harry, don't you think the opposition ought to follow, with their hangers-on?" said Tom. "All those who are fighting the measure because it will hurt their business if passed, and then the saloonkeepers, and their products—men and women in all stages of ruin, the worst specimens of humanity. I tell you it would be an object-lesson the spectators would never forget, and would win the fight by an overwhelming majority. You two boys better come over on the winning side."

"The question is, which is to be the winner? I wouldn't mind coming out on top, in fact, I would prefer that position, if I could only be sure," Harry mused.

"My wife says, 'One, with God, is a majority,' and when one observes the personnel of this procession, he cannot question that it is on the side of right, the side God is on.

"It is a long job, but soon enough of the states will be white to knock at Uncle Sam's door and demand that he drive this pernicious sewage system away from the back-door of every state, and then America will be clean!" continued Tom.

"What a visionary prospect! Do you really believe that will ever be?" Harry skeptically queried.

"Sure, my boy! It will be so before your hair turns gray. The whisky business is in its death throes, and is going to be driven out. The organized whisky interests realize their peril, and whenever a state-wide election is held, money from their national organization treasury is sent into that state, to try to hold the ground they have. The official organ of the organized whisky interests urges their followers to 'purify' the saloon, else the decent people will no longer tolerate it in their cities."

The strains of music were dying away in the distance, the crowds were dispersing, and the three friends, deep in thought, strolled down the street. Harry took out his white ribbon, and pinned it on the lapel of his overcoat, while Dick looked about, and said, teasingly:

"I fail to see Ella approaching. Why this change Harry?"

"It's there now, not alone because Ella asked me to wear it, but because, like Tom, I have 'flopped.' Tom's posted, and he says we white ribboners are going to win. You'd better join the great majority, Dickie." Harry spoke flippantly, but there was an undertone of seriousness in his voice.

"Maybe you're right," responded Dick, soberly. "The parade has been a sort of an eye-opener. I guess I'll 'flop,' too."

OUR WHITE RIBBON

CLARA CLENDENAN, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Only a knot of ribbon, a tiny bow of white,'
But it stands for God and heaven and everything that's right,
It stands for home and country, and all that's good and true,
And they who gladly wear it, the Master's work will do;
It rests on hearts, determined, whatever comes or goes,
To purify our Nation and fight our deadly foes;
It urges on to victory, knows not the word "defeat,"
Entreating those who wear it, their God in prayer to meet.
We prize thee, knot of ribbon, we love thee, bow of white,
That stands for home and country and everything that's right.

"We never realize until we have tried it, what an immense power over the life, is the power of possessing distinct aims."

"DRINKING LIKE A GENTLEMAN"

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II

With trembling bands Sylvia slipped into her dressing gown and made her way downstairs.

There were lights in the living room and she found Annette seated in a rocking-chair, with the Merriwell baby held close in her arms. Sylvia noticed that the tears were streaming down her cbeeks as she stroked the curly head buried on her sboulder, and attempted to soothe the sobbing child.

"Oh, what is it? What has happened?" cried Sylvia.

"I don't exactly know, myself," replied Annette, her voice choked with tears. "There has been some terrible trouble next door. Mother is in there with Mrs. Merriwell. Father brought the baby in to me. Poor little baby—poor little Madge," she soothed, gently kissing tbe flushed baby face.

"I saw a little from my window," said Sylvia.

"It is terrible," shuddered Annette. "As near as I can make out Mr. Merriwell and his cousin quarreled, his wife tried to separate them and, in their frenzy, they pushed her aside and she fell and struck her head against the mantel."

Tbe baby's sobs grew fainter. The little head rested heavily and wearily on Annette's shoulder.

"Is she—" Sylvia paused. She could not bring berself to utter the dreadful word.

"She was unconscious when father ran in here with tbe baby, but sbe was breatbing," answered Annette tearfully.

A carriage drove rapidly up to the house next door. The girls heard hurried footsteps, muffled, anxious tones, the closing of a door and then there was silence. They strained their ears for sounds and waited—for hours it seemed to tbem.

At last suspense was relieved by Mr. Bennett who came quietly into the room. He looked pityingly at the sleeping baby, and lowered his voice that he might not awaken ber.

"Mrs. Merriwell has regained consciousness, but she is in a very bad condition. Mother is going to stay with her for the rest of the night. The doctor has been there, and he says she will get along if she is kept perfectly quiet and free from any excitement."

Both girls breathed a sigh of deep relief.

"It is a dreadful thing—" he began.

"I saw a little of it from my window," said Sylvia tremblingly.

"It seems Mr. Merriwell and his cousin had been drinking together," explained Mr. Bennett. "They got to quarreling over some trifle and worked themselves up to a perfect frenzy. Mrs. Merriwell feared one of them would be hurt and she tried to interpose. In some way she was pushed aside and fell against the mantel.

"She assured Mrs. Bennett that it would never have happened if her husband had not been under the influence of drink. He is a model husband, she says, and he never before allowed liquor to get the better of him."

"'Drinking like a gentleman,'" quoted Annette bitterly.

Sylvia's head was bent. Her cheeks were very red.

"If Mrs. Merriwell gets well," added Mr. Bennett, "I suppose they will try to hush the matter up. If she doesn't, of course there will be an investigation and an unpleasant question of law involved. Every one in the neighborhood heard the scream and tbe scuffle, but if she recovers and wishes the matter kept a secret, it will be hushed up as are more cases of that kind than any one imagines."

Sylvia was thoroughly unnerved and as Mr. Bennett said there was nothing more any one could do and that the girls would better go back to bed, she retired again to her room but she could not sleep. She lay there in the darkness, straining her eyes to catch the slightest sound from the now silent house next door, thinking, thinking constantly of the terrible sight she had witnessed, of the tragedy so nearly enacted, of the change in the entire character of Mr. Merriwell, usually so courteous and kindly, through the power of the liquor which she had so warmly defended. She thought it all out in the darkness, and the next morning it was a very pale, softened, chastened Sylvia who appeared at the breakfast table.

"Mrs. Merriwell is getting along nicely," announced Annette, as her friend appeared and took ber place at the table. "They have a good nurse there now and they have telegrapbed for Mrs. Merriwell's sister. Mother has come in and gone to bed. She is worn out, but sbe is so thankful everything is coming out all right."

"And he?" inquired Sylvia.

"He is beside himself with remorse, acting like an insane man, reproaching himself, and altogether is in a terrible condition. They are afraid to let him go near his wife for fear of exciting ber. She has to be kept perfectly quiet."

"He blames it all on the liquor he drank, and seems to think that excuses him," added Mr. Bennett. "He says he always prided himself on being a moderate drinker and knowing when to stop, but he thinks he must have had a 'glass too much,' his cousin also. He admits he did not know what he was about when he pushed his wife aside."

"I never realized—" began Sylvia soberly and shamefacedly. "I didn't know what I was talking about, Annette, when I said I would always have liquor in my bouse. I see now—oh, it has come home to me." The girl shuddered and bid her face in her hands.

"It was a terrible experience for us all, but we may be thankful that it was no worse," said Mr. Bennett gravely. "So-called moderate drinking is responsible for more cases of that sort tban tbe world at large has any idea of. More mysterious illnesses and unexplainable accidents are due to it than any one imagines."

"If it can make a man act like that," sighed Sylvia tearfully—"make him such an irresponsible demon—how thankful I ought to be that Roger has taken the stand he has! I realize now how wicked it was of me to oppose him. I should have been grateful that I could be the wife of a man like him."

Annette cast a sympatbizing and approving glance at her friend.

"I am going to write to him this morning and tell bim all about it," added Sylvia quickly. "I'm convinced now, though I never thought I sbould be. I can never forget last night—she shuddered violently at the recollection. "I will *never* have the dreadful stuff in my house, and I will do everything in my power to influence people against it."

"I knew you would," responded Annette heartily, "as soon as you understood what a terrible evil it is. You never really knew before."

"And I was too obstinate to learn—too determined not to be convinced," stoutly asserted Sylvia. "And, Annette," she continued after a pause, "I want to join your Young People's Branch just as soon as we get back to the city. May I?"

"Yes, indeed," cried Annette joyfully, "We shall be delighted to bave you."

Sylvia jumped up impulsively, ran over to her friend and kissed her heartily, in token of their new bond of friendship.

LIFE

Is life worth living? Yes, so long
As there is wrong to right,
Wail of the weak against tbe strong,
Or tyranny to fight;
Long as there lingers gloom to chase,
Or streaming tear to dry,
One kindred woe, one sorrowing face
That smiles as we draw nigh;
Long as a tale of anguish swells
The heart, and lids grow wet,
And at the sound of Christmas bells
We pardon and forget;
So long as Faith with Freedom reigns
And loyal bope survives,
And gracious Charity remains
To leaven lowly lives;
While there is one untrodden tract
For Intellect or Will,
And men are free to think and act,
Life is worth living still,

—*Exchange.*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHILDREN'S SCRAP-BOOK

HOW HAROLD SLEPT UNDER GRANDPA'S FLAG

Grandpa and his little grandson, Harold, were great chums. They often had long talks together and Grandpa tried to teach lessons of loyalty to the flag. One thought he continually impressed was that the flag of the United States was a protection to every one beneath its folds who was weak and helpless. This idea Harold never seemed to forget.

When the little chap was six years old, says an exchange, a new baby came to the family. Harold's mother for the first time put his crib out of her room into an adjoining room, and sent him there to sleep. The first night, in a little while, his small figure made its appearance at the door of his mamma's room and he said:

"Mamma, it's so lonesome in here, I wish you would let me come in with you."

"No," said his mother, "you are not alone, the angels are there with you."

"But," said little Harold, "I don't know no angels, and if I saw one I'd be afraid of him."

"Oh, pshaw!" replied his mother; "go back, Harold, and be a little man."

In a few minutes he made his appearance at his mother's door a second time, saying, "Mamma, I wish you'd let me have the gas lit in my room, it's so dark."

"No, Harold," was the reply. "It's not healthy to sleep with a light burning; you must learn to be a man and stay in the dark. Go back." And the little fellow did so.

But the third time he made his appearance for a final plea. "Mamma," he said, "I believe if you'd let me have Grandpa's flag to put over my crib I could stay there. Grandpa says it's a pertection to everything that is weak and helpless that is under it, and I do fell most awful weak and helpless. Please let me have Grandpa's flag over me."

And to satisfy the little fellow they put up the old flag. In a few minutes some one went to see how Harold was coming on. There he lay, sound asleep in the healthy, dreamless slumber of childhood, with one chubby hand clutching the corner of the flag, secure in the sense of protection which its clustered folds above him afforded.

May the time come, and come swiftly, when our flag shall protect all the Haroldsand parents and grand-parents from that curse of the weak and helpless, drink, drink, drink, with its evil results in the form of insanity, poverty, and crime.

THE TEETOTAL OWL

Yes, I'm an owl of the very tawniest, plainest kind, but I know a thing or two, let me tell you. I'm up on all subjects of the day, particularly one in which you little temperance children are all very much interested. I have heard all about the saloon and its evil effects and I have a name for that thing. A Saloon Hawk. Pretty good, don't you think so? It swoops down on poor human beings, including children, just like a feathered hawk, and every once in awhile carries somebody off for good and all, and he or

she is never again seen. I'm glad to know that Prohibition is coming so fast. That means that the Old Hawk has got to die and I won't be sorry to have him deader than a door-nail. He does so much harm that he needs to die and for good. Watch me wink my eye and hear me hoot, "Good-bye, Hawk, Good-bye! When you're gone, there'll be more happy souls in the world and as for the children, they'll be as safe from your clutches as a pussy cat lying inside the house on a velvet cushion is safe from a dog's teeth."

OLD KING COLE IN 1911

"Old King Cole was a merry old soul;
A merry old soul was he!
He called for his pipe, and called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three.
But only two of the fiddlers came;
Nor came the pipe with its fragrant weed,
Nor the bowl with its golden brew;
For all such things had been driven from court
By the W. C. T. U."

—*Exchange.*

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the capitol, "I'm running for Congress, sir," he replied.

"Yes, doctor, one of Willie's eyes seems ever so much stronger than the other. How do you account for it?" "Knothole in the baseball fence, most likely, madam."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TEN LITTLE TEMPERANCE BOYS

(One little boy recites the first verse. As he takes up the last word he is joined by another little boy, who runs or walks very quickly to join him. Together they recite the second verse, and are quickly joined by another boy; the three take up the third verse. In this way the number of boys increases at each verse, till they number ten. They should be careful to speak boldly and in unison, and in the last two verses take hold of hands, forming a semi-circle.)

One little temperance boy, to his work so true,
Pledged another little boy—then there were two.

Two little temperance boys, from bad habits free,
Got another boy to join them—then there were three.

Three little temperance boys never drank nor swore,
Taught a boy he must not smoke—then there were four.

Four little temperance boys, to their work alive,
Helped another boy be good—then there were five.

Five little temperance boys, eyes so very bright,
Soon started number six on the road to right.

Six little temperance boys, looking up to Heaven,
Cheered a playmate on the way—then there were seven.

Seven little temperance boys, all rum they hate,
Told a fellow of the wrong—then there were eight.

Eight little temperance boys touch not, taste not wine,
Asked a schoolmate not to drink—then there were nine.

Nine little temperance boys learned the truth, and then
Told it to another boy—so there were ten.

Ten little temperance boys, working hand in hand
To drive strong drink away from our native land
Ask you all to help them, work with all your might;
Never fear nor falter; God is with the right.

—*Ida M. Buxton.*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

NOTICE

For the convenience of many who present large pictures of Frances E. Willard to schools, a suitable plate to place on the picture has been prepared, and is for sale by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois. It is about 3 inches long and ½ inch wide, gold plated. The name, "Frances E. Willard" is handsomely engraved. Price each, $1.75.

A REQUEST

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., desires the July, 1910, number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*. Any one having this publication will confer a favor on Mrs. Ingalls by sending it to her. She is willing to pay for the paper.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, the new superintendent of the National department of Franchise, requests that all mail be addressed to her in care of her associate, Frieda Clark Davidson, 6214 Twenty-seventh Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of School Savings and Thrift Teaching, gives notice of her change of address from 3509 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia, to 2113 Tioga St., the same city.

Personal Liberty Endangered in Italy

For many years the advocates of the drinking of light wines "as a cure for drunkenness" have pointed to Italy as the land of sobriety and the land of the greatest personal freedom in the use of wines. But alas and alack, so deplorable have become the conditions in that country that the Parliament has found it necessary to consider the advisability of passing a law to prohibit the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards, to minors under sixteen years of age, and to all persons of unsound mind and those who suffer from weakness. It is also provided that the names of those convicted of drunkenness may be removed from the electoral list for five years. Shades of Garibaldi! is it possible that Italy is about to forge such fetters for her people!

Moreover the proposed law prohibits the sale of any liquor containing more than twenty-one per cent of alcohol without a special license and prohibits the manufacture and sale of absinthe. This indicates that the people of the land of wine are not contenting themselves with the mild drinks, but have a thirst for the strongest, including absinthe. Let some one now hasten to the Pacific Coast and tell this story to the apostle of light wines and to certain college presidents who have forgotten the testimony of classic authors on this subject, and to certain others who, led by their own appetites, are following in the train of these leaders.

As if this were not enough, we are told that Italy has lately passed a law making it a crime to carry a penknife, the purpose of the law being to check the stabbing affrays which had become so common as to be called "the scourge of Italy." This law has been responsible for a great reduction in crime, but it was of necessity a great blow to personal liberty, and may have increased emigration to the United States.

How Much Did You Contribute to the Golden Wedding?

Nothing more offensive to good taste has occurred for a long time than the Busch golden wedding celebration. In its lavishness it was like the stars in the firmament and in its ostentation it was like the sun at noonday. It was known and read of all men. What was the significance of the placing by the wealthy brewer of a coronet valued at $200,000, upon the head of his aged wife?

What besides immense wealth did the circlet signify? From what source came this wealth? It was at the cost of rags, poverty, the starvation of little children, at the expense of ignorance, moral degradation and unspeakable heart-aches, at the expense of manhood, womanhood, home and all that men count dear; at the cost of insanity, degeneracy and the ruination of chastity. All these, and a thousand other evils, were cultivated and encouraged by the enterprise—the sale of beer and other liquors—from which grew this vast fortune.

Did those who have suffered (and who has not?) ask themselves what they contributed to the golden wedding, though they received no card of invitation? The wrecks who haunt the saloons, the deserted and starving wives, the innocent, pinched, and freezing children, the maniacs and the idiots, the criminals behind the bars should have held high carnival, for without them there would have been no golden wedding with its $200,000 coronet.

Wouldn't Patronize Their Own Customers

Some of the best arguments against the liquor traffic come directly from those engaged in the business. If their minds could be read, it would be discovered that they rate their business none too highly, and would be glad to be out of it were there no financial reasons in its favor. A Chicago dentist, an ardent temperance worker, has among his customers the wife of a saloonkeeper. In reply to his query as to why she continued to patronize him, inasmuch as he gave no custom to her husband, she said: "If you had patronized our saloon, you would not have seen me in your office again. My husband and I long ago made up our minds never to employ a doctor, lawyer, or dentist who used our goods. When it comes to that kind of service, we want clear-headed individuals."

How to Reach Our Foreign Sisters

The W. C. T. U. always welcomes new avenues by which it may reach the strangers from across the sea and give to them the gospel temperance message before they are reached by influences antagonistic to such teaching.

By a special arrangement made by the department of Work among Foreign Speaking People, two columns, edited by Eva W. Lake, M. D., recording secretary of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., are to be used for the promulgation of temperance doctrines in an Italian paper, *L'Araldo*. This paper is being conducted in the interests of interdenominational work among the Italian immigrants at Ellis Island, and its editors are especially hospitable to temperance teaching. The object of course will be to give to these incoming people the latest word of science concerning alcohol and other evils. This seed will fall on fallow ground and the returns may be greater than from work among our own people. For some time the National W. C. T. U. has, through its missionaries at the ports of Ellis Island and Philadelphia, distributed temperance leaflets printed in various languages, thus helping to solve the problem of our cities where foreigners most do congregate. In this way these strangers have received actual knowledge of the evils of intemperance immediately upon their arrival on our shores. Law breaking saloons are generally the first teachers of the foreign-speaking people, and in no more emphatic fashion can we teach them respect for the law than by work-

ing to put upon our statute books wise and righteous laws, and by seeing that they are properly enforced.

ADVANCE IN ANTI-CIGARET LEGISLATION

It is encouraging to note the large number of states which are enacting anti-cigaret legislation, making it a crime for any one to sell cigarets or tobacco in any form to minors, and the interest that is being taken in their rigid enforcement by not only white ribboners, but parents, teachers and all who are interested in saving the youth of our country from the degeneracy that naturally follows the use of cigarets. An Indiana legislator has proposed a law which goes a step further and makes it a misdemeanor for minors to use tobacco in any form. With such comprehensive legislation, including both the seller and user, protection is certainly afforded minors. Any measure which will check the terrible habit is to be welcomed and helped forward.

April 30 has been set aside this year as "Tuberculosis Day" and will be observed in 200,000 churches in the country in a manner similar to that of "Tuberculosis Sunday" in 1910, when over 40,000 sermons were preached on the prevention of consumption. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis hopes to enlist all of the 33,000,000 church members in the country in this movement.

M. Eugene Burnand, the Swiss artist whose remarkable pictures are so well known and valued on the continent, and whose eighty-four illustrations of the parables of our Lord are claiming attention everywhere, is a man of marked Christian experience. We are not surprised to learn, therefore, that it is he who has drawn the most powerful of all the Anti-Alcohol posters which have been used by the authorities in France to warn the French people against this evil which threatens to destroy the nation. It is one of the cheering facts which mark the advance of prohibition sentiment that our cause is drawing gifted men and women in every profession to its support.

THE LOBBYETTE

This is the new name given by a jovial reporter during the recent campaign for the Woman Suffrage bill to the women of Kansas who under the new regulation of the state requiring all who wished to work for woman suffrage to register as lobbyists, went bravely to the office of the Secretary of State and placed their names on record. In referring to the new cognomen, a prominent suffragist says: "We don't mind it; it's rather a pretty sounding name, and we challenge any other cause to show as many noted workers." Among the very first to comply with the new regulation were Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, state superintendent of Franchise.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Mary I. Smith of Rochester, Ohio, has shown her faith in the plans of work of the National W. C. T. U., and her love for the organization, by making two people life members of the National W. C. T. U., as a birthday offering.

Mrs. George Thomas Smallwood, of Washington, D. C., is to represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Mothers' Congress, which convenes next month in Washington.

Among the recent visitors at Rest Cottage were Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, state president of Utah, and her daughter; Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia. To the great delight of the workers at Headquarters, Mrs. Armor gave them a short talk.

Mrs. E. B. Hurford, state president of Iowa, has offered a prize of $5.00 to the Iowa boy or girl of sixteen years of age, who sends in the best composition not exceeding fifty words in length, in answer to the question, "Why Should the Saloons be Driven Out of Iowa?"

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Louisa W. Allen, Niobe, Chautauqua County, N. Y., a charter member and for many years the faithful treasurer of the local union.

Ellen Longshore, Jenkintown, Pa., a former president of the Makefield W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Loretta Mathews, Potsdam, N. Y., a long time, enthusiastic worker, in both the local and county W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Jane M. Joslyn, Holley, N. Y., a member of the local union.

JOHN BAMFORD SLACK

"In memory of John Bamford Slack, who was all his life connected with this church, February 11, 1909, this tablet is placed by his sisters." So runs the wording of a mural brass tablet erected in Ripley Wesleyan Church, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and formally unveiled before a large congregation, February 4, 1911, by Miss Agnes E. Slack, sister of this illustrious citizen and lay preacher. The tablet was the tribute of Miss Slack and her sister, Mrs. Clay. Before proceeding to unveil the memorial brass, Miss Slack said, among other things, that the Methodist cause was the warp and woof of her brother's life. "The last two days of his life all his words were prayers."

Miss Willard was wont to ask of white ribboners a pledge "never to speak discouraging words about the work or disparaging words about the workers." Pass along the thought.

"O, leave these jargons, and go your way straight to God's work in simplicity of heart."—*Florence Nightingale*

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Oh, I hear the people calling through
the day time and the night time;
They are calling, they are crying for the
coming of the right time.
It behooves you, men and women—it behooves you to be heeding;
For there lurks a note of menace underneath their plaintive pleading.

Let the land usurpers listen, let the
greedy-hearted ponder
On the meaning of the murmur, rising
here and swelling yonder;
Swelling louder, waxing stronger, like a
storm-fed stream that courses
Through the valleys, down abysses,
growing, gaining with new forces.

Day by day the river widens, that great
river of opinion,
And its torrent beats and plunges at the
base of Greed's dominion.
Though you dam it by oppression and
fling golden bridges o'er it,
Yet the day and hour advances when in
fright you flee before it.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

THE JOY OF SERVICE

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken
thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpet, ring
no bells,
The Book of Life the shining record
tells,
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life-working. A child's
kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee
glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make
thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make
thee strong;
Thou shalt be served by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—*Browning.*

O comradeship so "blessed"
What words can ere portray
The help and strength Thou bringest
Along life's toilsome way?
Thou art the happy sunrise
Of the dear millennial day!

—Esther H. Housh

"Lord, give the mothers of the world
More love to do their part,
That love which reaches not alone
The children made by birth their own
But every childish heart.
Wake in their souls true motherhood
Which aims at universal good."

"Sister Jennie" Smith, National Railroad evangelist, who for so many years has been engaged in W. C. T. U. railway work, has purchased a house in Washington, D. C., 319 E. St., N. E., only three squares from the Union Station. She wishes her sister workers to know that she accommodates not only roomers but boarders. Every one who enters the home comes in touch with the blessed influence of the white ribbon.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

ELLA GILBERT IVES

How You Can Help

Watch the press and platform for pertinent items on temperance and missions. Transfer them to your note-book. Carry them in brief, pointed form, to the union, to the missionary society, to the prayer-meeting. Be on the alert for the appropriate moment to give them. Unite temperance and missions in your prayers, public and private.

Get a temperance topic on your missionary program: a missionary topic, on your temperance program; if possible, one day set apart for "Temperance and Missions" in both. Talk up and bring to pass, at least once a year, a joint meeting of missionary societies and union. Have a rousing address followed by social. Draw in the net for new members. Get a temperance secretary appointed or promised by each missionary society represented. Get a superintendent of Co-operation for the union.

During week of prayer, hold a union meeting of all the women's societies, and talk and pray "Co-operation." Get your pastor to devote at least one prayer-meeting to temperance and missions, and secure for him a speaker—if possible, a round-the-world missionary. Assume that pastor and deacons are interested; it will help to make them so. Deepen their interest by sending them our literature. Get the young people to sing at the rallies, and count them in. Nothing else fosters interest in a cause like lending a hand.

Send temperance literature regularly to at least one missionary. Send S. T. L., L. T. L., and other literature to at least one mission school. Get in correspondence with a missionary and secure live, up-to-date information. Give him or her more than you get.

"Beginning at Jerusalem," branch out. Secure presentation of this subject (Temperance and Missions) at conventions—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. P. S. C. E., etc. Appeal to your Mission Board to formulate some plan for concerted action against a common foe.

Talk, write, live "Co-operation."

NOTE—Get helps. Ten cents sent to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, or to the National superintendent, 23 Allston St., Dorchester, Massachusetts, will secure sample leaflets of the department.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

I expected to have circulars, with Plan of Work and cuts of the new medals, in the hands of state superintendents before the county institutes, but have been unavoidably delayed. Now they are well supplied with material and these three new books are ready: No. 16, the new W. C. T. U. Educator, No. 17, the Frances E. Willard Reciter, and No. 18, Cuttings from "Black Rock" by Ralph Connor. Your superintendent keeps a good supply of literature and is anxious that every union shall have one of the new catalogues.

The Frances E. Willard Reciter was compiled by Miss Gordon, and the medal used has a cut of Miss Willard. A contest made up of Miss Willard's writings and addresses, will be an innovation and a very instructive one. All should know the great leader's views on the many subjects introduced by Miss Gordon in this book. Local workers are asked to make a special effort to have these contests a success. The object of holding all-the-year-round Frances E. Willard contests is two-fold:

First, that contestants and audiences may become better acquainted with the life and work of this great leader and reformer. This can best be accomplished by the presentation of orations compiled from Miss Willard's addresses and from leaflets.

Second, that the Willard Memorial Fund may be augmented. Much good has been accomplished with this Fund, and much more could be done, if it were larger. All local unions holding Frances E. Willard contests are asked to divide the proceeds equally among the local union, the state W. C. T. U. and the Memorial Fund of the National W. C. T. U. We suggest that the proceeds retained by the local union be used to purchase a picture of Miss Willard to present to the public school.

The Frances E. Willard medal is of silver. Price, $1.25. A contestant who wins one of these medals is eligible to compete for the next higher medal in the W. C. T. U. series.

The Cuttings from "Black Rock" are very fine, and when given consecutively, make a nice evening's entertainment. No musical numbers, with the exception of the opening hymn, are needed, for the selections themselves are most effective, when given with a soft musical accompaniment, the tunes mentioned in the book being used for this purpose.

You have read in THE UNION SIGNAL the many good things said of the work of this department, and will, we feel sure, make every effort to push the work. With new books, new medals, new Plans of Work, etc., you will receive new inspiration.

Begin at once.

5453 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PLANS FOR CURFEW LAW

For the information of those desirous of pushing the passage of Curfew laws, we publish the plans of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia for securing such legislation. They are as follows:

1. Editorials on the Curfew published in the local papers.
2. An invitation given through the press to all interested to meet in a large parlor.
3. A very brief suggestive address on the need of the Curfew at an interdenominational meeting.
4. A number of addresses at the parlor meeting from civic workers on the need of the Curfew.
5. The formation of a committee of 100, called the Curfew Civic Committee.
6. The election of an executive board, consisting of the officers and chairmen of committees.
7. The Committees: A Publicity committee to find one person in each block to push the Curfew; one on Press work to enlist the papers to co-operate in editorials and disseminating information; a Pastoral committee to send requests to pastors to preach on the Curfew on two definitely designated Sundays (choice of one); one on Legislation to prepare a bill which could be endorsed and see that the bill is presented to the proper authorities and its passage urged; an Endorsement committee to address public meetings, clubs, etc., and receive endorsements.

All these committees have been appointed, with the exception of the Publicity committee. It is thought that the time is not ripe for that, inasmuch as the bill cannot be acted upon until the next session of Congress in December, and the workers desire to give their cause a great public impetus just prior to that. In the interim the Legislation committee has communicated with chiefs-of-police from various cities which have Curfew laws and has received their opinions, copies of which can be secured, if desired, by addressing Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. The Washington committee will be glad to give or receive suggestions or help in pushing to a successful issue this splendid work for the young people.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance of Missouri is this month engaged in work in Montana.

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, is to spend the month of April in work in Oklahoma.

Miss Edna Rowan, associate secretary of the L. T. L., is spending a month in Iowa in the interests of the L. T. L. and Y. P. B.

The Richmond (Cal.) W. C. T. U. recently tendered a reception to the public school teachers of its city, thus giving the teachers and parents an opportunity to become acquainted.

Mrs. Ellen Dayton Blair, National organizer, is visiting the public schools of Los Angeles, Cal., by permission of the Board of Education, giving chalk talks upon temperance and the harmful effects of cigarets.

Seneca Falls (N. Y.) union has placed anti-cigaret blotters in the schools. It held a special meeting with a shut-in member who lives in the country and "lent a hand" by sewing for her during the afternoon.

The union of Pike, Wyoming county, New York, entertained the Lamont union and the teachers of the high school at a parlor meeting recently. Many questions relative to the saloon question in Pike were discussed.

The union of Churchville, N. Y., the birthplace of Frances E. Willard, held a memorial meeting at the home of Mrs. C. B. Ireland. Tributes were given by different members to the cause of temperance and the work of Miss Willard.

At a medal contest held at Dolington, Pa., March 11, the contestants were busy housewives who had dropped household cares long enough to study the splendid truths they were to recite. Mrs. Anna I. Balderston won the medal.

The Redlands (Cal.) W. C. T. U. held a highly interesting Frances E. Willard memorial service, participated in by a number of the local clergymen and white ribboners. Much credit for the varied and inspiring program is due to Mrs. E. T. Scott.

The Salt Lake (Utah) W. C. T. U. (Mrs. W. A. Wight, president) held a most helpful and inspiring Frances E. Willard memorial service. A varied and interesting program, good audience, and liberal collection repaid the efforts of the white ribboners in charge.

The Ocala (Fla.) union held a stimulating memorial meeting, every number of which was thoroughly enjoyed. The state president, Miss Minnie E. Neal, gave a glowing tribute to Miss Willard, and her words of encouragement stimulated the members to new effort.

Roanoke (Va.) W. C. T. U. held a most successful memorial day service in commemoration of Frances E. Willard, the program including stirring temperance addresses by Dr. J. Harry Martin, Rev. R. J. Dogan, Mrs. J. Harry Martin, Dr. L. G. Perigo and Dr. W. C. Campbell.

Rev. Eugenia F. St. John has been compelled to rest awhile from field work which she was so successfully carrying on in Kansas. This worker adopted the plan of spending a full week in a place, giving a series of ten lectures. This is proving not only very popular but of immense benefit to the unions and towns she visits. She will resume her work very soon.

Halsey and Shedds unions of Oregon united March 10 in having a day institute at the latter place, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Fletcher. In the evening a silver medal contest, in which six young ladies took part, finished a day which was full of "good things." This institute was the first of a series which Linn county is planning to hold.

The W. C. T. U. of Downers Grove, Ill., in the observance of Miss Willard's "heavenly birthday," emphasized in its program not only the beautiful life of our sainted leader, but the Scientific Temperance branch of our work. One of the interesting numbers was the presentation to the high school of a portrait of Miss Willard. Students of both the high and grammar schools and members of the L. T. L. participated in the program.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) W. C. T. U. is enlisting in a branch of work which ought to be undertaken by every local union. It employs detectives to watch for saloonkeepers who sell liquor to drunkards who have families. It has had printed 10,000 copies of the laws covering the sale of liquor by saloonkeepers to drunkards, and when a liquor dealer has been detected selling to a drunkard who has a family, a legal notice is served on the saloon man not to repeat the act. If he fails to comply, he is prosecuted.

The state W. C. T. U., in conjunction with the Cairo and Peoria unions, held mass meetings in the former city the first week in March, which were addressed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia. These places are strongholds of the liquor traffic of the middle west. Full houses greeted and closely followed this eloquent speaker. In Cairo 116 signed the pledge. The unions of these two cities are rejoicing over the great uplift which has been given to them by Mrs. Armor's meetings and they are taking new heart in the carrying on of the fight. If Cairo and Peoria could close the saloons, state-wide prohibition would be pushed forward at a tremendous rate in every part of the great state of Illinois.

The Onondago county (N. Y). W. C. T. U. was fortunate in securing the services of Captain Richmond P. Hobson, who spoke for them in Syracuse early in March. The house was filled to overflowing. The dean of the College of Applied Science of Syracuse, a classmate of the speaker (Mr. S. L. Shepherd) introduced him, while members of the university faculty assisted. Mrs. F. L. Cochran presided. In the evening Captain Hobson spoke to a crowded house, and Monday addressed 2,000 students in Crouse College. In the evening he was tendered a reception. Men of the conservative type pronounced the lecture the best along temperance lines ever heard. There were more young men in the audience than usually greet a speaker. A group meeting of the Mizpah, Clover Leaf and Syracuse (N. Y.) union (No. 2) observed Neal Dow Day in a public meeting, with Mrs. Cora D. Graham, speaker.

MOBILE IN ACTION

Mrs. M. M. Rogers of New York has spoken to the W. C. T. U., to Sunday schools, missionary societies, young people's meetings and public schools in Mobile, Ala., and filled the pulpit of the Govt. Street M. E. church, an unusual privilege to be accorded to a woman. Mrs. Rogers was also the principal speaker at the Willard Memorial meeting held in February in the Central Presbyterian church, at which time the venerable pastor, Rev. D. A. Planks, was made a life member of the Alabama W. C. T. U. by the local union. A reception was given to Mrs. Rogers and the W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. Ashbel Hubbard. Nearly fifty women gave their names as members and the treasurer will follow them up for dues.

The Press superintendent has sent in eight subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and set her stakes for twenty. Mobile is the only union in Alabama which is on the Honor List of THE UNION SIGNAL. She means to stay there for no woman can lose interest in the cause so long as she reads THE SIGNAL.

Miss May Russell of Mississippi and a young girl musician are expected in Mobile in March. The union would be glad if all speakers who come South for the winter would give of their time to the local work. The W. C. T. U. has visited the mayor and sheriff in the interests of law enforcement.

A Birthday Message
A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer
These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents
THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN MAINE WELL UNDER WAY

The campaign plans of the Maine W. C. T. U. are well under way. Many public, as well as other meetings, with local or state speakers, already have been held. One feature of the plan is to hold meetings not only in all the larger places but also in the smaller towns and rural districts.

List of Speakers

April 1, Mrs. Effie M. Lambert of New York, comes to Maine for thirty addresses and will visit five counties. May 1, Mrs. Cora E. Seberry of New York, will begin a series of sixty addresses visiting fourteen counties. Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, will spend the month of August in the state. Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis will make her home in Maine during the summer months for the purpose of giving campaign addresses. Mrs. Ellis' husband was a native of Maine and Mrs. Ellis gives her time to the campaign as a tribute to Mr. Ellis, who was a staunch believer in the Maine law. Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia will spend July in Maine. Miss Stone will go into the several counties and into many of the smaller as well as the larger communities. Several state W. C. T. U. presidents will each spend from two to four weeks in the state; among them Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan. Prof. John Nicholls and Hon. J. B. Lewis of Boston will each come for two weeks. Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina will probably speak in August in six or seven of the larger cities. Capt. Richmond P. Hobson has been engaged for a number of meetings. Judge Charles A. Pollock of North Dakota will also give several addresses. Mrs. Florence Atkins of Tennessee, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon of Massachusetts, and Miss Edna Rowan of Kansas, are coming in August and early September. It is hoped that the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U., who is an ardent advocate of prohibition, will arrange for her two gifted daughters, Lady Dorothy Howard and Lady Aurea Howard, both of whom are fine speakers, to spend at least a week in the state.

The "Young Campaigners"

One very important feature of the plan outlined by the state W. C. T. U. is the work to be done by the boys and girls. This campaign organization among the young people will be called "The Young Campaigners for Prohibition." Miss Anna A. Gordon will not only give addresses in many parts of the state on the campaign question—Prohibition vs. Local Option—but she has been requested to take the position of general director of the campaign work among the young people. She will have efficient helpers in every county and as far as possible in every town. The Loyal Temperance Legion already exists in many towns and they will take a leading part as "Young Campaigners."

The Maine W. C. T. U. headquarters, 150 Free Street, Portland, will be a center of activity from now until the question of the retention of the Prohibitory Law is voted upon September 11, 1911. A great deal of literature is now being sent out from state headquarters and new leaflets will be frequently issued. A book of prohibition campaign songs with a splendid array of facts and arguments has been written especially for the campaign.

VIRGINIA'S SEASON OF WORK

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Mary W. Newton, National organizer, Miss Flora E. Strout, round-the-world missionary, and Mrs. Lillian Shepherd, state corresponding secretary, were among the speakers at the recent Norfolk (Va.) county convention. Miss Strout made an address in the afternoon and in the evening spoke in one of the principal churches in Norfolk. People found her charming, and we hope good things from her season of work in Virginia.

Norfolk's Enterprise

Norfolk county seems to be "looking up." The city of Norfolk had no day nursery until the city unions opened one the first of February, 1911, and no work the W. C. T. U. has undertaken here has appealed to the people so strongly. It is very successful now.

Until a member of the Norfolk union recently went to the council and secured an appropriation for the salary of a minister, the dead paupers from the city almshouses were buried without religious service.

The Florence Crittenton Home has eighteen girls at present. Last year more than forty were cared for. During its life the home has received and cared for more than 1,000.

At the last meeting of the Christian Temperance Union of the National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, the Rev. John Anderson Jayne gave his splendid lecture on the history of "Old Glory." This was arranged through the courtesy of Chaplain J. Martyn Neifert and was illustrated with the stereopticon. A vote of thanks was tendered to both of these gentlemen for their interest in the union. The birthdays of Lincoln, Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Washington have all been observed, as has also Union Signal Day.

ILLINOIS' GOOD COUNTY CONVENTIONS

The Sangamon county W. C. T. U. held its tenth annual institute at Auburn, March 16-17, with a large assemblage full of new enthusiasm superinduced by the coming the week previous, of Mary Harris Armor of Georgia to Springfield for two addresses in the Senate Chamber. The new county president, Mrs. Helen Ogden of Pawnee, presided with ability and is proving to be the right woman in the right place.

Every number of an exceptionally good program, was carried out. Our state president, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl of Chicago, was with us to settle all knotty problems and answer all questions. Her address at night in the Baptist church was pronounced one of the ablest, most convincing ever heard in that town of prohibition Chautauquas.

Two subscriptions to The Union Signal were taken, and more were promised; eight for *The Watch Tower;* two for *The Young Crusader*, four new members secured, with promises from others.

La Salle county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., under the leadership of its efficient president, Mrs. M. J. Rendle, held a county institute in the city of La Salle. There was no union in existence but a desire to organize had been expressed. Members from seven unions attended, also Mrs. Mulford, president of Kankakee county, Mrs. Holzberg, president of Putnam county, and Mrs. Remsburg, president of Bureau county. Twenty-five membership cards were signed and a union was organized. The county was very fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and her lecture the second evening of the institute aroused great enthusiasm. A large collection was raised, which will be used for field work in the county. As a result of the institute, another union will probably be organized at Oglesby.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

The Illinois Senate has gone on record for the abolition of polygamy.

The woman suffrage bill, with a referendum amendment, has passed the Illinois Senate by a vote of 31 to 10.

Michigan white ribboners are pushing vigorously the state-wide prohibition bill recently introduced.

Minnesota is calling for a constitutional prohibition amendment in a bill introduced this month in the Legislature.

In the recent election in Massachusetts, in the small towns, the result was in favor of no-license, a large number voting for it.

North Carolina is doing good work in making more rigid the prohibition laws —shutting out near-beer saloons and prohibiting the serving of intoxicating liquors in clubs.

Nevada has barred the cigaret from use by any man, woman or child, thus taking no chances of any supreme court definition of "person" or "citizen."

A bill is to be introduced into the Legislature at Albany which will make it a crime to sell intoxicants within a radius of four miles of any college or university supported by the state of New York. As the new State College of Agriculture is located in the heart of the Cornell University grounds, and Ithaca is but a small city, the bill would wipe out every drinking-place in that city.

LABOR LEADER ON THE SALOON EVIL

PLAIN TALK TO THE WORKING MEN CONCERNING WHAT LIQUOR DOES BY JOHN B. LENNON, TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Wage workers have been the mainstay of the liquor traffic on the North American continent but, thank God, they are going to knock it out. The saloon does not produce a thing which is a benefit to the human race. It is a non-producer and must be supported by those who work. Every man and woman should be against the liquor traffic from start to finish. I am speaking to the wage workers, but it may be applied to everybody.

Effect Upon Wages

The workingman is the first of all, perhaps, the most interested in his wages or means of income. What is the influence of the saloon upon wages? That is for you to answer. Suppose twelve printers, and I know the printers will not take offense at this reference, get $21 a week. Six of these take the money home Saturday and spend it for food, clothing, books and other things that are essential to the right kind of living. The other six stop at the saloon on their way homeward. They spend say 50 cents, the same amount they spend every working day at a saloon. This is a net lowering of their wages of $3 every week.

Effect Upon Children

Have you ever considered the effects of the liquor traffic on children? Did you know that they are driven to toil by booze when they should be at the schoolhouse? The children of the parents whose money goes over the bar go to work at immature ages. The offspring of the man and woman addicted to liquor is forced into the industrial world long before the children of the other class. After the saloon is put out of business figures show that the attendance at the public schools increases from five to twenty per cent sixty days after the doors are closed. There is also a greater regularity of attendance. Education is neglected when the saloon is present. The saloon wants people to remain ignorant. It is upon ignorance that the liquor traffic thrives. Liquor is not for educational development. Do you want to stand for the continuation of ignorance?

The workingman is beginning to understand that when he patronizes the saloon he is helping maintain an institution which brings him in no returns.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN WYOMING

Special Correspondence

The Initiative and Referendum bill, the commission form of government for cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, laws looking to further protection of women and children in factories, anti-discrimination laws governing trusts, and the provision for an industrial or reform institute, were all signed by Governor Carey. He also used the pruning hook to good advantage, notably in the veto of the bill passed by both houses permitting twenty-five round boxing contests. He said he could not "too strongly condemn this bill which proposes to repeal the provisions of the law now in force against prize fighting. I do not believe that more than a small majority of the people of the state of Wyoming believe it to be for the highest interests of the state to introduce prize fighting under the name of boxing contests." The local option bill was indefinitely postponed and we were disappointed, but so were the liquor men, as they were denied the enactment of one measure looking toward the weakening of existing laws.

We could not by any manner of logical persuasion get a hearing on the resolution against polygamy. There were seven Mormons in the House and nearly as many in the Senate and these men's votes were vital to the "250 bill" brought before the Legislature.

What the Local Unions are Doing

A large number of people attended the Frances Willard Memorial service in Saratoga. The union has gained twelve new members since. The principal of the high school brought figures to show the cost of maintaining the saloon in Saratoga and the saloon-keeper was very indignant that he dared to talk in that manner against a thriving business interest! Public sentiment is surely growing and this is largely attributed to the medal contests which are held monthly. Hillsdale union also held a large Willard Memorial service, the children giving the program. It is preparing for a speaker in April. Burns union is making its influence felt in the community. A white ribboner is editor of the paper and between it and the W. C. T. U. things were very lively during the election campaign. Egbert union has held a medal contest lately. Casper has awakened to the fact that they must elect an entire new council if decency and righteousness prevail, so they are preparing for a civic campaign in April and to that end have arranged with the Cheyenne representative for two weeks' work. Albion's work is growing and the meetings are well attended.

A "Clean-Up" for Cheyenne

Cheyenne union is in the midst of a municipal clean-up and one newspaper is brave enough to champion the cause. A majority of the business men are bringing pressure to bear on the editor, saying they will take away their advertisements, if he does not desist. He coolly tells them to proceed. The federation of clubs, including the W. C. T. U. (which started it) and ministers of the city, are all back of the movement. The union had one of the finest Frances Willard Memorial services ever held, in which the churches joined. The Legislature, which was in session at the time, was invited to attend. This they did, our lady Representative sitting on the platform. Representative J. J. Spriggs, Senator J. R. Carpenter, and Rev. Hills were the speakers. For the first time in the union's history the W. C. T. U. was invited to take charge of one of the pulpits. They seized upon the opportunity with credit to themselves and honor to the beloved cause.

Unions are being called for in other parts of the state, but as most of the residents are homesteaders and "dry farmers" who have no extra money (and unions are hundreds of miles apart in some sections of Wyoming) we find it impossible to cover the ground because of expense. Rev. Minnie Fenwick made a trip recently to Egbert and Saratoga, speaking to large audiences.

Mrs. Peterson gave us five days of splendid work among the colored people, speaking to the Federation of Leagues, the Salvation Army and to the South End Cheyenne union, besides holding six meetings with her own people. Mrs. La Mance will be with us in April.

PENNSYLVANIA STIRRING

Special Correspondence

The state president spoke to a large and representative audience at Waynesburg, Green county, on Sunday evening, March 19. The women have kept the licensed saloon out of their county for thirty-three years. In later times, they have by hard work prevented the wholesale dealers, distillers and brewers from securing a license. This year a brewery company has applied for a license and the women are up in arms again with Pennsylvania's only weapon of defense, a "remonstrance."

At the close of Mrs. George's inspiring address one of the ministers stepped to the front of the platform and asked, "Who wants the brewery in this town?" Not one in that large audience voted in its favor.

The auditorium of St. Paul's Reformed church of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, was filled to its utmost capacity to hear Madame Barakat's wonderful lecture, "Palms of the Desert." The people of Mahanoy feel that they enjoyed a great treat. In the forenoon she gave a sketch of her life. She has a marvelous story to tell of her girlhood days and her conversion to Christ.

"When you are swimming against the tide of public opinion, be sure that you are no *dead* fish, for they flow with it!"—*Elizabeth J. Thompson*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION—HINTS AND HELPS

FRANCES WAITE LEITER

Frances E. Willard, in her Annual Address at Boston said: "Physical culture in the schools means better brain and brawn, hence it means children better born, homes more permanent and happy, stimulants at a discount and God's laws loved."

Later, at the Cleveland Convention, out of her own experiences she uttered: "The equilibrium between brain and hand work must be maintained, or the individual will suffer. If he is wholly occupied with brain work, the hand will suffer. If he is wholly occupied with hand work, the brain is dwarfed." * * * *

"We do wrong when we live beneath our privilege; and knowing that we ought to exercise every day, we sin when we yield to the constant, deepening habit of sedentary life." * * * *

"For myself, I do not believe that any form of conversion is so much needed as conversion to that physical exercise which advancing years render more and more distasteful." * * * *

When we consider the various causes of the drink habit, there is no better way to fortify one against a lurking appetite than to build up the whole man. Then can the body become a fit temple for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg declares:

"People call themselves well when they are dosing all the time to keep comfortable. The tyranny of a bad stomach is terrible; from year to year it modifies and molds the character. Even the disposition is changed by the influence of a demoralized digestive system upon the mind, as well as the morals." * * * *

"Laughter and conversation produce action of the diaphragm which aids digestion by squeezing the stomach. If dressed properly, every time we breathe correctly the stomach is churned. There is no better aid to digestion than a hearty laugh." * * * *

From Annie Payson Call we learn that "the body must be trained to obey the mind; the mind must be trained to give the body commands worth obeying."

One of the conceded leaders of the American bar, in a speech before the Chicago Bar Association, in 1898, gave utterance to the following:

"When I look around me on the great company of busy and successful lawyers resting a moment from their never ending labors; when I study the lines which time has traced upon their features, I can easily see that success in our profession rests everywhere upon the same foundation. It is the same old story of the sound mind and the honest heart in the sound body. *The sound body is at the bottom of it all.* The stomach is, indeed, the key of all professional eminence. If that goes back upon you, you might as well throw up your sponge. Sound sleep, without worry, must cherish and nourish it all the time."

What President Harper once said of Chicago University, is, unfortunately, too true of a large number of educational institutions in this country: "The University is turning out men of strong intelligence, *but weak bodies.* Some of them are moral and intellectual *dyspeptics.* It cannot be expected that they will be of much use to the world. If the body is not properly nourished, the mind will refuse to act as it should. I hold that it is as necessary to cultivate the one as the other."

A WORD FROM MT. LEBANON

It is encouraging to know of the appreciation of our white ribbon missionaries by the people among whom they work. The following letter has been received from William Deab Naamy, of Dier-El-Komar, Lebanon, who co-operated with Madame Layyah Barakat in her recent work in Palestine:

"Doubtless our beloved readers beyond the ocean would be exceedingly glad to hear about the W. C. T. U.'s established lately in Mt. Lebanon and their effect. In advance I wish to state on record the appreciation of the laudable and godly work which the W. C. T. U. has accomplished in the whole world; also to venture on behalf of Lebanon unions a word of cordial thanks and assurance that we all so recognize their sterling services, in consequence, and impart a part of that as particular to Madame Barakat. Madame Barakat made a visit to her home last summer, where she passed her furlough itinerating from place to place and proclaiming the appeal of the W. C. T. U. which was the basis of the visit. Lebanons poured pell-mell to hear the news and did not fail or postpone to grant the kind request of the organization of unions. 'Indeed it was the word of God and His work.' By the Divine Providence, Mme. Barakat founded six unions in six different towns, viz., Dier-El-Komar, Sheware, Suk-Ul-Gharb, Abieh, Brumana and Aien-Zehaltah.

"One day Madame Barakat called on the Pasha, also on the Bishop of the Maronites and uttered a declamation in English before them, which was translated by the writer of this article. Both the Pasha and the Bishop took interest in the subject. The former promised to spare no efforts in checking the selling and use of narcotics and alcoholic liquors, while the latter gave his word to help to proclaim the appeal in his churches.

"It takes me a long time to expound in detail about each of the six Lebanon unions, but I'll drop a few lines about our union in Dier-El-Komar. The members here exceed twenty-five. A meeting is held every fortnight and is opened by reading a portion of the Bible, followed by some compository lectures and a prayer. Then we discuss about the best ways we can introduce to check the damage of intoxication. Finally the meeting is closed by an associated prayer. The minimum number of present members is about fifteen. In general the work here is in its morning, but it bids fair. The fields are already white for harvest. We ask God to send true workers to His fields and implore the warm prayers of all for all of the unions to be a good mean and a blessing for Home and Every land."

Madame Barakat tells us that the writer of this letter was one of her most enthusiastic helpers, attending the first meeting held, and reading an original poem of welcome.

It is his custom at these W. C. T. U. meetings to read and interpret to those of his countrywomen who cannot read the English language, articles from THE UNION SIGNAL.

Madame Barakat expresses the wish that through our pages there might go to the Pasha and the Bishop this acknowledgment from our organization of the courtesies that have been shown the representative and our work, and a reminder to the Governor that he will not forget to abolish the native drink that has ruined so many of the youths of the country.

PENNSYLVANIA REJOICES

Pennsylvania is rejoicing in the fact that they now have four dry counties, "by the grace of the judges," and are working hard in the hope that they may make the other sixty-three white. Judge Porter, one of the license court judges, distinguished himself by refusing all liquor licenses for Lawrence county, thus making the whole county dry territory. This was done in response to petitions and remonstrances, signed by thousands, praying the judge to clear the county of saloons. It is believed that the impetus of this movement was given at a great revival which occurred last autumn in Newcastle, the county seat of Lawrence county, inasmuch as one result of the great religious awakening was a petition urging the judge to refuse all liquor licenses.

DOES IT PAY?

(Continued from Page Four)

centage of moral accidents is, no doubt, similar.

May the number of "child welfare exhibits," such as that of New York City, increase until we fully realize the magnitude of our obligation to the child in our midst.

The Children's Bureau bill passed the Senate only, at the short session just adjourned. Let us redouble our efforts to get it through the extra session called by President Taft for April 4.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted! $3.00 to $5.00 a day. CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING SUITINGS for men, women, children, direct from the Camden Woolen Mill. Free samples. F. A. Packard, Manager Retail Department, Box 196, Camden, Maine.

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THE LIQUOR EVIL IN THE LOGGING CAMPS

(Continued from Page Two)

ups. Men were shot and put to death in various ways, and little was said about it. Often I have heard it said: 'He is only a poor old drunken 'lumberjack;' and today there are many men in the penitentiary from this region who are there because of this wide-open policy. Hundreds of young men coming from our farms in Iowa, North and South Dakota and Southern Minnesota to work for a few months in the camps have been ruined there; they have learned to drink and gamble, and many of them are today tramps and bums, ashamed to use their own names.

"I have talked with hundreds of men who are working in the woods and with many of the logging contractors and settlers, and they have all said it is the best thing that ever came to this country to have the saloons closed."

THE TEMPERANCE AND THRIFT MOVEMENT IN IRELAND

We publish an extract from a letter received from Miss Alice Mayer, a white ribboner of Douglass, Isle of Man, by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, our World's department superintendent:

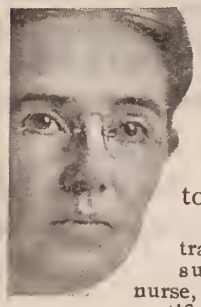
"Have you remarked the advance of the temperance cause in Ireland? Among the Protestants, the 'Catch Me Pal' association has enlisted some 100,000 members since July, 1909, when it was started. Altogether 200,000 have been enrolled. The movement among the Roman Catholics is most remarkable. Some young priests are holding missions all over the country. Six of them went to Limerick and took 10,000 pledges. Two visited Quilty, a fishing village on the coast of County Clare, and secured the whole of the inhabitants, and what is more interesting still, after the service for children, suggested that they should accompany them to the post-office and take out savings bank books. This was done and three days later the fishermen did the same thing, saying if they had only done it years before, they would now be rich men. County Clare is the poorest county in Ireland."

WOULD PUT BAD BOYS ON FARM

Bishop George A. Beecher of Kearney, Nebraska, wants to give bad boys, who had not much of a chance to be good, a home in the western part of the state, where they will be away from the evil environment of city life and grow up to be good men.

The bishop plans to purchase and maintain a farm and have a man and woman in charge who are capable of exerting a good influence over the boys. The bishop discussed the plan at a celebration of the birthday of Mayor Patterson of North Platte, which was also the bishop's.

BECOME A NURSE



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The Western Woman Voter gives the number of enfranchised women of the United States, as follows: Washington, 175,000; Colorado, 120,000; Utah, 60,000; Idaho, 30,000; Wyoming, 25,000; in all, 410,000.

The text of the Equal Suffrage Amendment, adopted in Washington, November 8, 1910, is interesting:

"All persons of the age of twenty-one or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward, or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language. Provided, that Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise; and further provided, that this amendment shall not affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provisions of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex."

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Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. **Write today.**

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TESTIMONY OF CRIMINALS

"If anybody doubts the curse of drink, he should attend one of these court sessions. It causes nine-tenths of the crime in the United States," declared Judge Hollister from the Federal court bench, at Cincinnati, after he had sentenced a number of prisoners, a majority of whom had said they committed the crime while under the influence of liquor.

OLDHAM'S WOMAN MAYOR

Oldham, England, has elected a woman mayor, the third English town to depart thus from tradition. Her installation was held in the large town hall, though a small room has previously served on such occasions. When she entered, the vast throng present sprang to their feet, and cheered and clapped interminably. Mrs. Lees, the new mayor, made a speech, and the hall "echoed with delighted laughter," for she is very keen and witty. "She seemed," said one reporter, "like the mother of a great family, before whom her children rise up and call her blessed." She is described as "a tall, dignified woman, with a calm, beautiful, humorous face, crowned with white hair." A score or more of small towns in Kansas have women mayors, several of whom have been re-elected term after term.—*The Christian Herald.*

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Organizing Outfit (Sample pledge book, song book, etc)	$0.50
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Alcohol and Health (for Study Course)	.15
Song Book (Temperance Songster)	.15
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L. T. L. Hand Book, each 5 cents, or per 100	$4.00
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Pledge Cards (folder) per 100	1.00
Marching Songs, Nos. 1 and 2. Price each	.10
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Badges, Maltese Cross. Price each, 8 cents; 10 or more, each	.05
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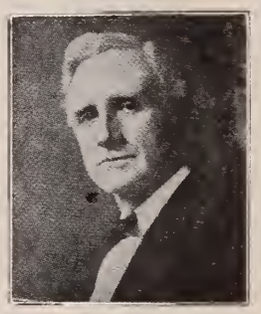

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Hon. Seaborn Wright of Georgia

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"THE SALOON SYSTEM CAUSES POVERTY"

"PERSONAL LIBERTY"

Price per 100, 25 cents

Celluloid Flag Pin

Price 5 cents each; per 100, $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

"ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY," Sir Victor Horsley, a valuable book. Price postpaid.....$ .50

"TEMPERANCE SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL." Price each, 5 cents; per 12, 35 cents; per 100 .....$2.00

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The Union Signal

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A GRAVE CRISIS IN CHINA

ORIENTALS FIGHT OPIUM AND CIGARETS

(Extracts From Letter of MRS. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, President China W. C. T. U.)

MISS GRACE M. CROOKS, L. T. L. Secretary for China, with Chinese Legioners

The news that Christian England—the Christians the wide world over—are ready to help the Chinese throw off the cruel chains of opium, comes to them like a wonderful balm—a "balm in Gilead" which quiets the feelings of rage and changes despair to hope. When my help in this movement was asked and I was considering the subject, I felt the spirit of Miss Willard influencing me. It was the opium den and the house of shame near by which prepared her heart to hear what she ever termed the "Voice of God" and led her to start a World's W. C. T. U. I felt she would tell me to go ahead—she who first conceived the Polyglot Petition with its opium clause. I sent, therefore, when I felt sure it was God's call, for Mrs. King. She is a daughter of a very influential member of the National Assembly. Her family relatives are people of great influence, while her husband represents the bluest blood of China as a lineal descendant of Confucius. Their home is in the palace where Duke Yen, the duke who represents Confucius' house, lives when he comes to Peking for audiences and sacrifice. Mrs. King, however, never signs her own name to any public paper, but

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A GRAVE CRISIS IN CHINA

rather her father's, lest the King family should object. She invited me to meet a number of ladies, and they themselves became most enthusiastic in seeing what could be done to arouse public sentiment against the drug and in favor of its speedy prohibition.

Wide-Spread Interest

Meetings have been held and letters written, to influential ladies in both Manchuria and China, and a petition to the Anti-Opium Society of England begging that they should assure the English Government of the desire of thousands of women who had suffered most cruelly from opium for the speedy abolition of the traffic. Aside from lectures held in our churches, I do not think there was ever a meeting for women held before in Peking. Women are forbidden to discuss political questions, and we have had to move carefully. Not many Chinese women can write, especially in the north. For nearly two months, apart from caring for my home, teaching a class in our Theological College a subject I had never taught before, I have given my whole time to this matter. I have spoken twice at the London Mission, once at the American Methodists', and once at the English barracks to the soldiers, on the enemies of the home. The days have been crowded full. The result has been that over 3,200 signatures, women's and girls,' have been made to the petition to England.

The most touching letter is from the girls in one of the houses of ill-fame. They sent and asked me if they, too, might write their plea.

No letter is in my mind so forceful as the letter of the Shun Tien College students, a college near us. It was a terrible letter written by those who had seen and felt the horrors of opium and expressed with the intensity of feeling common to youth. I felt it could not go in this way so largely—yes, entirely, rewrote it, softening it and bringing in England's side. I returned it to them as a "suggestion" of the way I thought they could make their arguments effective. They replied that they "received it with admiration" and sent it on, all signing.

England's Opportunity.

If only England could be nobly generous, even at sacrifice, she would bring in a belief in the brotherhood of man which would thrill into faith and hope the entire Chinese nation. The grasping spirit of foreign nations has taught China bitter, bitter lessons of distrust. This would teach such a beautiful lesson of the real heart of Christendom—the heart of those who would make sacrifice rather than fatten on that which curses body anu soul and has nearly lost this nation her national life and existence.

Anti-Cigaret Agitation

I had hoped to start a Loyal Temperance Legion in our schools and W. C. T. U.'s among the women last winter but a missionary began agitating an anti-cigaret society among the leading teachers in some of the Government and Mission schools and I therefore threw myself into the agitation against this evil.

Literature reaching the large number seemed the thing most imperatively needed and speech-making to draw the attention of the many to the evils rampant. An invitation came to meet the leaders of the Anti-Cigaret League at a restaurant five miles or more from my home. There about a dozen Chinese ladies and three foreign ladies sat down to a foreign dinner, well served. We discussed at the same time as to ways and means of best promoting the crusade against cigarets and my heart became stirred as I listened to their appeal for help. They did not know how to go forward.

Of course it was a great thing to get earnest souls interested in a forward movement of this sort, when every Chinese lady has supposed that to smoke cigarets meant civilization and progress according to the highest Occidental usages. I consulted with Him who is always near at hand, nay, within us and I seemed to hear Him say, "Help these women."

I invited them to meet at my home to discuss methods of work, etc.

I can only say, in closing, that China needs a temperance worker *now*—she needs several of them. Oh, if I had only had some one to help me, how much more we could have done.

A SOUND CONSERVATION POLICY

GOVERNOR STUBBS TELLS OF ITS SUCCESS IN KANSAS

This is an age of conservation. Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of whisky is more closely identified with a sound conservation policy than are the laws prohibiting the wanton destruction of the forests.

"Woodman spare that tree" is fine sentiment, indeed, but it is not finer than "Brewer, spare that youth."

Half a century ago slaves were worth $1,200 in this country. From a purely economic point of view, and as a national resource, good, clean, healthy, well-educated American boys ought to be worth much more. If you will stop for a moment and think how many of them are annually ruined, and utterly destroyed by the saloon and its influences you will be so appalled that you must at least begin to appreciate the value of prohibition as an economic policy.

Study Statistics

If you think it is not a business question figure carefully on the annual revenue derived from your saloons and see how far it will go to meet your losses of boys alone through the criminal institutions which are fostered under the wing of the grog shop; for I assert that the brewery is originally, and the saloon is ultimately, the spawning place for the gambler, the prostitute, the robber, the wife-beater, and, finally, the murderer. The gambling house and the house of prostitution are so closely allied with the saloon that when the latter is compelled to move out of a community the others must go with it as they have done in our state.

Not Result of Climate

Prohibition in Kansas is not the result of atmospheric conditions. The climate had nothing to do with it. Reason was at the bottom of it all. It was not brought about by fanatics but by sane, sober, patriotic folks who had longer heads and more common sense than the average of the American people had at that time.

It was not a new theory. It was as old as the abuse of liquor. Eleven hundred years before Christ an emperor of China decreed that all the grape vines ho pulled up by the roots and burned to ashes. Centuries before Christ Lycurgus, the great lawgiver of his people, did precisely the samo thing in Greece. The Carthaginians prohibited drinking in their army 300 years beforo the Christian era. Draco, in his laws, made drunkenness a capital offense. All through history you will find it and wherever it was observed the nations became greater and the people more virtuous.

A Doctrine of Self-Defense

Prohibition is the doctrine of self-defense.

Kansas is simply protecting its people from the arch enemy of human happiness. Kansas homes are protected from an infinitely worse enemy to society than the burglar. **Prohibition has simply muzzled a brute that is ten thousand times more vicious than a mad dog. It has only established a quarantine against a plague more destructive than cholera. It has merely cut out a useless expense that was more burdensome on the people than all of the state and county taxes combined.**

WHO'S WHO?

What makes drunkards? Strong drink.
Who sells the drink? The saloon-keeper.
Who creates the saloon? The law.
Who makes the laws? The legislator.
Who makes the legislator? The people.
Who are the people? We are the people.
—Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

GOVERNOR BURKE SAVES THE DAY—VETOES THE ONLY MEASURE PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE WHICH WOULD WEAKEN THE PROHIBITION LAW

Special Correspondence

White ribboners all over the state are rejoicing that the cause of prohibition fared so well at the hands of our legislators in the recent Assembly. Never did our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, do more heroic work, and never was her influence more strongly felt in the interests of righteous legislation. Mrs. Anderson was ably assisted by Mrs. Mazie Stevens, president of the Sixteenth district.

A Tremendous Battle

The hardest battles were over bills regulating the sale of liquor by druggists. Four of these were introduced, three were defeated, and the fourth passed by a single vote, after a tremendous fight. This bill gave druggists, who have no permits, the right to fill physicians' prescriptions, without any restriction. In reality, it gave the disreputable druggist who cannot get a permit an advantage over the druggist who has a permit, in that he was not required to report to the District court and there was no check upon the amount shipped in or sold. The outcome was very evident—the state would be flooded with drugstore saloons and the cause of temperance turned backwards twenty years. The friends of prohibition were filled with consternation and all eyes were turned to the man who sits in the Governor's chair. It needed not the many letters and telegrams which poured in to convince John Burke of his duty. Regardless of political favor and with that devotion to principle which has ever characterized our Chief Executive, Governor Burke made a clear, logical statement, showing why he entered his protest and vetoed this measure. We are devoutly thankful to God for this victory. Surely "the way of the wicked He turneth upside down."

Need of Women in Legislative Matters

As an illustration of the need of woman's presence in our legislative halls, and especially such a woman as Mrs. Anderson, it may be stated here that this last measure was "sprung" during Mrs. Anderson's temporary absence at her home in Valley City. A phone message brought her quickly to the scene of action and all but won the day. The nature of this last measure is clearly shown by the fact that a representative from a wholesale liquor house lobbied so persistently for the bill that it became necessary to demand his removal.

Our equal suffrage campaign was educational and we are not at all discouraged because we lacked a very few votes of reaching the goal. More interest is shown in this subject than ever before. Already our state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. H. H. Patten, has come forward with plans by which we are to win two years hence.

Splendid Enactments

We are truly grateful for the number of good measures, for which our women worked, that were enacted into law. Bills were passed prohibiting houses of ill-fame; prohibiting the dispensing or giving away of liquor at sales; prohibiting drinking on trains; defining intoxicating liquors; prohibiting the sale of snuff; providing for a Juvenile court; prohibiting the introduction of liquor, narcotics or other habit-forming drugs into any of the penal or charitable institutions of the state; prohibiting the placing of screens, curtains or other obstructions across the windows of pool halls; providing that the fines in liquor cases shall go into a county prosecution fund; providing that cars and all public buildings, including churches, halls and schoolhouses, shall be regularly disinfected; providing for the recall of public officials, and prohibiting Sunday theaters and shows.

Our legislative experience has taught us that the time to interview would-be law-makers is before the primaries. Also, that the promotion of medical temperance, through the teaching that alcohol is a dangerous and unnecessary medicine, will bring the best solution of the druggist-permit problem.

WEST VIRGINIA PLANS AMENDMENT CAMPAIGN

"OUR LITTLE MOUNTAIN STATE IS TO BE FREED FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

Special Correspondence

Although the election on the prohibition amendment is about eighteen months distant, West Virginia's white ribboners are beginning to educate and agitate in preparation for it. The executive committee of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. met in Parkersburg March 28-29, for two full day and night sessions. On the last night a public meeting was held and addressed by Miss Lillian Phelps. The committee made plans at this meeting for the amendment campaign.

All over the state there is great activity in our organization. Many public meetings with large audiences are being held.

Increased Membership Urged

One of the first steps to be urged by the W. C. T. U. is the securing of an increase in membership for the purpose of enlarging its influence as an organization, adding to the revenue for the campaign work and developing public sentiment. With this end in view, the state W. C. T. U. is sending out to all members attractive little cards which read, "Every one win one. Our little Mountain State is to be freed from the legalized liquor traffic—but it may not be until I have done my part. I will help today."

One indication that white ribboners all over the state are very much alive, is the fact that within the last two months more than 150,000 pages of literature, besides the W. C. T. U. papers, have been sent out over the state.

Text of Resolution

The resolution passed by the Legislature of West Virginia providing for the submission of the prohibition amendment to the constitution, to be voted on by the people at the general election in November, 1912, is as follows:

"On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, porter, beer or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation, of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this state; Provided, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes may be permitted under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section."

Advice Worth Heeding

The sane and sagacious advice being given to all temperance workers by the leaders in the movement is worth repeating for the benefit of those engaged in other campaigns:

"Not an argument against state-wide prohibition must be unanswered. Study statistics. To some folks, they are cold and uninteresting, but the hard-headed business man may be convinced. Study the records of other prohibition states and then, without fear, stand firm on two feet and herald forth the truths. Make no wild assertions but keep pegging away on facts. Let every white ribboner have her own budget of literature and hand it out at every opportunity to the butcher, the baker, dairyman, drayman, groceryman, the buttermaker, etc."

THE "OLD DOMINION'S" FACE TO THE MORNING

OUR CAUSE HAS INCREASING RIGHT OF WAY—GREAT WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF VIRGINIA — GOVERNOR AND HIS WIFE ATTEND MEETING AND GOVERNOR SPEAKS

BY AN HONORARY MEMBER

The "Old Dominion's" face is turned to the morning! Our glorious cause has increasing right of way throughout the goodly state far-famed as the mother of Presidents and for chivalric honor. The motto, "For God and Home and Every Land" has a peculiar charm for the people. Home is revered as the basal institution of society and the bulwark of all noble governmental functions, and loyalty to this grandest of lands over which the skies bend, and desire that righteousness shall exalt all nations, is imbedded in the common breast.

W. C. T. U. Seed Produces Rich Fruit

Before the Anti-Saloon League flung out its banner in these precincts, declaring "the saloon must go," that peerless pioneer, the White Ribbon Army, had planted precious seeds of truth from the mountains to the sea, which seeds had sprung up and produced rich and abundant fruit. The enactment by the State Legislature of the Scientific Temperance Instruction law was one of the direct results of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Mann law, which closed up over eight hundred saloons in the state, and made nearly all the rural districts dry, was largely the result of zealous W. C. T. U. labors. Indeed, our present Governor, whose name the Mann law bears, publicly declared that the Mann bill was really the "Woman bill," as the noble white ribbon women were chiefly instrumental in securing the enactment.

Would Open State-Wide Fight

The W. C. T. U. will lend the weight of its influence to the election of a Legislature favorable to the passage of a bill submitting the question of state-wide prohibition to the popular electorate, for it opens the way for a clear-cut state-wide prohibition fight. Sentiment in favor of "state-wideism" is growing by leaps and bounds. Of course we have the drawbacks that are the common heritage of all earnest, consecrated uncompromising foes of the traffic. The open enemy is strong and crafty and the quiescent temperance regiments abound here as elsewhere but there are increasing evidences of a more general quickening of the public conscience and a more acute realization of the truth that what is morally wrong can never be politically right and that there can be no compromising or temporizing with the licensed beverage liquor traffic.

W. C. T. U. Widely Heralded

But I must hasten to tell THE SIGNAL readers of the recent splendid W. C. T. U. campaign in our capital city. Truly the "ribbon white was twined" round this mecca of the Southland! From pulpit and platform, public hall and college, and in the press our cause was most pleasingly and effectively heralded. First came Miss Christine Tinling, who made stirring addresses in leading pulpits and to the local unions. Then came our superb state president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, accompanied by her husband, Rev. Howard M. Hoge, and these dauntless and enthusiastic champions made a series of excellent addresses to representative audiences. Brother Hoge's address on "State-wide as against local option" was declared by many to be the finest presentation of the prohibition principles yet heard here. These splendid speakers aroused great enthusiasm and in a couple of weeks Mrs. May Pauline Sparks engaged in a ten days' thrilling campaign, captivating large audiences by her eloquent and forceful addresses. At one of these meetings the Governor of the state, William Hodge Mann, made a splendid temperance address and paid a glowing tribute to the W. C. T. U. The Governor's wife also graced the occasion with her presence and signed the pledge, though she has always been in line with our cause and purposes and has never permitted any wines or other intoxicants to be served in the Governor's mansion. Mrs. Sparks also addressed a great men's meeting at the Central Y. M. C. A. The churches flung open their doors and tendered their pulpits to our champions, the preachers lined up with us splendidly,

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT, W. C. T. U. INSTITUTES

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, who was elected National superintendent of the department of W. C. T. U. Institutes at the last National Convention, has for many years been connected with our work. She became president of a local union in 1894, and since 1900 has served continuously as state corresponding secretary of Washington. She is well known among white ribboners in this country, having been in attendance at eleven National Conventions. Mrs. Munns received her education at Colfax College, Washington, and California College, Oakland, California, receiving the degree of M. A. from the latter institution. In 1899, after the death of her husband and child, she removed to Seattle. She has traveled extensively throughout England, Scotland and the Hawaiian Islands. Ever since it was started, she has been associate editor of *The White Ribbon Bulletin*, the Washington W. C. T. U. paper, which is one of the most interesting and up-to-date state papers in circulation. Mrs. Munns was a leading factor in Seattle's campaign for the recall of its mayor and is active in legislative matters in the state.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE NATION

SEABORN WRIGHT

"The man is the state; his character is the character of the state. Given a nation of saloonkeepers and the nation is a drunkard. Given a nation of gamblers and the nation as a whole becomes the embodiment of this passion. Given a nation of libertines and prostitutes and the nation itself is a mammoth monster of lust. The nation is what its people are—regardless of resources, its wealth, its power.

"What is the trouble with this wonderful nation of ours? Something is wrong—terribly wrong. It is not poverty. Ours is the richest nation on earth. It is not ignorance. The range of our mental view is higher, broader than of any people the world has ever seen. Let me come to the truth at once—it is sin. Sin that is undermining the character of the individual citizen, and through individual citizenship the body politic—the nation.

"Are we becoming a race of drunkards? The people of this republic spend directly for liquors annually two thousand million dollars. Why does the National Government tolerate it? Why does the Government of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln permit a few thousand liquor barrooms to capitalize the appetites, the passions, aye, the sins of the people to make money of it? The answer is simple and direct: The Government revenue is $215,000,000 out of the untold millions reaped from the wreck of her children."

WORKABLE IDEAS FOR THE LOCAL UNION

The Local Executive Committee

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, Seattle, Wash.

The plaint is often made that the business necessarily coming before the local union occupies so much of the time that the program is almost wholly neglected. While many members enjoy the business part of the meetings, others—nonmembers particularly—have come especially to hear the program. Business could be transacted with greater dispatch if the executive committee, consisting generally of the local officers, would meet for an hour or a half hour before the regular meeting time, and get the business into shape to present quickly and clearly. It would not only have the advantage of being pre-digested, as it were, but being understood by several, it would be more easily explained. It would then come before the union as recommendations from the executive committee and could be discussed, amended, carried or rejected by the members. This does not prevent any member bringing forward any matter she wishes considered, and does not abridge the rights of a single individual.

Try the plan and see if it does not work to the advantage of both the business and the program.

TRY THEM

The following interesting plans for raising money, now being used in Massachusetts, are suggestive to other states and unions:

Japanese Tea, with young ladies in costume and a talk on Japan.

An Apron Sale.

A Mum Social—every one who speaks to pay a fine.

A Birthday Social—with silk bags given out beforehand for birthday offerings.

A Thank Offering Day.

A White Ribbon Gift Day.

A Self-Denial Week with an ingathering at the end.

A Brothers-in-law Evening with splendid entertainment and every one requested to bring a wedding gift in money for the work.

A Cantata among the children with admission fee or silver offering.

A Collector in each town.

A Yard of Dimes collected by different members.

A Rubber Sale, admission, old rubber goods of all kinds to be sold.

A NOVEL AID TO TEMPERANCE

Pittsburgh (Pa.) W. C. T. U. Has Anti-Liquor Spelling Bee

To promote the cause of temperance among young people by having them attend a spelling bee where the words in the contest will be made up from a list relating to the liquor business and the effect of alcohol upon its victims is the latest innovation adopted by the East End W. C. T. U. The spellers will meet March 24 to celebrate the birthday of Neal Dow, the noted prohibitionist of Maine. Mrs. Stella C. Masters, Railroad superintendent of the East End organization, explains the object of this entertainment as follows:

"Its aim is to impress the young people in this manner with the terrible results of intemperance and win them to enthusiastic endeavors to help keep their brothers and sisters away from the open saloon door that leads to degradation."

A "HUMMING SUCCESS"

Thirty-five comfort bags were the result of a thimble bee at the home of Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Missouri, state corresponding secretary. It was pronounced a "humming success." Very catchy invitations were sent out and there was a good attendance of hummers! Other unions could well adapt this idea to their varying needs. Another taking effort is

A Saturday Market

A Missouri union is to conduct such a market for three weeks where "home grown" pies, cakes, puddings, eggs and chickens, will be offered for the busy housewife's Sunday dinner. A committee of three will take charge of the work each week. This is a splendid way to meet financial obligations and incidentally to advertise the W. C. T. U.

THE TEMPERANCE SHELF

Unions sometimes secure permission from the public library authorities to have a shelf all their own in a corner of the institution. This they fill with temperance books and spread the good news far and wide that temperance and prohibition material is now available. The library as an educator is unexcelled, and in these days, many who are preparing debates, papers, etc., seek the wisdom it furnishes. Then, too, habitues of these institutions of learning often browse around among the many treasures and who knows what the effect might be of a possible "stumble" upon a good temperance book or paper!

A GOOD IDEA

The W. C. T. U. of Richmond, Cal., recently tendered a reception to the public school teachers. It was a very pleasant affair and greatly appreciated, as it gave the teachers and parents an opportunity of becoming acquainted. Dainty refreshments were served and the Y. P. B.'s furnished a musical and literary entertainment.

WORTH-WHILE SUGGESTIONS

The W. C. T. U. of Zebulon, Georgia, recently made use of a vacant store, artistically displaying in the large front windows the prohibition map, posters, school blotters, pictures, literature and many other attractive things used in temperance teaching and work.

School blotters, upon which are printed bright temperance truths and warnings against the use of alcohol and the cigaret, calculated to arrest thought and create healthy sentiment, have been found very valuable by certain Georgia unions, and are being distributed by the thousands in schools, stores, offices and hotels.

Fans, on which is pictured a prohibition map of the United States, and brief temperance facts, are the "latest" in W. C. T. U. circles in Missouri, and have found their way into Sunday schools, homes and churches, as well as more public places. The idea came from Mrs. W. F. Null, Cameron, Missouri.

A scientific temperance instruction "Quiz" conducted at a recent meeting of the Janesville (Wis.) W. C. T. U. was enjoyed by all in attendance and more than one went home feeling that "a thing or two" had been learned. Mrs. George Jacobs was the leader and read an interesting paper.

The efforts of the West Duluth (Minn.) W. C. T. U. in sending magazines, comfort bags, and other good things to the lumber camps "on the range," have been heartily appreciated. Warm expressions of thanks have been received by those in charge of the work.

Women in Georgia go out by permission of the mayor and with brooms, sticks and scrapers tear down all liquor signs and advertisements.

PASS THEM ON

We are pleased to quote from an exchange as follows:

"A Kansas woman has kept her SIGNALS on file for years, and her ministers come and look over the papers to get information for sermons and lectures on all sorts of subjects connected with reform or the temperance movement. One of these gentlemen said they were storehouses of information, and that he could get from them a wealth of material.

"When you finish reading your SIGNAL and *Crusader* and state paper, do one of these three things: (1) Pass them on to a neighbor. (2) Put them in W. C. T. U. wall pockets in post-office, depot, caboose or barber shop. (3) Keep them on file."

ROBERT HILL'S AWAKENING

A STUDY IN REAL LIFE FOR MOTHERS

MRS. McVEAN-ADAMS, Mound City, Kan.

The Hadley carriage was standing at the gate, the wide front door of the Hill home was open, and from the long windows of the parlor floated little gusts of conversation and notes of laughter.

Edith Hill, recently returned home from college, was speaking, her topic her younger brother, Robert.

"I never saw such a change in a child in my life," she said. "When I went away he was a rather grubby little chap. Oh! now, you needn't look so indignant, mother, you know he was! He never was quite presentable; but now he is willing to brush his teeth, his finger-nails and his boots, he keeps creases in his trousers. Just fancy little Bobbie in long pantaloons! He wants to wear his best suit to school every day, has bought new shoes a size too small and has developed a taste in neck-ties that forces you to 'listen' and gasp."

At this point, Nellie, the younger sister, interposed, "And he's not a bit good fun any more. We used to be chums and cronies and go every place together; but now he don't tell me things, and wanders off by himself, when he can't get where Myrtle is. You must tell Myrtle, Mrs. Hadley, that her being so sweet to Bob, just to get him into the Epworth League, has about broken up the family."

"I'm sure Myrtle meant well," replied Mrs. Hadley. "She really likes Robert—she looks on him as just a boy, you know. Myrtle has very friendly ways and seems younger than she really is. I do hope that Robert will get over it, and interest himself in some other girl before Professor Rand comes home from abroad, for Myrtle plans to be married then. She has gone now to the city to select her wedding dress. Robert is such a dear boy, I feel sorry about this affair."

Robert's mother, with a little tremor in her voice, spoke next. "Yes, Robbie *is* a dear boy, a good boy, and so sensitive. I felt glad to have him go about with Myrtle, for I felt sure he was under good influences; but I am afraid he will be made very unhappy. His father is real heartless about it. When I tell him how worried I feel, he just laughs and says Bob is only 'girl-struck' and will get over it all right. Robbie really has very deep feeling."

Unfortunately, Mrs. Hill, carried away by the sympathy of her audience, as an instance of her son's fine feeling repeated a confidence, a sacred confidence concerning Myrtle, which Robert had meant for her ear alone. "I could hardly keep from laughing," she said, "he was so much in earnest and talked in such an old way, but fortunately I kept my face straight, for I want my boy to know that whatever hard knocks his heart gets from outside, he can always be sure of his mother's loyalty and sympathy."

A peculiar noise was heard at the end of the vine-screened piazza. "What was that?" said Mrs. Hill, rising nervously. "Probably just Frisk jumping off the porch," said Nellie, "I hear the barn door banging and perhaps Rob has come."

Not one of the group suspected that, early in their conversation, a boy had taken his seat, quietly, in the swing on the porch, just outside the window.

Robert Hill was a fine youth, well brought up, frank and clean-thinking, almost seventeen years of age and feeling much older.

He had approached his home deep in the waking dream which made life all enchantment, steeped in "the light that never was on land or sea." A boy's first, pure love had taken possession of the lad. All his harmless brag and bluster had fallen from him like a garment. Humility had claimed him for her own. He knew he was not worthy to touch "her" little hand, yet ambition rose high in his breast. He felt a secret exultation, an humble pride. Since Myrtle smiled sweetly for him alone, he must be superior to the other fellows. He would be worthy. He would not talk about it, but he would show them all how much she thought of him, especially those who now treated him as if he were a child.

Wise old Mother Nature was training the boy, preparing him for the sacrament of love, that unselfish, gentle, provident, protecting love of family, that tenderness for those who are weaker and younger, which is the very foundation of the home, the family, the nation and civilized life.

Time had two divisions for Robert—when he could see Myrtle and when he could not. People were divided into two classes—those who belonged in some way to Myrtle, and those whose lives did not touch hers in any way.

Thus he approached his home marching to unheard music. When he saw the familiar family carriage of the Hadley's at the gate, his pulse quickened. Though he knew that Myrtle had gone up to the city with Miss Rand (sister of that musty old duffer, Professor Rand), yet her mother was interesting, simply because she *was* her mother, and she might say something about Myrtle, perhaps tell when she was coming home. He would wait, and when her call was over, untie the horse and help her in, very politely. She might speak of his courtesy to Myrtle.

Just as he stepped on the porch, he heard his own name spoken by his sister, Edith, who had come home with so many objectionable young-lady airs, he thought. She considered herself so much older than he, too. Perhaps she was telling Myrtle's mother how much he was improved, for she was speaking about a change.

He noiselessly reached the swing, which hung a little back from the open windows, and curled himself within it. A long piece of vine swept his brow, as if knowing what was coming to the boy, and longing to protect and comfort him.

Now he began to catch his sister's words, "brushes his teeth," "shoes too small," "neck-ties" made her "listen." His thoughts ran an accompaniment swifter than the velocity of light. Well, what else could you expect from a college girl, who thought she knew it all. If only Nell, his chum, his favorite sister, were there, she would defend him hotly, bless her impetuous little heart! But soon came Nellie's shrill voice: "Not a bit good fun any more," "goes off alone," "when he cannot get where Myrtle is." So the child had noticed how he schemed to get with Myrtle—sharp little thing!—and she was jealous. But she needn't be so excited and tell the others, who surely had not suspected, so careful had he been, so dignified and not silly, like some young men. No, he had not talked about *her*, no matter how much his mind was full of her, except, of course to mother, and that only once. He must make it up to little Nell, but when a man is in love, of course sisters have to take second place.

Myrtle's mother was speaking now. Yes, her voice *was* a little like Myrtle's. She was saying that Myrtle seemed younger than she really was. And a good thing, too, he felt, they seemed nearer of an age then. "Was nice to him to get him into the League." Nonsense, he must tell Myrtle what wild ideas some folks had. How she would laugh, and at once assure him that she liked him for himself alone. Yes, Myrtle would make it all right. She understood a fellow. O, that he might fly to her and pour out his heart, as he never yet had dared; for she surely belonged to him, though she did not know it yet.

Softly the blossoming vine brushed his cheek again and rustled in the gentle wind; but the clear, inexorable voice went on, stabbing him through the heart and turning the knife in the wound.

"Robert is such a dear boy, I do hope that he will get over it and interest himself in some other girl before Professor Rand comes home, for they will be married then."

The boy's thoughts were unsuspecting: "Glad she thinks so well of me. Get over it? Well, I guess not. Interest myself in somebody else? So that is what they called a man's honest love, eh! Some other girl—as if there were any other girls! Professor Rand coming. Why, what has that old 'dry-as-dust' to do with my Myrtle? Be married, what a joke for Rand to marry—must be all of thirty; who would marry him?"

The soft, motherly voice went on, "Myrtle has gone to get her wedding dress. His sister will help her."

Bewildered, then stunned, Robert's unwilling senses slowly grasped her

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

SPRING PROPHETS

A lone old crow sat up in a tree,
As lonely and sad as a crow could be;
Said he to himself, "I see not a thing
That looks to me like the coming of spring."

He perked his head, and there on the ground
Made bare of snow, by a moss-covered mound,
A woodchuck sat at his open door,
The first of his kind the fields to explore.

A cheery note, and a flash of blue,—
"I've come," sang the spring-bird, "come to see you."
A squirrel hopped out on a gnarled old limb,—
"Caw, caw," said the crow, "I'm acquainted with him."

A red-capped woodpecker hammered in glee
On the trunk of an old hollow hemlock tree;—
" 'Tis spring," said the crow, "as sure as I'm born;
Now soon I'll be filling my basket with corn." —*Exchange.*

THOSE RIVAL SAVINGS BANKS

M. DISQUE, Chicago Ill.

Among the gifts which Lois and George Blake received for Christmas were two mechanical toy savings banks. Lois' bank took the form of a beautiful St. Bernard dog which wagged its tail in gratitude proportionate with the weight of the coin given to it. George's bank was a baseball man standing valiantly alert, bat poised, ready to strike each time a coin was deposited between his shoulders.

"How much will the bank hold, papa?" asked George.

"About ten dollars each, I think," replied Mr. Blake.

"Oh, I'll soon have my bank full!" shouted Lois gleefully.

"Huh! you'll spend all your money and even sell your bank to get chewing gum and candy," asserted George sarcastically.

"And you'll rob your bank to get cigarets!" retorted Lois.

George flushed under this accusation and his father's glance, for, in spite of admonitions and punishments, he had formed the dangerous habit of spending his spare time and money with a group of boys which smoked "coffin nails."

"Mighty few cigarets I smoke," he parried.

"What's that stain on your fingers now, George?" asked father. George industriously examined his bank.

That same day when Grandpa and Grandma Snelling drove in from the country to take Christmas dinner they brought two baskets—one for Lois and one for George. Removing the lids, Lois saw a cunning bantam hen and rooster, while in George's basket was a fat little pink-nosed pig. These gifts were made welcome and were soon cozily settled in the barn at the rear of Mr. Blake's lot.

George was soon obliged to borrow some money from his father with which to buy milk and gruel material for his pig, but Biddy Bantam set about immediately to earn money for the little nine-year-old mistress who fed her so abundantly with table scraps; and the dog's tail wagged gleefully three or four times a week, for eggs during those cold winter days sold readily for a good price.

The baseball man was standing glum and inactive. "George, if you don't give that fellow a little exercise, he'll lose the use of his arms," Lois would say teasingly. George tried to appear unconcerned. "Just you wait, Miss, till I sell my pig!" he said one day defiantly. The fact that he was being outdone by a mere girl, three years his junior, rankled.

The next day George noticed that their neighbor, Mrs. Gorman, had several loads of wood to be stacked. He asked permission to do the work for her. She gladly consented and after working fiercely for several hours George rushed in to supper.

"Now then, Lois, come here and see my batter make a home strike!"

The following Saturday while George was in the barn feeding his pig, Chuck Graham, the leader of the cigaret gang, came in.

"Say, George, got any nails?"

"No," was the reply.

"Got shekels to get 'em with, haven't you?" continued Chuck, who knew that George had always been the one of the crowd to have money.

"I'm afraid not," said George hesitatingly.

"You got paid for stacking that wood, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I put it in my bank before I thought, Chuck."

"Oh, we can get it out easy enough. Just you slip in and get your bank." But the baseball man stood faithful guard over his treasure. Not one penny would he give up.

"I'll get an ax and break the thing," exclaimed Chuck in desperation.

"No you don't Chuck." There was more decision in George's tone than Chuck was used to.

The St. Bernard dog, too, was just as defiant about the treasure he guarded, for one day when two of Lois' friends came to see her they shook him and jostled him and turned him upside down, but he refused to part with a cent.

In the months which followed new avenues opened through which money was earned by the rival depositors and the banks did a flourishing business.

George, with his father's lawn-mower, mowed two neighboring lawns regularly. He daily exercised another neighbor's horse, painted his father's barn and did many things which were recorded by the baseball man.

Lois cared for two-year-old Margaret Wiley across the street when her mother was shopping, washed dishes and dusted furniture and floors one Saturday for a sick neighbor, took babies of busy mothers out for airings—all of which made her face beam, her heart happy and the dog's tail wag.

Late in August George sold his pig. He dropped quarters into the baseball man until that worthy refused longer to raise his bat.

"Bank's full, George!" exclaimed Mr. Blake, one glad day. Out came pennies, nickels, quarters. "Ten dollars and thirty-six cents, papa, and I have three dollars and seventy-five cents left which I couldn't get into the bank!"

"Why not open an account at our savings bank, George? You could make your first deposit ten dollars."

"The very thing, papa! I'll be the only fellow in our class who has a bank account!"

"Now which is better, George," asked his father with a smile, "to be the moneyed backer of a loafing gang with cigaret stains on your fingers, or to be a hustler with a bank account?"

"The hustler with a bank account," agreed the boy.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

An anti-polygamy resolution has been adopted by both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature.

A bill has been passed in the West Virginia House which prohibits persons who are connected with the manufacture or sale of strong drink from serving upon juries.

The James Woman Suffrage bill, containing a referendum clause requiring it to be submitted to the voters at the general election next year, has passed the Upper House of the Wisconsin Legislature by a vote of 16 to 4.

New York state has a dry county. After an heroic fight to free itself from the saloons, plucky little Yates county banished the liquor traffic. The principal fight centered about Penn Yan, a village of 5,000, the largest community in the county.

Ohio, by defeating the liquor forces' legislative efforts at every turn, is preparing them for the enactment in the not distant future of a state-wide prohibitory bill. The latest victory, the defeat of the Dean-Fulton bill and the Yount bill will certainly convince the liquor voters that Ohio does not intend to be dominated by them in her Legislature.

Before It Is Too Late

The hearts of all Christendom are aching for China in these days of her famine suffering. This sympathy is rightly expressed in contributions of food which are being hurried to her relief. None too generous can be these gifts to meet the awful need of our brothers and sisters in the far East and none too speedy the movement to succor them before it is too late. Nevertheless when the famine is over and the present distressing conditions are a thing of the past, China will still face a peril even more deplorable and destructive—since it involves not only the body but the mind and soul—the peril that threatens her through the opium, cigaret and liquor traffic. No one who reads Mrs. Goodrich's account in this issue of the earnest efforts of the Chinese Christians to combat this evil can fail to be impressed.

It is said that a young Chinese after listening for the first time to an address on the relation of alcohol to efficiency and a statement of the scientific reasons as to why alcohol impairs physical and moral usefulness, commented with great seriousness:

"My people ought to know these facts. The Chinese are not a drinking people, but there is very great danger that when they break up the opium habit, the habit of using alcoholic drinks will become common." "When you go back to China, you must be a temperance missionary," some one said to him. "I fear," was the response, as he considered the years which must elapse before his education was completed, "I fear that will be too late."

Shall not the Christian nations of the world meet this great emergency in China even as they have met the catastrophe of the famine "before it is too late?" White ribboners have not only done actual heroic work in China to this end but they have done and are doing much to create a public sentiment against the introduction of the abominable cigaret and liquor traffic in Oriental countries, yet we in this country need constantly to be spurred on to greater efforts by the pathetic suggestion of the Chinese youth, "I fear it will be too late."

It Drove Them Out of Business

The last chapter of the history of a thriving enterprise was written when the Pain Manufacturing Company, the largest and best known fireworks concern in the country, went into insolvency, with the frank statement that a "safe and sane" Fourth had driven it out of business. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union played a leading part in popularizing the sanity and safety idea, and while regretting the financial loss to the individuals engaged in this perfectly legitimate business, it rejoices that public sentiment no longer demands the dangerous goods it manufactured.

More slowly but as certainly the ideal of a "safe and sane" nation, for which the W. C. T. U. has always worked, will forever drive out of existence the infinitely more destructive business—the liquor trade.

Jewels of Consistency

Last week we had something to say about a "popular" brewer's golden wedding. We make the inquiry now as to why he chose prohibition Pasadena, California, for his winter home. He ridicules prohibition, scoffs at it, and says "it makes men drink bad liquor and more of it;" and yet he chose to put his palatial residence, with its superb half million dollar grounds, among the "hypocrites." One would reasonably expect him to shun a place where "bad liquor and more of it is sold illegally" and seek a place where the best is made and sold legally.

Another instance of the same character is the wealthy brewer of Ohio who advertises lots in his addition to Dayton, Ohio, as desirable because among other reasons saloons are prohibited. Brewers are not willing to live in the neighborhood of their business nor among the products of it. Much as they have to say about the beauties of the trade and the "good creature of God," they prefer to build their fine houses among "prohibition cranks and hypocrites." Who will arise to give us a new code of ethics which will reconcile these seeming inconsistencies?

Too Busy Making History to Write It

From now until the twenty-second of July, Texas will be interesting territory to all who are alive to the enactment of righteous laws, for on her broad expanse will occur a mighty fight for supremacy between the wets and the drys. Requests for news of the campaign meet with the response from the state W. C. T. U. officers that they are too busy to write, for calls from here, there, and everywhere are coming in for speakers, etc., and must be met. Texas is a big state and possesses a vast number of voters who must be educated as to the merits and the necessities of state-wide prohibition and all before July 22. Truly our white ribbon sisters who are so strenuously busy making prohibition history may be forgiven if they do not send us copious notes of what they are doing.

The Proper Sequel to a Great Revival

It is not unusual to hear the permanent effectiveness of great revivals questioned, and evidence has been produced to show that the results are oftentimes somewhat intangible and fleeting. However that may be, there is at the present time one class of individuals residing in a certain county of the state of Pennsylvania who regretfully and mournfully testify on the affirmative side of the question, and give indisputable evidence that religious revivals do accomplish results. The class referred to is made up of certain saloon-keepers of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. Last fall there was a great religious revival

in Newcastle, the county seat, hearts were touched and consciences awakened and men and women came to a realizing sense that they were after all their brothers' keepers. They so earnestly and assiduously petitioned, remonstrated and besought the license judges to use their power to put the saloon out of business that as a result Judge Porter of Lawrence county "made good" in a fashion quite overwhelming to the applicants, refusing to grant a single license. If any one wants an unanswerable argument in favor of the practical effectiveness of a religious revival, let him seek it in this particular county in the "Keystone State."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Ann Mulford, Gansevoort, N. Y., a faithful Christian and a devoted member of the local union.

William Standish Barry, beloved son of Mrs. O. R. (Leonora M.) Lake, the well-known Catholic temperance orator and worker and vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

A RARE PRESENT

A beautiful bead bag, the gift of the state of Oklahoma, and made by the daughter of Quanah Parker, the great Indian chief who always stood for peace, has been presented to Mrs. Stevens. The bag, which was on exhibition recently at Guthrie, contains some Union Signal philanthropy money, put there by the white ribboners of that city. A beautiful bag with beautiful contents!

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Eliza Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, has a series of engagements in California, beginning April 1.

Miss Christine I. Tinling, National organizer, who is working in Tennessee, is interesting and instructing many people. She has addressed the teachers and pupils of the city schools of Nashville, and her tour will cover eight weeks' time.

A "ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY" FROM NEW YORK

New York white ribboners are rejoicing over the news that Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, is to go to Turkey under commission of the World's W. C. T. U. She is to take a trip to Europe this coming summer and will later visit Turkey as a continuation of her journey.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital is preparing to celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary, May 10, 1911. All are invited. The hospital will be open to visitors from two until five in the afternoon, and the board will be pleased to meet all friends interested in the hospital. We infer that those not interested do not know its history, or the temperance work it is accomplishing; therefore they have a special invitation. A silver offering on the occasion will be acceptable. We will be pleased to send Reports to those desiring them.

Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, President.

THE WELL-ORDERED DAY

How shall the day be ordered? To the sage
The young man spoke. And this was his reply:

A morning prayer.
A moment with thy God who sends the dawn
Up from the east; to thank Him for the care
That kept thee through the night; to give thy soul,
With faith serene, to His complete control;
To ask His guidance still along the way.
So starts the day.

A busy day.
Do with a will the task that lies before.
So much there is for every man to do,
And soon the night when man can work no more.
And none but he to life's behest is true
Who works with zeal, and pauses only when
He stretches forth his hand to help the men
Who fail or fall beside him on the way.
So runs the day.

A merry evening.
When toil is done, then banished be the care
That frets the soul. With loved ones by the hearth
The evening hour belongs to joy and mirth;
To lighter things that make life fresh and fair.
For honest work has earned its hour of play.
So ends the day.

—*John Clair Minot in The Independent.*

A MESSAGE FROM HANNAH WHITALL SMITH

Many readers of The Union Signal will be pleased to hear from our long time friend and white ribbon comrade, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith. She was actively connected with the National W. C. T. U. in this country for several years and later officially connected with the work in Great Britain. Mrs. Smith has a great host of white ribbon friends in many lands who will be glad to hear from her and who will read with profound interest what she writes, and will waft to her across the sea a message of abiding affection, sincere gratitude and best wishes. We give below Mrs. Smith's message:

"I felt a great desire, during the season of Christmas' and New Year's greetings, to send one myself to all the friends whom I love so much, but owing to my difficulty in writing, it seemed impossible. In one of my wakeful hours at night, however, on the first day of the New Year, it suddenly came to me that I might send a circular greeting for 1911 to all of you, which would embody the substance of what I would love to say to each one individually, had I but the strength to do so.

"I expect that first of all some of you may want to know just how I am, and what are my surroundings and my life. I am living with my son and my two grand-daughters in a beautiful home on the banks of the Thames, not far from Oxford, with frequent visits from my daughter Mary from Italy, and at least a weekly visit from my daughter now living in Cambridge. I could not ask for a lovelier refuge in which to pass the last years of my life, nor for better company. I am, as no doubt you all know, very much of an invalid, and am obliged to sit in a wheeled chair, both day and night, as my many infirmities prevent me from much lying in bed. But I am very comfortable in my chair and get plenty of sleep. I cannot either read or write much, and often am not well enough to see my friends. In fact, I have very little energy for anything, and am not even able to go on with a half finished book that I was in the midst of writing when I was taken ill. My old activities have all had to be laid aside, and I am only waiting and longing for the blessed call to my heavenly home. But I am glad to tell you that I am very happy and contented in my narrowed life, and with my lessening capabilities, and can say, "Thy will be done" to my Divine Master from the very bottom of my heart."

A FRIEND TO OUR WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA

The W. C. T. U. owes much to Christian men in all parts of the world who have stood chivalrously by it, giving generously to sustain and encourage it in all its activities. Among these friends Captain Frederick Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay, the father of Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar, president of the Uruguay W. C. T. U., deserves special mention. All his early life was spent on the sea, but during the forty years since he moved to Uruguay he has been a faithful example of the precepts that are the foundation stones of our white ribbon work. Miss Elma Grace Gowen who often met him in the home speaks of his constant desire to help the work in which his daughter was engaged; how he was ever ready with some word of cheer and helpful data gleaned in his wide reading of current literature and the daily press.

Captain Crocker's life, which ended, last February, at the age of ninety years, was one long, beautiful testimony to all who came under its influence in the social and business circles in which he moved. The sympathy of white ribboners the world over goes out to the bereaved wife, and to the daughter, Mrs. Van Domselaar.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Willard Memorial Fund have been received during the month of March; in each case $2, unless otherwise indicated:

Alabama: $24.

Arkansas: Bear $.35, Waldron, Springdale, Charleston, Hope, Mansfield, Altus, Clarksville, Van Buren, Little Rock, Searcy, Paragould, Arkadelphia, Prescott, Ft. Smith, Camden. Total $32.35.

Florida: Belleview L. T. L. $1, Pierson $2.70, Winter Haven, Havana, Old Town, Lemon City, Monticello, High Springs, Belleview, La Villa, Eau Gallie, Lee, Quincy, Lake City, Ocala, St. Cloud, Island Grove, Ft. Myers, Inverness, Reddick, Arcadia, Winter Park, Alva, Lake Weir, Montbrook, McDavid, Sarasota, Starke, Gainesville, Cottage Hill, Jacksonville (South), Ft. Meade, Mauchula, New Smyrna $1.55, Riverside (Jax) $6.75, Plant City $2.80, Tallahassee $5, St. Augustine $2.62, Apalachicola $2.55, Waldo $2.40, Key West $3, De Land $2.20. Total $94.57.

Southern California: Los Angeles (Vernon), Orange, Santa Ana, Fustin, Garden Grove (W., Y. P. B. $1). Villa Park, Pasadena (E. S.), Monrovia, University, Los Angeles (Central), Azusa, Chino, Holtvith, Highland, Ontario, Upland, Riverside, Hemet, Elsmon, Hollywood, Long Beach, Burbank, Pasadena (Central), Anogo, Sawtith, Los Angeles. Total $55.

Connecticut: Norwalk. Total $2.

Northern California: Turlock, Denair. Total $4.

District of Columbia: $22.

Idaho: Sandpoint $2.10, Troy, Orofino, Lewiston. Total $8.10.

Indiana: Bright, Albany, Marion (Central), Hanfield, Gas City, Fowlerton, Shugart, S. Marion, Swayzee, Fairmount, Little Ridge, Oak Ridge, Grant, Fliff $.55, Martinsville, Franklin $1.50, Richmond (Mary M. Hill, Frances Willard $4), St. Joseph County, South Bend (Pleasant View), Oxford, Liberty, Mulberry $3.50, Kirklin $2.30, Portland, Bluffton, Rockford, Ossian, Kokomo $2.01, Huntington, Westfield, College Corner, Lafayette (F. E. Willard, W. Central), N. Vernon, Moore's Hill, Stinesville, Berne, Morgantown, Thornton $2.37, Van Buren, Lebanon $2.40, Hartford City, Liberty Center, Booneville, Bargersville, Bath (Willard Memorial), Ross, Normal City, N. Manchester, Ray, Culver, Churubusco, Frankfort, Hebron $2.20, Six Mile $1.65, Laporte, Dana, Vincennes, Princeton, Brazil, Peru, Vanderburg Co. $2.50, Syracuse, Bloomington, Gasport, Indianapolis (Meredian, North East, Thurman, Brightwood, Frances Willard, Mapleton, Esther), Marion (North), Broad Ripple $1.50. Total $154.28.

Illinois: London Mills $1.30. Total $1.30.

Iowa: Central City, Denmark, Emerson, Oakland. Total $8.

Colorado: Palisades, Colona, Bessemer, Clifton, Colorado City, Leadville, Denver (North Side, Highlands, Frances Willard), LeRoy, Steamboat Springs, Eaton, Rogers Mesa, Bayfield, La Junta, Berthoud, Planca, Canon City, Boulder, Durango, Hygiene. Total $42.

Kansas: Irene, S. M. Foote, Castleton, Nickerson, Parsons, Harrison Y. P. B. Utica, Lucas, Oneida, Florence, McPherson, Downs, Tyro, Winfield, Alden, Mahaska, Glade, Oatville, Athol, Varck, Marion, Frankfort $1, Osawatomie, Wyandotte, Chase, Oakland, Alma, Concordia, Pratt, Chanute, Holton, Hoyt, Topeka, Bronson $1.25, Liberal $3, Gridley, Hutchinson $3, N. Seventh Dist., Howard, Douglass, El Dorado, Manhattan (Willard), Kansas City (Willard), W. Brown, Nortonville, Wellsville, Concordia Y. P. B., Wayne, Ashland. Total $98.25.

Kentucky: Fullerton, Ashland, Morefield, Wilmore, Dawson Springs, Smithfield, Ft. Thomas-Highland, Madisonville, Fulton, Paintsville $2.50, Chilesburg $6. Total $26.50.

Louisiana: $6.

Maine: Hancock, Winter Harbor, Bar Harbor, Ft. Fairfield, Maple Grove, Houlton, Patten, Livermore Falls, Westbrook, Cumberland Mills, Portland $7, Bridgeton $3, Gray $3.15, Kingfield, Farmington, Rockland, Warren, Appleton, Comma, Chester, Orono, St. Albans, Jackson Y. P. B., Machias. Total $56.15.

Mexico: Mexico City (Margaret Kennedy) $5. Total $5.

Michigan: North Star, S. Lyon, Marshall, N. W. Dryden $1, Kalamazoo (Pengelly) $3, Pentwater, Detroit (Central), Tecumseh, Petersburg, Ann Arbor, Lockwood, Jackson (Central), Prairieville, Quincy, Rives Junction, Dowagiac (Oak Leaf), Sturges, Vicksburg, S. Haven, Byron Center, Sparta, Kent City, Pierson, Stockbridge, Lansing (Central, Lathrop), Fenton, Ovid, Harbor Beach, Laingsburg, Ashley, Saginaw (Central), Shelby, Copenish, Big Rapids, Norwood, Ishpeming, Hinds Corners $1, Bath $1, Pontiac $1, Bridgton $1, Henderson $1, Ferry $1, Hastings $2.10, Morley $.90, Manistee $3, Ithaca $2.15, Saranac. Total $90.15.

Minnesota: Canby, Bricelyn. Total $4.

Missouri: Sparks, Burlington Junction, New Point, Empire, Prairie, Cameron, Weston, Glasgow, Columbia, Bates City, Austin, Kingsville, Holden, St. Clair, St. Louis (Central) $4, St. Louis (Morris) $1, Steeleville, Marshfield, Butler, Ozark, Everton $1, Sikeston, Campbell, Bloomsfield, Carthage, Joplin (Hoffman). Total $50.

Massachusetts: $170.

Mississippi: Pachuta. Total $2.

New Mexico: Springer, Las Cruces, Carlsbad, Tucumcari. Total $8.

Nebraska: Cozad, S. Omaha, Seward. Total $6.

New Jersey: Bayonne, Delanco, Y. P. B., Lumberton, Mount Holly (No. 1, Armor), Wrightstown, S. Orange, Newark No. 3, Millville, Ocean City, Five Mile Beach, Andover, Branchville, Newton, Stanhope, Bedminster, Peapack and Gladstone (W, Y. P. B.), Bound Brook, Closter, Hackensack, Rutherford, Ramsey, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belvidere, Hacketstown, Flemington, Clinton, High Bridge, Metuchen, Milltown, Jamesburg, S. River, Cranbury, Paterson, Passaic, Little Falls, Hoboken $3, Jacksonville $3.25, Almonesson $1, Fairton $1, Demarest $1, Atlantic Highlands $3, Englishtown $4. Total $92.75.

New York: Richmond Hill (Elizabeth Greenwood), Bedford Hills, Homer, Berlin, Savonna, Gardiner, Gaines, Clarendon, Kendall, Kuckville, Morton, Carmel, Brewster, Lowville, Manlius, Marcellus $3, Syracuse (Clover Leaf), Troy (Central), Greenport, Port Jefferson, Riverhead (W, Sound Ave)., Sag Harbor, Smithtown Branch, West Hampton, Central Bridge, Dorloo, East Cobleskill, Howe's Cave, Sloansville, Summitt, Mount Vernon Y, Wakefield, White Plains, Corona, Fulton, Minetto, New Haven, Orwell, Oswego, Phoenix, South Hannibal, Highland $3, Lowville L. T. L. $1, Lyon's Falls $3, Hauppauge $1, Fly Creek $1, Mount Sinai $1.43, Mt. Sinai L. T. L. $.57, Northport $1, Southampton $3, Cobleskill $3.10, Cohoes, Hannibal $5.55, Worcester, Bridgehampton, Palermo $1, Chauteaugay (Earlville). Total $118.65.

North Dakota: $39.70, Cavalier. Total $41.70.

Ohio: Rose A. Davison, Payne, Toledo (First), Bloomingdale, Pinney, Plain City, Cadiz $2.03, Mingo Junction, Occola $2.10, Ashville, Port Clinton, Huron, Sharon Center, Tontogam, Asnette, Bethel, Cincinnati (Central), Atlanta, Short Creek, North Baltimore, Bloomfield, Norwood Y. P. B., Mount Cory, Washington C. H., Marion (Frances Willard), Wakeman, Sabina, Commercial Point, Maplewood, Chardon, Pemberville, Bellefontaine, Chesterland, King's Mills, Grand Rapids, Ironton $2.50, Mechanicsburg $1.25, Cambridge, Spencerville, Nashville, Bloomfield, Justus, Roscoe, W. Bedford (Frances Willard), Barnesville, Berkey, Riverdale, Ridgway, Roseville, W. Williamsfield, Elizabeth Ensign, Kent, Burgoon, Perry, Bowling Green, Lore City, Urbana $2.50, Ashland, West Ridge, Springfield, Van Wert, Lancaster, Highland, Jersey City, East Village, Darrtown, Cumberland, Hamilton, Coalton, Arlington, Jerry City, Frankfort, Cardington, Seaville, Rudolph, Lisbon, Casey, Vickery, Camden, Bradford, Canal Dover, Tiffin, Nelsonville, Vyesville, East Liverpool, Normal Y. P. B., Sullivan, Anna, Lawdonville, McClure, Greenwich $2.25, Unionville Center $1, North Fairfield $2.40, Waynesville $.75. Total $186.78.

Pennsylvania: Tioga. Total $2.

Oklahoma: Goltry, Okenne, Enid, Hydro, Amorita, Broken Arrow, Muskogee, El Reno, Clinton, West Guthrie, East Guthrie, Ft. Gibson, Cheyenne, Kickapoo Mission, Perkins, Chandler, Alva, Lookeba, Cereal, Purcell $2.98, Blue Jacket, Nashville, Bartlesville, Pleasant Valley, Perry, Cordell $3, Westville, Paden $.50, Capitol Hill, Oklahoma City, Granite, Byron, Vinita, Geary $2.50, Tecumseh, Chelsea, Arapaho $2.50, Mounds, Crescent, Edmond, Nawata. Total $87.43.

Rhode Island: Watchemoket, Washington Park, Block Island, Washington, Ashton, Woonsocket, Clark's Mills, Tiverton, Central Falls, Anna Gordon, Pawtucket, Slocum, Mt. Pleasant, Ocean View, Frances Willard, Wakefield $3, Miss E. C. H. $1. Total $34.

Wisconsin: Baraboo, Beaver, Marshfield, Monroe, Neillsville, Springfield, Stevens Point, Stoughton, West Plainfield, Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee (First), Menomonie. Total $24.

Wyoming: Albin $3, Burna, Cheyenne, S. Cheyenne, Hillsdale, Jireh, Wheatland, Casper, Lusk. Total $19.

Washington: Spokane (Frances Willard). Total $2.

West Virginia: $39.

Texas: Mason, Ozona, Mart. Total $6.

South Dakota: $40.40.

Vermont: Montpelier, Barre, Middlebury, Greensboro Bend. Total $8.

Tennessee: Cottage Grove, Liberty (Temperance Hall). Total $4.

Virginia: Herndon $1.25, Allison, Amy C. Weech, Amelia C. H., Berryville, Berkley, Bloxom $1, Beech Grove, Boykins, Briston, Charlottesville, Chincoteague, Capron, Colosse, Claremont, Cape Charles, Conley $1.20, Chimborazo Y, Danville, Dayton $4.88, Deep Creek, Dendron, Dispitanta, Guineys, Harrisonburg $2.75, Hinton, Luray, Lynchburg, Lee Cook, Manassas L. T. L. $1, Mary Burgess Y. P. B. $.98, Lincoln, Martinsville, Mattie Bain, Leakesville, May Russell $1.10, Manassas, Nokesville $2.50, Norfolk, Onley, Onancock, Portsmouth, Pioneer, Petersburg, Park View, Roberts Memorial, Round Oak, Roanoke, (Central), Cardwell, Wright's Chapel, Woodbine, Winchester, Warrenton, Stanleyton, South Boston, Salem, Woodland, Mrs. H. M. Hoge. Total $114.66.

Georgia: Savannah (Patterson, Armor), Sandersville, Tifton, Valdosta, Cedartown, Ellaville, Hawkinsville, Cairo, Quitman, Sunny Side, Moulton, Columbus (Rose Hill, City $4), Augusta (City, Woodlawn), Bainbridge, Abbeville, Ocilla, Americus $5.10, La Grange $2.31, Albany, Zebulon, Monticello $6.15, Bremen, Jackson (W, L. T. L. $1), Covington, Madison (W $10, L. T. L. $1), Thomaston $6.91, Tallapoosa, Greensboro (W, Y. P. B.), Statesboro, Chauncey, Thomson $2.65, Macon $3. Total $98.12.

Vermont: Coventry. Total $2.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Helpful Literature For Local Unions

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

Many letters are received by me from local union superintendents of Literature, and from the officers of new unions, as well as from others, asking me to recommend leaflets giving instruction about the work and others suitable to give out to the public. The following is an attempt to help new unions especially, and others may possibly profit by the same.

New local unions would do well to send for the following leaflets, to the end that the union may live and thrive:

The National W. C. T. U. Annual Leaflet, that they may have the complete roster of National General Officers, organizers and superintendents; a setting forth of each of the National departments and much other valuable information.

The Annual Address of the President of the National W. C. T. U. (Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens), that they may have the present outlook.

A literature **Catalogue**, that they may know what is printed to aid them in the work.

A Parliamentary Card, that they may learn the simple rules of procedure.

Helps for the Local Union, that their first questionings as to how and what to do may be answered.

The Story of the Crusade, that they may learn of the origin of the work.

Achievements of the National W. C. T. U., that they may be inspired by what has been done.

The Temperance Songster, that they may sing temperance songs.

Why I am a White Ribboner, Busy Women of the W. C. T. U., Why We Wear the White Ribbon, that they may give a reason for the hope that is within them.

Hand Picking, Sow Beside All Waters, How to Become a Specialist, How Can I Win Members, The Public Meeting—Why? House to House Visitation, Why A Church Member Should Belong, that they may learn how to proceed with the work.

Duties of W. C. T. U. Secretaries, Helpful Hints for Treasurers, that these officers may perform their duties in the best manner possible.

The License System, Prohibition Brings Prosperity, Prohibition in North Dakota, What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas, The Great Destroyer (six leaflets), Maine Prohibition, Posters about beer, alcohol, etc., that they may learn the value of prohibition.

The Union Signal for the members and **The Young Crusader** for the boys and girls (official organs), that they may have the latest and the best all the time.

Beer a Dangerous Drink, Who Was to Blame? How the Dram Shop Helps Business, Red Rum, and any of the more than fifty different campaign leaflets, that they may have something to distribute at public meetings.

The Prohibition Map of the United States, the **Flag Poster** in colors, and many other posters, together with the campaign leaflets, that they may ably conduct local and state-wide prohibition campaigns.

Samples of all the leaflets named can be had by sending $1.00 to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

HERE AND THERE

The Warrington W. C. T. U. of Chalfont, Pa., celebrated UNION SIGNAL day by sending a subscription to the paper to the one minister in its town.

Prayer is the key-note of the campaign now going on in Lincoln, Neb., for a dry city. This is an important battle and Mrs. Frances B. Heald, state president, is giving of her best to win victory.

A matron's oratorical silver medal contest was held March 28 at the monthly parlor social of the University W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles, Cal., held at the home of Mrs. M. J. Anderson. Mrs. A. F. Speicher received the medal.

Ludington (Mich.) W. C. T. U. keeps its work before the public by frequent mention in the local press; has a pocket in the railroad depot well filled with temperance literature, and is sending THE UNION SIGNAL, to the number of ten subscriptions, "where most good will be done."

The Moultrie county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held its annual institute on March 23-24 at Gays. Some of the interesting numbers on the program were a lecture by Rev. Mary L. Moreland, National evangelist, addresses by local pastors, Rev. J. S. Rose and Rev. Gant, a debate on the subject of woman suffrage and a double silver medal contest, with sixteen contestants. The winner in the first class was Royal Stone; in the second class, Roy Glasscock.

COFFEE HEART

Very Plain in Some People.

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises.

A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience, as follows:

"I became satisfied some months ago that I owed the palpitation of the heart from which I suffered almost daily to the use of coffee, (I had been a coffee drinker for 30 years) but I found it very hard to give up the beverage.

"One day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum, and was so impressed thereby that I concluded to give it a trial.

"My experience with it was unsatisfactory till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble.

"Postum proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory hot beverage, and I have used it ever since.

"The effect on my health has been most salutary. The heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, particularly after breakfast, has disappeared and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and drink the old kind of coffee because Postum is not served. I find that Postum cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial proves an eye opener to many.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR OHIO

Special Correspondence

It was known that the liquor interests were going to attempt to railroad through the House of Representatives two bills intended to weaken the County Local Option law and we saw the need to act promptly. Letters and telegrams of protest were sent to the Representatives and to Governor Harmon and a protest meeting was held in the evening and a strong resolution sent to Governor Harmon. Then came a message that the Yount bill had been defeated and the Dean-Fulton bill laid over for one week. The executive committee sang the Doxology. If any one doubts the efficacy of our County Option law their doubts should be allayed by the numerous and determined efforts of the liquor interests to nullify it.

March 29 the Dean-Fulton bill providing that cities of 5,000 should vote separate from the counties on the saloon question, was defeated 56 to 60 and the temperance hosts of Ohio are rejoicing in the victory.

Five Months' Work Reviewed

The mid-year executive committee meeting of the Ohio W. C. T. U. was held in Fostoria, March 21-23. One of the special features of the proceedings was the address by President Ensign reviewing the work of the past five months and laying plans for the future. Miss Ensign has the work well in hand and displayed a conception of its needs that bids well for our cause in Ohio. Our superintendents never were more zealous and earnest and the organizers never more determined to succeed.

Platform night was the best we have ever had and the grand gold medal contest in charge of our state superintendent, Mrs. Emma L. Bowman, in which seven young ladies took part, was of exceptional merit. The medal was won by Miss Shelley of Lorain county.

Constitutional Convention Plans Pushed

Plans for the constitutional convention in 1912 were discussed. We are to have a campaign fund and state headquarters in Columbus.

The following pledges were decided upon to be circulated among voters:

"I will not knowingly vote for any candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention in Ohio who is not publicly pledged to the earnest support of votes for women on equal terms with men."

"I will not knowingly vote for any candidate for delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention who is not publicly pledged to state-wide annihilation of the liquor traffic."

Mayor Asks Aid of W. C. T. U.

An appeal came from the mayor of Columbus that the state W. C. T. U. mother a bill asking that municipal funds may be used to build homes for fallen women. The mayor has promised to close up all houses of prostitution in the city if such a law is enacted. The executive committee granted the request and will soon present the bill.

UTAH'S PAGE OF LEGISLATION

Special Correspondence

The Utah Legislature has adjourned. Of the seven laws for the passage of which the W. C. T. U. sent in petitions from all over the state, four were passed but one—the anti-cigaret law, which was introduced at our request—was vetoed by the Governor without explanation. The gambling laws of our state needed amending. This was done and gambling is now a felony in the state of Utah. A very good anti-child-labor law was passed and also a nine-hour-six-day labor law for women. Both these laws were literally forced through by the splendid work of the women of the state, despite the protests of employers. The W. C. T. U. sent every legislator literature on the subject, while the club women attended the Legislature and held personal interviews.

Laws in the Making

The failure of the White Slave bill and the Sabbath Observance bills to become laws might seem surprising to one who was told that three-fourths of the Legislature was composed of members of the Mormon church, who claim to favor such measures. However, that fact and also the fact that the Governor is a Mormon has never seemed to prevent the liquor men from manipulating legislation to a considerable extent.

Two years ago the Governor vetoed a county local option bill on the ground that it was "unconstitutional" to permit the county people to vote on whether or not a town should be dry. The bill was passed with the seeming understanding that the Governor was to veto it. This year a local option bill was passed making towns and counties separate voting units and also enacting severe regulations of the saloons. However, the Governor refused to sign this until the bill was weakened and the liquor interests protected by compelling the drys to secure as large a majority as a majority of the votes cast at the last election, which was a very strenuous one and brought out a large vote. The Legislature consented and so we are to vote on June 27

At last the saloons are in the open, a fair target for our ballots. The law compels 104 towns and cities to vote on the question in June. It is conceded that Ogden and Salt Lake City will be the storm-centers and that both are doubtful.

Let all state W. C. T. U. officers observe this: The bills which passed our Legislature most readily were those which were backed up by copious literature sent legislators by the state corresponding secretary.

To Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Whitman, and Mrs. Allen, National superintendents, should be extended thanks for the prompt and efficient aid rendered our state during the meeting of the Legislature.

"THE SCHOOL TEACHER" IN ARKANSAS

Mrs. Bernie Babcock recently gave her entertainment, "The School Teacher," for the W. C. T. U. at Russellville, Arkansas. She spoke to a splendid audience in which were a number of the leading business and professional men of the city.

The first class was in Arithmetic. Little red bordered slates and long pencils were given out to some of the business men in the audience and each was given a different problem, which was worked out and explained to the school. These problems, touching different phases of the drink evil, show it to be the greatest financial question now before the voters of this country.

The next class was in Reading. For this class primers were given out, and ladies and gentlemen in the audience made the reading class, all selections touching directly on the temperance question. Some of the selections were in Mother Goose style and the grown up children who read them seemed to enjoy the reading as well as did those who listened.

Other classes were in Spelling, where new words and definitions were given out, and in History and Geography.

The presence of the L. T. L. lent interest to the program. A large picture of Miss Willard draped in the American flag occupied a place on the platform. After telling the children a few stories of the childhood days of Frances Willard, and describing a recent visit to her home, where her presence yet lives as a silent hostess, the children were invited to make themselves heard which they did with some splendid singing. These bright, enthusiastic children, seventy-five strong, also took part in the chorus songs which were a part of the program, and which were sung over and over until everybody joined and the enthusiasm broke out in hand clapping.

Mrs. Babcock's "School" is founded on two indispensable aids to right living and true patriotism—the Bible and the Stars and Stripes. Her entertainment is something entirely original. The part the audience takes makes lack of interest impossible and the hours pass so rapidly that it is time for school to "let out" before the audience is ready to go.

The wish was freely expressed that "The School Teacher" might hold school in every town and city in Arkansas before the next election.

There has just been issued by G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., Webster's New International Dictionary, containing over 40,000 defined words and phrases, 2,700 pages, 6,000 illustrations, claiming to contain more information of interest to more people than any other dictionary on the market. Dr. W. T. Harris, late Commissioner of Education of the United States, was the editor-in-chief of the volume. It has as a distinctive feature, a divided page, with important words above and the less important below.

A VICTORY FOR THE "DIAMOND STATE"

"Gentlemen: I appeal to your chivalry; I appeal to your sentiment and I appeal to your love of womanhood," were the closing remarks made by Mrs. Mary M. Wolcott of Dover, in the Delaware Legislature, urging the passage of the House bill appropriating $200 to the Soldiers' Rest Room at Delaware City. Mrs. Wolcott's remarks were loudly applauded, and that they had an effect on the members was evident from the fact that the bill passed both House and Senate.

This house was purchased by the W. C. T. U. in 1904 for use as a reading room. It is provided with games, piano, etc., for the use of the soldiers at Fort du Pont, and has been maintained by the W. C. T. U. with splendid results. The conversion of sixty soldiers and the reclamation of many from a life of sin can be traced to its wholesome influence.

OUR NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIAN

Through systematic plans carefully carried out by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter and her daughter, our National parliamentarian, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, was greeted, March 20, by a class of 225 members, in the assembly room, Carnegie Library, Mansfield, Ohio.

A sprinkling of educators, lawyers, and business men, added zest to the work. Upon practice night, a leading lawyer took the chair, to the merriment, as well as the instruction of the class.

That Mrs. Benjamin captured her pupils was evidenced in the fact that fifty-eight sets of the little red manual (232 single books) sold as fast as they could be handed out. During a five-minute recess upon the last evening, 100 copies of the "Summary" card were eagerly secured by the members. Instructor, as well as pupils, pronounced the class a *great success*.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK

A member of the Elmer (N. J.) W. C. T. U. conceived the idea of having Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson speak for the local union—a great undertaking. She began, on her own account, to get subscriptions pledged in advance for the lecture. In this way she raised a large sum, or had it pledged in advance. On the night of the lecture, fully 600 persons gathered to hear the speaker, and after the lecture was over, it was found that the collection taken before the lecture, without any particular urging, was beyond all expectations. The entire expense was raised and a "starter" left in the local treasury with which to engage later speakers.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Mild Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician.
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

MEDAL CONTESTS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Upon March 19, the regular hour in seven Sabbath schools of Mansfield, O., was devoted to a temperance oratorical contest, making, in all, forty-nine temperance speeches by the young people. Silver medals were awarded by the W. C. T. U.

Other Sunday schools will adopt the same plan the next quarter. This course was taken because the contests were kept out of the public schools by a beer member of the board. Only the silver medal contests will be held in the Sunday schools.

A hint for other places similarly circumstanced!

THE OLD DOMINION'S FACE TO THE MORNING

(Continued from Page Four)

the daily papers gave front page reports of the meetings, the local unions were strengthened, encouraged and enthused, new unions organized and the work put on a better footing than ever before. The unions of the bi-county organization of which Mrs. W. M. Bickers is the zealous and untiring president, deserve credit for the successful engineering of the great campaign; nor can I fail to give praise and plaudit to Mrs. Hoge, the state head, who possesses such pronounced executive and administrative ability.

Watch-fires Kept Burning

The work in the state is progressing nicely. The conquering cause is marching on! In the words of the president of Hanover and Henrico bi-county union to the late enthusiastic convention, "The future outlook for our cause was never more auspicious. We are united in loyal devotion to our great organization and will lift yet higher our banners in His Name, as we move toward the goal of our ambition with firmer faith, brighter hopes and a personal consciousness of the Divine approval." You may expect good reports from this state and city, for the watch fires are burning brightly, and enthusiasm for the white ribbon cause everywhere abounds.

Virginia then sends greetings to the far-flung battle line of white ribboners and bids them to be patient and true, strong and brave, and relying ever upon the strong arm and watchful care of the Captain of our Salvation, to look confidently to the "victory that cometh in the morning!"

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted! $3.00 to $5.00 a day.
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

A Birthday Message
A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer
These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents
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Rogers Park, Illinois

NEWS FROM MONTANA

Special Correspondence

East Helena W. C. T. U. held a very good Frances E. Willard Memorial service. Reverend J. P. Bray, late from Nevada, preached a splendid sermon on the character and life work of Miss Willard which was followed by a description of Statuary Hall and the services held there on November 18. Miss Maggie Kenvig then recited "How Still She Stands."

Townsend W. C. T. U. held a matron's silver medal contest on March 15, the medal being won by Mrs. McKnight, the local press reporter of Townsend union. The state president visited this union and gave a report of the National Convention to an appreciative audience. After the executive meeting in Anaconda, she visited Whitehall union and gave a talk upon the Convention and held a parlor meeting. She also visited Three Forks, a new growing town, and organized a union of eleven active members and four honoraries.

A resolution was passed in the Legislature, asking Congress to take action against polygamy in the United States.

Mrs. Lora LaMance of Joplin, Missouri, is doing most excellent field work in Montana. She is organizing new unions, instructing those already organized, and conducting institutes.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

HOW DOES YOUR CHURCH HOLD COMMUNION?
Are all obliged to drink from the same cup? Shall the church be the last to adopt the hygienic, sanitary methods used everywhere else? Urge the adoption of a THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE in your church. Send at once for our "Special Introductory Offer." Address, THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box U, Lima, O.
ONE CUP FOR EACH

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The *Only New* unabridged dictionary in many years.
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400,000 Words Defined. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Cost $400,000
Let us tell you about this most remarkable single volume.
Write for sample pages, full particulars, etc.
Name this paper and we will send FREE a set of Pocket Maps.
G. & C. Merriam Co.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION

In the communication of Mrs. Goodrich, president of the W. C. T. U. of China, extracts of which appear in this issue, reference is made to the Polyglot Petition, and its statements in regard to the opium evil. Because of the world-wide agitation against this giant evil in China, it is an opportune time for all white ribboners to read again the portion of this historic petition relating to the opium traffic. It provides against legalizing the sale of opium and alcohol, and in favor of an equal standard of personal purity for both sexes, and it has been circulated in all parts of the world. "The Polyglot" is so called because translated into and signed in so many different languages — over 7,000,000 names, either by signature or endorsement having been secured to it—and is 7,000 yards in length. It is the largest petition ever presented on behalf of any object, and is the most international in its proposed reforms.

Petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the Protection of the Home addressed to the Governments of the World.

Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the government partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

The Norwegian Cabinet has adopted a resolution providing for the admission of women to all state offices, except those having to do with the Cabinet and the military, diplomatic and consular services and the Church.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now

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ROBERT HILL'S AWAKENING

(Continued from Page Six)

meaning, too monstrous, too cruel to be true.

O, mother, mother! Where was his mother? She was the only woman who was true! Somewhere at the back of the house he would find his mother and let his heart break in her arms.

But, listen, there was his mother's voice speaking now. So mother knew it, too, knew that he loved Myrtle and that she had chosen another, and mother had let him go on and never told him. He felt dazed.

Oh, he could trust no woman, not even mother. But there was father—he would go to father. Men were wiser. Father would know, would look back to his own youth and understand. He would speak as man to man and confide his injuries to his father.

But what was his mother saying? "His father laughs and says he is just 'girl-struck' that's all, he will get over it all right."

A saving flash of righteous indignation swept over the boy. Very well, they should see whether he got over it or not, he would never trouble them. He repudiated his cruel family. They had never loved him, only pretended and then made fun of him to outsiders behind his back. There was neither truth nor justice in the world. Only mother, she must have loved him some, for when he was sick—what was she saying now, her voice seemed full of tears. It could not possibly be—but, yes, she was, she was actually telling what he had told her in sacred confidence about Myrtle.

O, he no longer had a mother! He cast her off! Nature had warned him that only two can enter an enchanted world, but mother had seemed so true, his heart was so full, and the old, sweet habit of telling her everything had been so strong—but *now, now,* the fear of ridicule, that worst terror of boyhood, came upon his writhing spirit. Shame seared him in its flames, and clasping his burning face in his hands he rushed away to the barn.

Near the wide, sloping roof he lay upon the sweet hay, and tried to steady his reeling brain and collect the fragments of his wrecked and ruined world. All those upon whose love and honor he would have staked his life were false and had betrayed him!

He had heard selfish coldness from his chum, Nellie, ridicule from his father, pity from Mrs. Hadley (even in his riotous thoughts he no longer said "Myrtle's mother") cruel treachery from his own mother, and—dare he face it—falsity, infidelity from the divinity he had adored. He groaned aloud as a vision of Myrtle, her smiles, her blushes, her roguish eyes, swept over him. She knew his love, and yet she had given herself to that odious book-worm, Rand.

What had he to live for? How could he face them all and live a life among those who pretended to be his best friends but were his enemies, base imposters! What would the boys and girls at school say when the news of that horrible, unnatural marriage came out! How they would look at him! His cheeks burned, his limbs were leaden and icy, deathly pangs pierced his breast; his head seemed bound with burning bands.

Down in the harness room hung a stout rope. He would throw it over a beam and leap away from it all. He began to move, feeling strangely heavy and old. He idly wondered who would find him, and if then they would be sorry for having tortured him. He wondered if Myrtle would come; and if he would look natural. *She* would suspect what had ended his life, but the notice in the paper would say, "No reason for the rash act is known, as young Hill had a happy home and was a youth of good habits. Much sympathy is felt for his parents, especially for his mother, who is still very ill, having fainted at the first shock."

He could almost see the words. His resolution almost gave way. Mother was not very strong. But the remembrance of his sacred confidence repeated to others by her, hardened his heart. There was no other way. His mind was made up. It must be now.

But what was that noise! Something small wriggled toward him through the hay. It was Frisk, his own dog, all he could call his own, the only living thing that loved him. Yes, Frisk loved him. With silky tail wagging, brown eyes dancing, shaggy paws climbing, little red, rough tongue caressing hands and face, Frisk tried to comfort him.

Clasping his one faithful friend in his arms the boy sank back on the hay, the icy fingers that had clutched his heart relaxed, the burning circlet loosened from his brain.

Slowly the first, hot, difficult *man's* tears crept from his aching lids and were kissed away by the snuggling dog; then the flood-gates were opened and Robert wept and sobbed till the first wild agony was eased, sobbed like a child on its mother's breast, even while he bitterly reflected that he had no such dear refuge, sobbed away the last of his careless boyhood, and entered by that bitter baptism, into the sacrament of manhood, where he felt the awe of that loneliness that engulfs every soul, and, out of its depths he called mightily upon his God!

That evening the ladies of the Hill family sat on the veranda. Frisk, while putting his name into action, left the imprint of two dusty and dewy paws on the fresh light gown of Mrs. Hill.

"Oh, that worthless dog!" exclaimed Edith, "I wonder, mother, that you allow Robert to keep him around."

Mrs. Hill, stirred by some mysterious prescience, looked indulgently into the wistful brown eyes at her knee, and felt, in her inherited New England conscience, an uneasy regret for her indiscreet confidences of the afternoon.

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A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

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Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

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The Union Signal

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"Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer;
Death is strong, but Life is stronger;
Stronger than the dark, the light;
Stronger than the wrong, the right;
Faith and Hope triumphant say
Christ will rise on Easter Day."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE NEW SPEAKER—HOW SEATS IN THE HOUSE ARE CHOSEN—THE OLD AND THE NEW—INTERESTING RESOLUTIONS—REFORM MEASURES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Sharply at noon Tuesday, April 4, flags were run up on the staffs at both ends of the Capitol to indicate that the Sixty-second Congress, in special session assembled, had begun work. It was indeed a record breaking day, both as to the vast crowds that filled every foot of space in galleries, lobbies, and staircases, and the enthusiasm displayed. It was especially true in the House of Representatives, where, for the first time in sixteen years, the Democrats are in the lead with a majority of 63.

It was intensely interesting to watch the members as the Chamber began to fill. Men new to the situation acted ill at ease, while old members shook hands with friend and foe alike, evidently congratulating each other on being returned. It was a foretaste of the new regimé, when ex-Speaker Cannon came into the hall, walked entirely across and around the Chamber—not a bit of applause greeted him as he took his former seat among his colleagues. Just then, William Jennings Bryan came in. Such a tumult as greeted him; men shouted, pounded desks and cheered.

The New Speaker

After prayer by the blind chaplain, who of all the officials of the House was the only one retained by the unanimous choice of both parties, the House was called to order by Clerk McDowell, who had served in this capacity for the past eight Congresses. A proclamation by President Taft, announcing an extraordinary session, was read and was followed by the retiring address of Clerk McDowell. Election of the Speaker was next in order, resulting in the choice of Champ Clark of Missouri. His speech of acceptance was brief, but forceful, closing with the words, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." The oath of office was administered by Representative Talbott of Maryland. The roll of states was then called, the Representatives from several states coming forward and standing in a group before the Speaker's rostrum, with uplifted hand taking the oath administered by the new Speaker.

How Seats Are Chosen

The choosing of seats is always a matter of interest. Every seat is vacated, a page is blindfolded and from a box draws out a marble that is numbered. One of the reading clerks calls out the number, another clerk calls out the name of the member corresponding to the number and the members, as their names are called, select their seats. Exception was made in the cases of Mr. Cannon and two other Republican leaders and three on the Democratic side. They chose their seats before the drawing began, Mr. Cannon selecting the seat he occupied before becoming Speaker. Because of their heavy majority, it was necessary for thirty Democrats, including many prominent ones, to preempt a strip of seats on the Republican side. Four of these are chairmen of committees, and as their names were called, as all of the seats on the Democratic side had been taken, they were compelled to sit among their Republican brethren. They were greeted most heartily, and told to "make themselves at home." When the Republicans found it necessary to invade the Democratic side of the Chamber, their section was known as the "Cherokee Strip;" the Democratic section has been rechristened the "Panhandle."

Mrs. Taft, her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, Master Charlie Taft, and the President's brother occupied seats set apart for the President's family, and seemed deeply interested in the proceedings.

The Senate being a continuous body, the exercises were brief—the administration of the oath to new members by the Vice-president, the usual resolutions, the appointment of committees to wait upon the President and the House of Representatives, to inform them the Senate was in session and ready to transact business.

The Old and the New

It was not the "old Senate." Men who have spent long years in that body as leaders were missing. Among these were Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who for a quarter of a century has been a leader to whom every Republican looked for guidance; Senator Hale of Maine, the monitor of that body and the custodian of the appropriations; and Senator Beveridge of Indiana, alert and aggressive. Seventeen new Senators were sworn in. Senator Frye of Maine, although weak and feeble, made it a point to be present to escort Senator C. T. Johnson, the new Democratic Senator from Maine, to the desk to take the oath. The new Senators having been inducted into office, the roll was called to establish the presence of a quorum. It was while this was being done that Vice-president Sherman took the opportunity to pay a graceful compliment to Senator Kern, who had been the candidate against him for the office of Vice-President. He called Mr. Kern to the Chair, and asked him to preside during the roll-call. The Indiana Senator acquitted himself like a veteran.

From present indications it looks as if Congress was anticipating a long session—hundreds of bills have already been presented. John Sharp Williams, the new Senator from Mississippi, has succeeded in a lifetime ambition. He has the seat in the Senate which was occupied by Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy.

Interesting Resolutions

Senator Root has introduced a resolution designed to prevent a recurrence in the Senate of such a legislative situation as in the closing days of the last Congress threatened to tie up and defeat important general appropriation bills and other legislation. Senator Root's resolution directs the Senate Committee on Rules to report a rule that will give preference to conference reports and bills that have passed the House.

Senator LaFollette has introduced a resolution which seeks to reopen the Lorimer case, and provides for a new investigation.

At this writing, April 8, there is a direct clash in the House between Mr. Mann, the minority leader, and Mr. Underwood, leader of the Democratic forces, over the appointees to committees. The Democrats refuse to increase the minority representation on fifteen of the big House committees, while adding two and three members to the majority lists.

Wisconsin's one lone Socialist member, Representative Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, has introduced a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from the Mexican border, declaring the neutrality of the United States and imperatively directing President Taft to send to Congress at once all documents and reports upon which the mobilization order was based. The resolution is couched in forceful language, declaring that "A state of civil war has for some time prevailed in Mexico—a war between a rich and powerful oligarchy and a liberty-loving, oppressed and despoiled people, and although there has been no attempt to invade the United States or even threaten it, the United States army by an executive order, now is mobilized on the Mexican border, threatening an invasion of Mexico. This threat of invasion is used by the ruling class of that country to fortify its position in power against the progressive party and to jeopardize the national existence of Mexico."

Reform Measures

It is yet too early to decide as to how, or by whom, our reform bills will be introduced. Suffice it to say, our measures will be looked after. We have faith to believe the new Congress will heed the call which becomes more and more insistent that legislation shall be enacted that shall protect prohibition territory from indiscriminate sale of liquors, under protection of interstate commerce laws. This legislation will be our first effort, and on this we must concentrate our energies.

The interstate commerce bill, known as the Miller-Curtis bill, will be known hereafter by some other name, as Representative Miller is not returned. But, as I have said, it is yet too early to say to whom we shall look along this line.

The injury does not stop with the drinker; it goes on down to the third and fourth generations. Across the front of every saloon ought to be written: "Crime and disease sold here. Our goods guaranteed to maim and destroy unto the third and fourth generations."—*Dr. T. A. MacNicholl.*

HEROIC WORK IN THE LONE STAR STATE

Special Correspondence

Texas has had her Alamo and her San Jacinto, but Texans feel that July 22 will be a greater day for weal or woe than either. On that day the "men people" of Texas will say by their vote whether or not we will longer tolerate the great crime-breeder, the saloon. The fight waxes hottest in our large cities.

We have an anti-prohibition Governor, but our Legislature was largely prohibition; therefore, the decision to submit to the men an amendment to our constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic. The W. C. T. U., with all other temperance organizations and the ministers of the gospel, are working hard—sending out literature and speakers.

On March 19 in Beaumont the first shot of this bulletless battle was fired by Mrs. Nannie Curtis, president of the W. C. T. U., and Honorable G. Ball, chairman of the Prohibition state-wide committee.

Following Their Leader

Mrs. Curtis is planning magnificent things and her loyal women are striving to execute them, but she works so hard and so fast that it would require an automobile to keep up with her! She is organizing new unions, planning membership contests, and working out financial problems, for our women are not rich, save in faith and love.

According to suggestions she brought from the National Convention Mrs. Curtis had thousands of campaign membership cards published, asking each woman interested to give a dollar and her influence until the close of the campaign. These are being circulated and the money sent to the treasury to be used to pay speakers and purchase literature.

About two weeks ago the Texas Sunday School Association met in Fort Worth and one afternoon was given to temperance. The meetings were held in the First Methodist church, the largest in the city. At the same hour in St. Paul's M. E. church, Mrs. Curtis spoke to the ladies.

Will Raise Money and Create Sentiment

Perhaps the most important part of our president's speech dealt with her plans for a Sunday school "tag-day" to make money and sentiment for prohibition—this to be held in every Sunday school in the state. The children under five years will be asked to take the pledge, give a nickel and receive a tag. All between five and twenty will be asked to sign the pledge, contribute a dime and be tagged; those over twenty to give 25 cents. As in the great Sunday school parade there were 9,000 men, women and children and not many counties represented, we can imagine what this day will mean to Texas morally as well as financially.

Confidence in God

The news of the death of our faithful and devoted field secretary, Mrs. Minnie Kirtland, has been a severe blow to us. She was greatly beloved by us all and died as she lived—at her post of duty. The vice-president and the recording secretary of the state because of serious illness, now have been obliged to go to other climates. Thus two of our most valued workers have been laid aside at this critical time, when they seemed most needed. But we work on in the confidence that the Lord will sustain and give us the co-operation of His people and the power of His spirit.

Mrs. Curtis Received Enthusiastically

Mrs. Curtis recently spoke to thousands from a float in front of the Alamo Plaza, San Antonio. Men actually wept as she reasoned of temperance and prohibition. Never did she speak to such an enthusiastic audience.

Two district conventions have just closed, the Twelfth district meeting in Fort Worth and the First in Atlanta. March 30 Mrs. Curtis spoke in Atlanta to a packed opera house. The silence at times was intense. She made it as clear as sunshine that a man cannot be a Christian and vote for the saloon.

Newspapers are working as never before. *The Dallas News* has declared against state-wide, but the W. C. T. U. column still tells its story. *Waco Times Herald's* society column is edited by the state superintendent of S. T. I. A column and sometimes more of W. C. T. U. matter is always found in that paper.

We are going to win. We know we have the prayers of white ribboners all over the United States, for the white ribbon army is one and the Lord is our Captain.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT SABBATH OBSERVANCE DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler, who was appointed National superintendent of the Sabbath Observance department at the Baltimore Convention, is a resident of South Bend, Indiana. At a very early age, in the state of Pennsylvania, she received special training in the work of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. After her marriage to Hon. Charles F. Holler and the establishment of their home in South Bend, Mrs. Holler became very influential iu W. C. T. U. circles. Through her leadership as county president, the organization became a potent factor in reform work. It was through her efforts and influence that a much advertised Sunday baseball game in South Bend was stopped in the midst of the game.

Mrs. Holler has published a number of leaflets that are being extensively used throughout the United States and Canada. She has also designed charts concerning the life and liability of Sunday workers, which are of great value, and formed an important part of the "Rest Day" exhibit at the Paris Exposition and at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

For twelve years Mrs. Holler has served Indiana most efficiently as state superintendent of Sabbath Observance and for ten years she held the position of associate National superintendent. The National W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated on securing such an able leader for the National department.

GO AFTER IT

FRANCES E. WILLARD

The liquor traffic is intrenched in the customs of society—go out after it, then, with the pledge of total abstinence for other's sake. The liquor traffic is protected by the people's ignorance—go after it in the Sunday schools and public schools with a "Thus saith Nature, thus saith Reason, thus saith the Lord." The liquor traffic is safeguarded by the law—go after it into legislature and parliament, and give them no rest for the soles of their feet till they give you better law than you have yet achieved.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

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FIELD SECRETARY:
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Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill.

A LETTER FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY

Dear Young People:

I am writing to you from Texas where I spent only two weeks. In that time I could touch but a tiny corner of the great state, which is almost an empire in itself, the distance across it from east to west being as far as from New York to Chicago. The good people are praying and working to put Texas in the list of dry states next July, when they will vote on a prohibition amendment. A large part of the state is already under prohibition, and it is interesting to note the many improvements since it went into effect—old wooden "shacks" replaced by fine brick stores, handsome schoolhouses, churches and new homes erected—all of which proves that prohibition has not killed the towns. A man who had prophesied all kinds of calamities if the town went dry remarked, "Well, I must say our town is improving in *spite* of prohibition."

I stopped at Atlanta, Texas, and it was a pleasure to visit the union which I organized eight years ago. It has always had a large membership and has made history, having been the chief factor in making the county dry.

The president, who, because of her conservative training, was very timid about taking the office, has grown into one of the bravest, brightest of leaders, which only shows the all-round development which our work gives and that we become forgetful of self and our timidity when we are fighting for liberty.

Mrs. Herndon of Tyler made it possible for me to address the students of one of the largest business colleges in this country. It was not feasible to organize a Y. P. B., as the attendance is constantly changing. After the address, the president said, "It would be a pity not to have some really tangible results after the address we have listened to, and so every young man here who is willing to quit at once and for all time his cigaret habit may place his tobacco bag on the desk as he marches out." Ten young men gave us their bags and boxes of tobacco and books of cigaret paper, and I shook hands and had a few personal words with each one. They will miss the tobacco for a time but soon the vitality of youth will assert itself, the appetite will improve, the eye will brighten and the young men be better able to meet life's duties.

I wonder if it would not be a good plan whenever we have a speaker for a school, to give young men such an opportunity to decide. We must help these young men in every possible way. Tell them what a physician told me that the juice of oranges is a great help in overcoming craving for liquor and tobacco. I know a man who had drank for years, who during the hard months following his determination not to drink, took the juice of as many as two dozen oranges some days, and he conquered in the end.

This is the only business college I ever visited where the day's work is begun with devotional exercises. Prof. Byrne, the president, who, by the way, is the originator of the Byrne shorthand system, told me that the rules each year of business men, in regard to the use of liquor and tobacco, are becoming more stringent.

I have visited Jacksonville College, a Baptist institution, and Rush Academy, organizing in each a strong Y. P. B. with a teacher as president. Each Branch will follow Mrs. Scovell's idea of having a temperance corner in the library and subscribing for the weekly UNION SIGNAL.

Last night I spoke at Blooming Grove to the students of Central Texas College, but as most of the young women had gone home I could not organize. The young men students and the few young women were much interested and the teachers are willing to have a Y. P. B. a little later. I shall visit the schools of Fort Worth next week. In some of the colleges the debates this year touch upon the subject of prohibition.

Being afield, and not having the personal touch with you which I have had the last three years, makes me none the less interested in your plans. I wish you would write more about them for THE SIGNAL. Won't you let the other Y. P. B.'s know some of the following things: Do you keep up a correspondence with any other Y. P. B.? How do you secure a good attendance at your meetings? What departments of the W. C. T. U. interest your young people most? What are *your* plans for raising money for the missionary work? Will not some one send in a good recipe for fruit lemonade, as a number have called for this? Can some one send us an account of an experiment to show the evil of alcohol or tobacco, as we would soon like to print a list of such experiments in THE SIGNAL? Send answers to any of the above questions to Miss Horning.

I look forward with pleasure to meeting the young people of Missouri as I go there from Texas.

Yours for the best possible for our National Branch, *Rhena E. G. Mosher*

AN EASTER MESSAGE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY

With the coming of the blessed Easter time and the spring, our thoughts turn to the bursting buds and blossoming flowers. Let our hearts open to the opportunities that lie before us; let us make use of every chance to spread the temperance truths that we believe, and pray that "hope blossoming within our hearts" may lead us to—not greater endeavor, but to the greatest achievements. This is an age that demands positive reasoning, positive teaching and positive striving. We are going to win, we are in the right and very soon the nation will be free from the liquor traffic if our hope be in God. Young people are naturally full of optimism and that is as it should be. Mothers and older friends, be so inspired with faith and hope yourselves that the sons and daughters will catch the true spirit of the times and march on hopefully to victory.

Our Y. P. B. Pin

The design for our new Y. P. B. pin has been passed upon and the pins are promised very soon. They are diamond-shaped, the letters Y. P. B. in white enamel on a background of blue. The price is 30 cents for a single pin; $3.00 per dozen. Canvass your membership and send in your order to The National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

A Membership Campaign

During the months of April, May and June we are going to have membership contests in every Y. P. B. in the United States. It will be a great inspiration to feel that we are all doing the same thing at the same time. There is strength in concerted action. Make plans at your next meeting for such a contest and please write me a card that yours will begin at such a time and end at such a time. A report of the number of new members that you gain, together with the total membership, should be sent to me. To the local Branch that sends in the best report I will give a pennant, the size adopted at the National Convention, and let the Branch choose the colors or the pennant may be in the National colors, blue and white.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RESURRECTION

"The spirit of the Resurrection is threefold: It is faith that the stubborn facts of this life have a bearing upon the life hereafter. It is a hope 'sure and steadfast' to the soul, promising such glory, rest and happiness as could not be borne in our present condition. It is a love that desires to help every one, and believes that everything in life can help them. Unravel faith, hope and love from the Resurrection and what have you left for this life or that which is to come?"

—*Sunday School Times*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE Y. P. B. SECRETARY

As I think over the past month in Georgia and Alabama my memory teems with hundreds and hundreds of pretty, girlish faces—faces full of laughter and fun, but showing seriousness, too, for girls have very serious problems to solve —and I hear again the twitter of countless happy voices that hum and buzz at the gatherings in chapel or at the tables in the great dining rooms.

At Milledgeville, Georgia, I had the pleasure of speaking to 500 girls in Chappell Hall of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. The girls were in uniform—brown skirts and coats, white shirt waists, little black ties and black college caps. They were a happy, busy lot. President Parks had persuaded them to give up all sorority life. They have their literary societies and the Y. W. C. A. Through the latter organization 450 girls are studying the deeper temperance science as outlined in the "Plans for College Y. P. B." Miss Julia Barrow is the chairman of the temperance committee in the Y. W. C. A., of which Miss Flonnie Parrish is president. I gave several talks before the practice classes and was invited to a breakfast served in the afternoon by the domestic science class.

At LaGrange, Georgia, I was the guest of Miss Maide Smith and her dear old father, now seventy-five years old but still the president of LaGrange Female College. I am sure it should be called "Smith College" for several sons are professors there and Miss Smith is lady principal. About 200 girls here will take up the temperance studies through the Y. W. C. A. Miss Estella Jones will guide the study.

I also spoke in the Baptist Girls' College in LaGrange and three times in the public schools. I visited the union cotton mills of LaGrange, thereby learning a lesson in patience. When I saw how many processes the cotton had to go through before it could be woven into cloth I realized how we must ever keep twisting public opinion to the total abstinence ideals before we shall get our people strong enough to hold together and weave the beautiful white web of national prohibition—I fear many are still in the "slover" stage (beautiful white cotton with a slight twist but little strength).

At Cox College, at College Park, Georgia, Mrs. Bessie Fitts will see that some of our plans are carried out. I had the pleasure here of speaking before about 200 girls, and also of hearing one of their musicals.

At Gainesville, Georgia, I spoke before Brenan College (for women) and Riverside Military Academy (for men). Both colleges will take up some features of our work. At Brenan I had the most delightful time. I was the guest of Miss Merritt at dinner and supper on Sunday. After supper I spoke to nearly 200 girls on "Life and its Value" and laid plans for the study of temperance. Miss Addie Noel will have charge of the work as president of the Y. W. C. A. Sunday afternoon I organized a charming W. C. T. U. in Gainesville and gave the "ribbon demonstration" before 300 in the M. E. Sunday School. Monday evening I was taken into the "inner circle" of college life and fun at Brenan. Miss Overton and Miss Kenyon of the School of Oratory were the ones to let me in. I held the first meeting of the Gainesville W. C. T. U. at the charming home of Mrs. Hayne Palmour on Monday afternoon.

Rome was my last date in Georgia and through Mrs. S. P. Harvey, the president of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Scammon, wife of a prominent physician, we had an auto to make quick time and visited the famous Berry industrial schools—one for boys and one for girls, speaking before each school. The boys and young men were especially enthusiastic and some plans for further investigation of the latest findings in temperance science will be carried out.

At Shorter College I had a fine evening audience of young women. Miss Mary W. Askew, president of the Y. W. C. A., will see that some temperance meetings are held. Just before taking the train for Alabama I spoke in the Darlington School for boys in Rome.

At Montevallo I was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, the former, president of the Alabama Girls' Industrial College. There were four hundred happy girls in this institution and I spoke to them after the evening meal.

At Montgomery I was at luncheon with Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Mell, state presi-

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CHATS BETWEEN MEETINGS

"J." L.

We're With The Tide

In this work for God and Home and Every land we are with the tide of eternal progress which, sooner or later, will sweep the world and leave it clean and fair and strong. In the words of Priscilla Leonard, writing in *The Outlook*, "the tide is sure to win!"

"The reef is strong and cruel;
Upon its jagged wall
One wave—a score—a hundred,
Broken and beaten fall;
Yet in defeat they conquer,
The sea comes flooding in—
Wave upon wave is routed,
But the tide is sure to win!

"O mighty sea! thy message
In clanging spray is cast;
Within God's plan of progress
It matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil,
How strong the reefs of sin—
The wave may be defeated,
But the tide is sure to win!"

We have a right to say that we are with this tide which is sure to win, though now and then our hopes and plans are beaten on the reefs of ignorance and opposition. But, like the waters of the sea, there are always more plans and hopes at hand, and back of every bold little wave comes the strong, true tide lifting its crest like a white banner for the salvation of humanity.

Helping the Individual

Now and then some of our workers have occasion to extend a helping hand to young men and young women who have stepped down from the path of purity and right. Then comes the question, "How shall we deal with this case?"

Too many answer the question by earnestly preaching to the unfortunate one, and constantly reminding him or her of the downward step which has been taken. This method, while usually adopted with perfect kindness of heart, seldom does the work. In fact it is a method which holds a soul down instead of helping it up. It is a method which has been discarded by men and women who have made a success of reform work in its highest sense.

The first step to take is to help the individual out of the mental, physical or financial disorder which the wrong itself has brought about. The next step is to help the individual to forget the past. This is the method used in all the best training schools for delinquent young people, especially in the schools for wayward girls. Life-long students of such subjects declare that it is the only method which is practical and humane.

If you are trying to help some individual who has gone wrong, first try to lift the tangible weight which the wrongdoing has hurled down; then endeavor to erase the past by creating a normal, useful, enjoyable present, and all the time make steps for the future by tactfully instilling the lessons of self-control and self-respect.

A Word On Up-to-dateness

The young people have no "corner" on up-to-dateness nowadays. Many people say that the people of middle age are the ones who are always thoroughly up

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AN EASTER VICTORY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Ever since the residents of Peabody could remember, Sally Ann Flynn and her drinking husband had lived in the brick house at the crest of the hill. The place had been a present from Simeon Simpkins, Sally's father, and she had gone there as a bride.

The husband and wife had started out gaily and Simmy labored faithfully. The broad acres produced enormous crops—it seemed as if grain and supplies of all kinds were literally poured from the lap of Mother Nature. Less fortunate neighbors shook their heads and said such happy conditions would not last. Unheeding Sally sang on and Simmy laughed. Seven happy years rolled round, bringing with them Sammy, a bright-eyed, roguish boy, whom both parents idolized.

The blow came on Sammy's fifth birthday. They were celebrating in Peabody. A horse, frightened by an audacious, sizzling rocket, stepped on small Sammy's foot. That night lockjaw attacked the child. The second day, it carried him away. From that moment life for the Flynns became troublous.

Soon it was whispered that Simmy was neglecting the farm. Gossips said that day after day his spirited horse stood hitched to a telephone pole, stamping and fretting as it waited for its tardy master. Sometimes way into the night the residents of the little village were startled by the clatter of hoofs as they pattered over the stony streets.

Years and troubles piled heavily upon each other. The fine house became a shabby one. Timmy's slim form became unsightly from bloat. His eyes were like little wells gleaming dark and blood-shot from cushions of fat. His step became slow and uncertain even in lucid moments. His words were few and far between.

No turn of fortune smiled again at their door and Sally was daily growing more tired and discouraged. She was well into the sixties now. One day a party of workers persuaded her to become a member of the local W. C. T. U. Almost apologetically she exhibited the signed pledge card to Simmy several days after.

"All the women in town belong. I thought I'd like to," she said.

"'Tain't very appropriate," Sim objected, pounding on the floor with his cane. "Folks know how things is in your family. They might make remarks."

For the first time in his life, Sim saw his wife's eyes flash fire. "I wonder if they haven't been making remarks all these years," she cried tempestuously. "I wonder who's caused 'em too. My father gave me a good farm, Sim Flynn, and if you had managed it right, we would have been rich. Instead, you've run the land down 'til its so poor it'll hardly raise beans. I've got to skimp and slave and raise turkeys and blade corn and tend gardens, to get enough groceries to keep us alive; still, when I join a temperance society, you're afraid folks will make remarks! Let 'em talk if they want to. It won't be any more than they've done for years. I'm thinking, too, that it'll be a different kind of talk. I've said my say, Sim, think what you like!"

Leaving the old man leaning heavily on his cane, blinking his eyes stupidly and wondering at Sally's revolt, the wife started for the village. She thought nothing of her shabby dress, of her heavy, muddy shoes, or of her knotted hands, and her heart sang as she trudged along. She reviewed in her mind the story which the president of the local society had told her.

It would be too late to help her home—that was true, but she might save the children of some other mother. She thought of how only yesterday when she returned from town, she had seen Rob Collins, a youngster of eighteen, staggering from a saloon—Rob who was just the age Sammy would have been, had he lived and whose godmother she was. Her heart had ached and bled when she saw him. All the tigress in her nature awoke. She reached home and found Sim intoxicated as usual. As she was pacing that long veranda and wondering what she could do, a group of ladies from town had entered the gate. When they spoke to her, she had turned upon them like an infuriated tempest.

"Why don't you women do something to stop this drinking!" she had demanded fiercely. "Do you intend to stand by and watch our best boys sacrificed?"

The president had held out her hand and grasped Sally's fingers warmly. "We are going to do something," she had said simply, in a strong, earnest voice, "and we have come to you for help."

They had sat down together on the shaded porch and the president had briefly outlined the course which they intended to follow. She asked Sally to sign a pledge card and told of a campaign which the society was about to launch. Sally had given her name and had promised to attend the institute which was soon to come.

So as Simmy pondered that eventful day, Sally hurried on toward the church. The music and the speeches were as new and delightful to her as if she had heretofore existed on a desert island. She listened with rapt attention to what was said about the proposed campaign and tears streamed down her cheeks as Sally realized what it all meant. "O Lord, let me help," she prayed.

That was only the beginning. The next day petitions urging a dry election were circulated in Sally's home town and vicinity. For the first time since Sally Flynn became mistress of the house on the hill, the chicken-houses were empty of their tiny, feathered inhabitants. Early and late the old roan horse and rickety buggy were on the road and, strangely enough, now that Sally had taken to "gadding," as Simmy expressed it, he himself stayed religiously at home.

When the time came for the filing of the petitions, Sally Flynn had twice as many names as any of the others. Then came the preparations for the great parade. All over the country the forces of right marshaled their numbers. Floats were built, banners were painted and an army of workers was enlisted to join in the procession. Everything seemed to move well until the night before the great day, when it was found that five hundred dollars were yet needed to carry out the plans. The news came to Sally Flynn just at nightfall. During all the long hours of the night, she wrestled with conflicting feelings. Upon the birth of her son, her father had placed in her hands five hundred dollars, saying, "It is for the lad Sammy. Put it in the bank and say nothing about it. When he is older, it will furnish means for his education."

Through all the years of hardship, the mother had not allowed one penny of the money to be touched. Now she felt that the time had come to use it. The next morning as soon as the bank was open, she hurried there to draw the principal. With tears in her eyes, she hastened to the society's headquarters and put the money in the president's hands. "It was Sammy's. Use it to save the dear boys," she sobbed.

That day, when the procession, five thousand strong, marched down the street, a smiling little woman in a shabby gown was in the front ranks. The saloonists who had heard what she had done twitted the sullen husband, who

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THE EASTER GLORY

I think the light of Easter morning, breaking,
Is brighter than the dawn of other days;
And birds of Easter, to their matins waking,
Sing songs that are not like their other lays.

I think the flowers of Eastertide are holding
A message that no other flowers could know;
And Easter lilies in their sweet unfolding,
Breathe out the story as they bud and blow.

And as for me, when Easter morn is breaking,
Where my beloved dead lie slumbering
I kneel, and join with birds and flowers in waking
The sweetest song that mortal tongue can sing.

—Edith Virginia Brandt

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHANGED LILY

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

"Buy a leely, Mees! Buy a leely! Cheap! Ah, buy a leely, Mees! Cheap, cheap!"

"A lily! No, I don't want it." Helen Crossman said quickly.

"Ah, Mees, haf peety, haf peety! She is a leel one, my Tessa; such a leel one to be hungry. Five cent—ten cent—a leel monee buy one loaf, one leel loaf, Mees! O Mees, my Tessa starve!" There were tears in the pathetic black eyes raised to the girl's blue ones. "Here, take it." The girl emptied the contents of her small purse into the man's shaking hand. "It's only a little over a dollar. I wish it were more." The sudden rapture that sprang to the stranger's sallow face checked the flow of Helen's words.

"God bless, Mees, God bless!" he said tremulously, and, pressing into the girl's hand a brown-paper parcel containing the flower, he disappeared swiftly around a corner.

"Dear me, I haven't bought my ribbon after all. I have an Easter lily instead, Mama," cried Helen a little later as she dropped into a low chair opposite to the one her mother occupied. When I was hurrying to do my shopping I met the queerest man—a foreigner—and with such eyes! He had an Easter lily for sale and I bought it. He said his 'Tessa' was dying, starving for bread. I just had to buy the lily. I couldn't let his little girl starve to death."

"Where would such a man get an Easter lily?" wondered Mrs. Crossman. "Tessa you say he called her? I wonder if she can be one of the little foreigners in my mission class? I have one by that name and she has been absent two Sundays now. Miss Harper, whose place I took, told me a little about her. I really intended to hunt her up this week, but I've been so busy."

"Why, Mama, it's not an Easter lily at all!" exclaimed Helen suddenly, plucking away the parcel's wrapping and revealing a calla lily hanging limp and shrivelled from the stalk.

"What a shame!" cried Mrs. Crossman, "and some one has handled the plant roughly. It will take months before it will regain its beauty."

The young girl was looking at the flower in great disgust. "Mama, do you think the man meant to deceive me?" she asked. "How could he sell me this for an Easter lily?"

"He may not have known the difference if he was foreign," answered her mother, "and I have no doubt there is a Tessa, dear. I have an uncomfortable feeling that she may turn out to be the little girl of my mission class. I really ought to find out if the child is sick."

So strong was Mrs. Crossman's feeling about Tessa that after dinner was over she slipped away and hurried to the miserable rooms in the tenement house where her little scholar lived.

Her timid knock was not answered, so she opened the door and there before her eyes lay the sick child on a wretched bed. The poor little head tossed from side to side on the hard pillow; the big eyes wandered from spot to spot and the broken, childish voice repeated over and over, "My lily, my lily! I want my lily!"

Mrs. Crossman drew a quick breath as she heard the words, and just then a woman beside the child's bed saw her and came forward.

"The mother's dead," she explained, "and Tessa kept the house till she was took down. She frets and frets dreadful today. You see she had a lily Miss Harper gave her 'fore she went away. She had to leave the city. Seems 'sif anybody as ever cares for poor folks does have to be took from 'em. Well, Tessa was fond of Miss Harper, and when she went away she gave the child a lily she allers kept in her own winder. She teached her a Bible verse about it too; 'Consider the lilies how they grow.' I've heard Tessa say it that often I knows it by heart myself. Tessa idolized that flower as though it kinder took Miss Harper's place and knew when she talked to it. The new teacher, you see, is one of the tony kind that don't count much with tenement house folks.

"To make a long story short the lily's dis'peared. I 'spicion Tony—that's her father—stole it and sold it for rum. Anyways he's in there," with a backward fling of the thumb toward the other room the family occupied, "drunk, and where'd he get the money if he didn't sell the lily? I'm at my wit's end. I can't get any sense into him, and what's to become of her—sick and gettin' worse ev'ry minnit and the lily gone nobody knows where."

"I have the lily—the man sold it to my daughter. Tessa shall not miss it long," said Mrs. Crossman.

"'Sider the lilies, 'sider the lilies," whispered the sick child hoarsely. "Oh, I want my lily, I want my lily!"

With tear-filled eyes Mrs Crossman took her departure to return presently in her carriage with a well-packed hamper of delicacies, also the broken calla lily and the finest Easter lily of her collection. She placed the calla on a table near the bed, then bathed the poor little fevered body, put a clean, fresh nightgown she had brought with her on the thin form and carefully fed the famished child.

"Are you Miss Harper come back?" questioned the weary little voice. "Oh you're so good!" Then Tessa fell asleep. She slept for many hours, her teacher watching by her side. When the child awoke, the calla lily had been replaced by the Easter lily rich in bloom. On the little table it stood where the little sufferer's eyes would fall upon it.

"Oh!" sighed the child rapturously a second later, opening her tired eyes. "O-o-h!" There was the accent of unspeakable delight. "It's true! It's true! Dear Lord Jesus, I was almost afraid to ask you to let me take my lily to heaven with me, but it's here, it's here! An' it's twict more beautiful 'cause it's been wiv you! Miss Harper said you allers made things better by bein' wiv you—folks an' all."

The little voice hushed a moment and then went on drowsily. "We want to stay up here wiv you allers, me an' my lily; *allers*, Lord Jesus, 'cause ev'rything gets broked down there."

There was a noise from the direction of the other room, then the door was banged open and the wretched father, just wakened from drunken slumber, peered into the room. His eyes flew wide open as he saw the lily and stood still and stared at it.

The noise aroused the child again. "Fader," she said in a clear voice, "I thought my lily was stoled, but God had only took it to heaven. It isn't broked any more. Fader, Miss Harper says God can mend folks. I wisht you'd come to heaven wiv me an' let Him mend you."

"Oh, my leel one, I steal heem, I steal heem to buy you bread," sobbed the man staggering to the bedside and falling on his knees, "but the cussed drink, he tak me! Pray to the good God, Tessa, for your poor fader."

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APRIL'S COMING!

Now the noisy winds are still:
April's coming up the hill!
All the spring is in her train,
Led by shining ranks of rain.
All things ready with a will,
April's coming up the hill!

—*Mary Mapes Dodge*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

Things don't just happen in this universe of law and order, and the sudden "dryness" of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, because of the action of Judge Porter, while almost incomprehensible to the liquor men, is plain enough to the white ribboners of that county, who have been working and praying for it for twenty-six years, and who are now singing praises for the answer to their prayers.

Thirteen women will hold municipal offices in Colorado as a result of the recent elections. Pueblo elected a woman auditor. Leadville, Telluride, Idaho Springs, Greeley, Fairplay, Ridgway and Montrose elected woman treasurers, Colorado City and Las Animas woman city clerks, Durango a woman alderman and Alma a woman city clerk and a woman treasurer.

The following states, twenty-two in number, have passed the Anti-Polygamy resolution: New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, North Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Montana, Ohio, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Texas and Arkansas.

In order to have the question of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy considered, two-thirds of the states, or thirty-two in all, must pass such resolutions.

Easter a Day of Triumph

The busy, bustling campaign and legislative work may seem far removed from the holy Easter time, but after all should they not be related in our thought in a very real way? Easter comes to us with a tender message of comfort and solace in our bereavement, and with a beautiful prophecy of the life in another world, but has it not for those who are working night and day in the battle with the powers of unrighteousness a deeper significance. "Christ is not dead, but is risen" and in all this holy war against the liquor traffic, we have a living, omnipotent leader and commander. Easter is a day of triumph. It tells of stones rolled away, of obstacles overcome, of the conquest of sin and the grave, of a mighty victory over the forces of death and evil. It is the anniversary of the great defeat of the forces of evil. The very remembrance of the fact that in this encounter our Divine Leader was victorious must inspire in our hearts confidence that under His leadership the victory shall be ours.

The Institute Season at Hand

The ideal white ribboner never grows old, she simply renews her youth from year to year. One secret of this rejuvenating process is the fact that she is always willing to add to her knowledge and wisdom, that she is continually and habitually hospitable to new ideas, that she is always growing and advancing. This is the season of the year when white ribboners the country over "go to school" to study methods, compare plans of work and ideas, and educate new members, or prospective members, as well as the public, in temperance truths. The institute work in the various states in other years has been shown to have a logical and close relation to legislative successes. It is stated in the report of the National superintendent of this department that West Washington's successful way of doing campaign work through its institutes had much to do with its suffrage victory. The state papers are publishing most attractive suggestive programs for institutes, and it is believed that the work in all quarters will receive a splendid impetus from these great educational campaigns.

An Avariciousness to be Encouraged

The liquor papers are condemning the "insidious character of dry zone" legislation in Wisconsin. One is a bill asking for the creation of a dry zone for an area of five miles around a certain military school; the other a bill to make a dry zone of one mile surrounding the University of Wisconsin at Madison, as well as a strong measure to make the entire city of Madison dry territory on account of the presence of the university. Our friends of the liquor business complain, "Give the drys an inch and they want an ell." They emphatically do, and much more, they want the whole state, that not a single person may be tempted by the licensed saloon; they want more, they want the whole nation to be free from the curse, that boys and girls may grow up without knowing the contamination of this tremendous evil; yea, they will never be satisfied with less than the world as a "dry zone of safety."

A Commendable and Encouraging Conservatism

There is one indication which seems favorable to the success of our cause in the coming election in Texas, and that is that liquor dealers are "showing a commendable conservatism" in the matter of increasing their stock. So fearful are they that after July 22 they may have to cart their wares out of the state that they keep both shelves and storerooms but partially filled. One of the leading liquor papers, in commenting upon this sad situation, says: "One of the big Louisville wholesalers in explaining the dullness in the liquor business at the present time, cited the situation in Texas as among the most potential reasons for the present conditions. 'Texas, you know,' he said, 'is now facing a vote on state-wide prohibition and pending the result of this the dealers down there are not very apt to be stocking up.'"

The following is the amendment on which Texas will vote next July:

The manufacture, sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, 1912, is hereby prohibited within this state, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The legislature of the state of Texas shall, at noon on the second Tuesday in January A., D. 1912, by authority of this section, meet in session in the city of Austin, and pass efficient laws to enforce this section; but nothing in this section shall prevent any session of the legislature from passing any law to enforce the same and all laws in force, when this amendment is adopted providing remedies, penalties or forfeitures in relation to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed.

Who Shall Be Held Responsible?

If the liquor traffic could be held responsible and made to compensate in money damages for all the expense, injury, suffering and harm done by its business, it would soon become insolvent. The Minnesota Senate has recently passed a bill looking toward such an end, the provisions of the bill being: To give right of action against liquor sellers to persons for care and custody of intoxicated persons, and to husbands, wives, parents, children, guardians and others suffering injury in person and property or means of support by any intoxicated person against persons supplying liquor or causing such intoxication.

AN APPRECIATION

By CHARLES M. STUART, Editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

Of the forces at work for a better tomorrow in this good and great land of ours, it would be impossible to overlook the value and importance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For more than a generation it has insisted in season and out of season upon the education of the young, and it is not too much to say that the sentiment which has made the temperance forces of the country a power now to be reckoned with is due to the earnest, intelligent, and tireless propaganda of this masterful organization. If ever a movement deserved well at the hands of all lovers of this country, it is the movement represented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and I say in all sincerity and earnestness that THE UNION SIGNAL, its official organ, should have at least 60,000 subscribers, not only because it stands for a good work done, but also because it stands for a good work that needs doing over again in every new generation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital is preparing to celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary, May 10, 1911. All are invited. The hospital will be open to visitors from two until five in the afternoon, and the board will be pleased to meet all friends interested in the hospital. We infer that those not interested do not know its history, or the temperance work it is accomplishing; therefore they have a special invitation. A silver offering on the occasion will be acceptable. We will be pleased to send Reports to those desiring them.

Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, President.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN MEXICO

Press notices in leading Mexican papers in regard to the work of Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's W. C. T. U. representative to Mexico, are most encouraging. Mrs. Thacher has been paying her third visit to the republic. There are now 1,000 persons in Mexico who have taken the temperance pledge. An editorial writer in a leading New Mexico daily, says, "The future of our country depends in great measure on the creation of a strong, vigorous and prosperous proletariat and this object can never be attained while the drink evil remains. Alcoholism is here, more than in most countries, a national peril and it should be vigorously combated.

THE BEGINNINGS OF LIFE

God's Temple: Building: Environment

DR. L. C. PURINGTON, Boston, Mass.

In the beginning was God. He created, occupied, environed, and we have no other answer to the question, "What is Life?" It comes and it goes and we see only effects—new organisms, man, animal, and plant.

We are familiar with transformations in plant life, such as have been brought about by Luther Burbank. In a more wonderful way human life may be cultivated in its transmission and small beginnings; nutrition, reproduction. The new forms depend upon the nutritive force; that is, energy and power are related to the sources of supply—food, air, exercise—and the less obvious ones, thoughts, emotions, volitions.

It belongs to parenthood to prepare the way, making a worthy temple for the investment of an immortal soul. Heredity will have contributed something and this is to be overcome if bad; cultivated if good.

Building the Soul's Temple

How does the soul take hold of the body and move it about? Once there was a man who thought he would find out. He dissected a muscle:

"Back and back he went, down to minute microscopic rings of muscular fibers, which are, when the muscle is at rest, oval in shape. But when the soul wishes to raise the arm it contracts the ovals into circles. There was the jumping place from matter to spirit. How does the will change these little ovals?" Ah, we cannot tell. For awhile we can control the body and move it about when, suddenly, power is gone, and the flesh is cold and still.

Training the Muscles

The muscles may be educated. Each fiber carries its nerve filament—an influence from the brain which induces contraction. When this influence is withdrawn the muscle relaxes.

A muscle hampered or overstrained impairs vitality. It is often want of thought that leads one to bind or compress the waist, thus impeding the circulation, and displacing the bones. It is often ignorance of the nerve from heel to brain that suffers an abnormal shoe to render every step injurious. Flexibility must be maintained everywhere to insure freedom and grace in the movements of the body. Exercise should be regular, moderate, and never to the point of exhaustion.

Some have no opportunities, or only very meager ones, for refreshing, outdoor exercise. Be victorious then over difficulties, over household demands, and those of office and shop; over dish-washing, bed-making, dusting and cleaning. Let in the air and sunshine; take draughts of pure water; eat simple, wholesome food. In ways like these, the body may be rested and the sense of strain relieved. It is the tense holding on that harms. Change about, get up, sit down, walk across the room, throw open the window, breathe deeply, send-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

MARY AT THE SEPULCHER

ELLA GILBERT IVES, Boston, Mass.

So close to Jesus, and you knew him not?
My eyes were dim with weeping at the Cross;
My heart was numb with anguish for my loss;
My ears were dulled by silence of the tomb,
Angelic voices could not pierce the gloom
—I knew him not.

You saw and heard him, yet you knew him not?
He called me "Woman;" and "Why weepest thou?
Whom seekest thou?" he asked; his lofty brow
And eyes in shadow—Ah! but when he turned
And called me "Mary," all my being yearned
To share his lot.

O Jesus! I am spent with weeping, too,
And chill with watching in the early dew;
Call me not "Woman;" breathe my very name,
And all my soul shall leap with tongue of flame
To own thee Lord.

"Easter is best kept by arising from some dead past into newness of life."

"It is always Easter on God's side of the grave."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. PHOEBE MARIETTE TUTTLE, Columbus, N. Y., aged eighty years, who organized the Columbus and South Edmeston unions and for more than twenty years was its faithful and honored president.

MRS. REBECCA GRAY KIRKWOOD, St. Paul, Minn., a member of the Hamline W. C. T. U. since its organization, one of the Ohio Crusaders and a faithful soldier of the Cross.

MRS. LUCY BARMORE, Moore's Mills, N. Y., a faithful member of the local union.

MRS. AMY B. SHERMAN, for several years a leader in the W. C. T. U. of Green River, Utah, and at one time president of the union.

MRS. MARY EMILY HORTON FRANCISCO—"Grandma" Francisco—who had reached nearly a century of useful living. For many years this sister had been an enthusiastic worker for the temperance cause.

The state W. C. T. U. of Texas has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. Minnie Kirtland of Lawrence, for some time its corresponding secretary. At the time of her translation she was field secretary and worked as she lived, quietly but forcefully. She was well loved by her white ribbon comrades, who realize what it means to be bereft of her earthly presence.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SABBATH OBSERVANCE DEPARTMENT

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER

By request of your National superintendent, Dr. T. T. Mutchler, of Philadelphia, president of the International Federation of Sunday Rest Associations of America, has written our Call to Prayer for the year which I have had printed in leaflet form and which can be had for distribution at 10 cents per 100. It reads as follows:

WEEK OF PRAYER

For a Better Observance of the Lord's Day the Week Following Easter Week, April 23 to April 30, 1911.

The general awakening in civic righteousness is the most hopeful sign of this age.

Everywhere the voice is heard from men of high as well as low positions, "Be honest, respect the rights of others, punish the evil doer wherever he is found."

While this indicates a disposition on the part of men to correct some of the evils we have had about us, the greatest question that can be considered is the Sabbath question and what we shall do with this divinely appointed institution. God divided time into periods of seven days each. He gave us six in which to do our work and reserved one and designated what we should do with it, namely, remember and keep it holy. Until we respect God's right to the day and show by our life that we recognize His ownership of time, His authority and let the world see by our action that we submit to this authority by remembering His day and keeping it holy, we have not reached the highest stage of Christian manhood, or placed ourselves where we can expect the greatest blessing from God.

Jesus said, "The Sabbath was made for man." Man needs the day of physical rest, social uplift and spiritual development. And until we take the stand that we will not demand for pleasure, profit or unnecessarily for religious services, the labor of others on Sunday which deprives them of their rest day, with its Christian privileges, we cannot expect the confidence of those we hope to win for Christ.

In John's gospel, chapter 16, verse 23, we read: "Verily I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, He will give it to you." This promise is given on condition that we keep His commandments, and that what we ask for is in accordance with His will. We know it is God's will that the Lord's Day should be remembered and kept holy. That we may have divine guidance and blessing upon the efforts that are being put forth to protect the day from desecration, we earnestly ask:

That all who love the Lord and His Day, throughout the world, join in prayer that His blessing and guidance be given the efforts put forth for its preservation. To this end we ask:

That pastors preach on the Sabbath question during this week and arrange for a service of prayer in the interest of the Lord's Day in connection with the Sabbath schools, young people's societies, and other associations in connection with the churches.

That every organization throughout our land whose object it is to better the condition of mankind, spend some time during this week in not only considering what can be done to diminish Sunday labor and business, but in asking God's guidance and blessing upon those who are striving to secure for all, a rest day, with its Christian privileges.

To this end we desire that this call be given the widest publicity through the religious and secular press.

749 Howard Ave., South Bend, Ind.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Encouragements in the School Savings and Thrift department are many, and I am having daily demands from school and bank officials, and from our own women, for information and literature on the subject. Among the latest points to introduce this excellent system in the schools are Collingdale, Pa., and Economy, Ind. At both these places the local unions, through their respective presidents, Mrs. Supplee, and Mrs. Butler, have interested the people and established the system.

In the public schools of Creston, O., and Hudson, Mich., the work has also been taken up and the scholars are happy in depositing their small amounts of money.

So pleasant a letter comes from Mr. H. H. Murphy, superintendent of the Reisterstown (Md.) public school, that I quote a few lines from it: "We seem to be 'getting busy' in regard to the bank deposits. We have ninety-seven depositors and a total in bank of about $110, so you see your visit in connection with the Baltimore Convention was not in vain, and if we keep up the good work, the habits thus started will do much for some of our pupils."

As an example of the esteem in which the system is held where it has been in use since 1890, I am glad to quote the following words from Mr. Addison Jones, superintendent of the West Chester (Pa.) public schools: "Our children have put into bank $40,000, but what is of more importance, they have formed the habit of saving from their earnings and allowances. The benefits of such a habit formed early in life are incalculable. Pupils who have gone out from our schools have told me frequently that the weekly savings have been continued when their earnings were small, and it was difficult to save, but the determination to put something in bank has in many cases kept them from spending their earnings. I believe there is no other feature in our schools which does more for the formation of character, good habits, economy, and frugality than the school savings banks."

Testimonial letters from other school superintendents will be found in the April *Thrift Tidings*, also fuller notes of the progress of this branch of our work. In Collinsville, Conn., the school children's deposits were $1,100 last year; in Ephrata, Pa., $2,700.

In Canada, too, there is advance. Mrs. Peter MacGregor, Dominion W. C. T. U. superintendent, has introduced the system into the schools of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and printed an excellent leaflet. Encouraging news comes from the schools savings in Manitou, Cherwater, Manitoba, Galt, London and Brantford, Ontario.

Steady effort in the inculcation of economy, which embraces not only the saving but the wise expending of money, proves the work a necessary and well-directed temperance force.

For price list of literature and late copies of *Thrift Tidings* address the National superintendent, *2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Vancouver, B. C., has extended municipal suffrage to married women. The widows and single women had that privilege before.

Governor Hay of Washington gives frank approval of woman suffrage, saying: "In the elections where the issues have been clearly outlined, the women have certainly carried the day both for morality and better government. I feel that the action taken on the constitutional suffrage amendment was for the best."

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Mattie Turner recently organized a new union of forty-six members in Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, Tex.

The union of Poland (N. Y.) recently held a membership contest, with splendid results—a gain of 278 new members, 161 active and 117 honorary.

The members of the Naperville (Ill.) W. C. T. U. were stimulated to new effort by a visit from Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who spoke to them March 21

The Joliet (Ill.) Federated W. C. T. U. held a very delightful Willard Memorial service at the Auditorium, receiving a liberal collection for the Memorial Fund.

Miss Mary L. Orr, W. C. T. U. missionary at Ellis Island, spoke at a parlor meeting at the home of Miss L. C. Ellis, Flushing, New York, and told of her work and its needs.

Two weeks' work in Vermillion county, Ill., by Mrs. Alice C. O'Neal, president of Cook county W. C. T. U., resulted in the organization of four new unions and the securing of 143 new members.

The Central W. C. T. U. of Warren, Pa., the largest Pennsylvania union outside of Philadelphia, held a social meeting in celebration of UNION SIGNAL Day and Mrs. Stevens' birthday. A number of new subscribers to the official paper were secured.

The W. C. T. U. of Newburyport, Mass., this winter celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. In a comprehensive history of the union's efforts published in a local paper, Mrs. L. D. Wheeler, the president, tells of the advance that has been made during this quarter of a century and the record is a fine one.

The W. C. T. U. of Westfield, N. Y., under the presidency of Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, is flourishing. While Miss Mosher is away most of the time, she plans the work ahead for the union and they have an interesting year book. The first meeting of the year was a reception for the school board and teachers. The February meeting was a large one, nearly half the attendance being men and the program being furnished by them.

A Birthday Message
A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted! $3.00 to $5.00 a day.
CAMEO, Parsonage, Detroit, MICHIGAN

The Bayside (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. observed its second anniversary last month, and though organized so recently has been a power for good in that little corner of Greater New York. It has been the means of organizing a flourishing mother's club in the public school. It has also made and filled comfort bags, held parlor meetings and entertained the county convention.

At a recent meeting of the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of Joliet, Ill., a portrait of Miss Willard was presented to the Henderson Avenue School by the president, Mrs. Owens. The principal of the school responded and introduced her teachers to the union. The following day she called together the students in the various rooms of her building and gave them an interesting talk on the life of our great leader, explaining to them the meaning of the white ribbon. This is the third picture presented by this union to the public schools of the city.

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, New York state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and also a National organizer, spent two weeks last month in Queens-Nassau counties (N. Y.). She enthused the old unions, paved the way for at least one new union, and visited public schools and Sunday Schools, giving anti-cigaret talks to the children. Her remarks were very acceptably received by the school principals and Sunday school superintendents and her assistance at the Willard Memorial services held at Hempstead on the seventeenth, was greatly appreciated.

Parker, Ariz., has a new union which starts with a splendid membership of twenty-six active and seventeen honorary members. Its president, Mrs. G. B. Helton, is from California, its vice-president from Texas, its Evangelistic superintendent from Illinois, its Press superintendent from Pennsylvania, its corresponding secretary from Nebraska. With such diversified talent the union cannot fail to do good work.

The Mississippians cannot say too much in praise of the enterprise of their state president, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, in securing the services of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor for work in their state. "The moral good this speaker accomplished can never be known this side of eternity," writes the state Press superintendent. As for results of a more practical kind, "she gained 182 new active members, 93 honorary, 491 signatures to the pledge, and money to the amount of $1.162."

In speaking of the excellent work done by Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, the New York state paper says: "Each worker has some qualifications not met by others, but the latest development in Mrs. Lambert's case is her ability to address an audience of deaf mutes in the manual language. This she did at Malone, N. Y., and the children were delighted. Is it not one of the things the W. C. T. U. has to be thankful for that all the ability of every woman can be utilized in the prosecution of our great reform?"

Dr. O. Edward Janney, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, and a speaker at our National Conventions, has written a book entitled "The White Slave Traffic in America," dealing with the subject in a sane, accurate and interesting manner.

Every parent and every social worker should know the facts contained in this book in order that the innocent may be protected, the ignorant enlightened, the foolish and reckless warned, the weak safeguarded, the wicked and designing thwarted, and the traffic suppressed. The price of this book is $1.00, post-paid. The National Vigilance Committee, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Patriot of South Australia, in an appreciative notice of "Growing Towards the Light," a book written by Mrs. Henry A. Doudy, states that the South Australia Education Department has officially recommended it to teachers, for the public schools' libraries.

REASONED IT OUT
And Found a Change in Food Put Him Right.

A man does not count as wasted the time he spends in thinking over his business, but he seems loth to give the same sort of careful attention to himself and to his health. And yet his business would be worth little without good health to care for it. A business man tells how he did himself good by carefully thinking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness and sometimes positive pain. Of course this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

"Reflection led me to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way—that was what was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to see what it could do for me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended.

"I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

CHATS BETWEEN MEETINGS

(Continued from Page Five)

to the times. If this is so (and of course things aside from popular songs and new hat styles are referred to) it is because the people of middle age have learned to take full advantage of the many helps to up-to-dateness which are offered.

Take, for instance, the latest word of science regarding alcohol. How many of us can tell what it is? How many of us can tell the new theory about the substance called "lipoid," and what scientists have discovered regarding alcohol's effect on this substance?

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, World's and National superintendent of Medical Temperance, recently explained the subject in THE UNION SIGNAL. Ask some member of the Mother Union if she remembers about it.

Choosing The Leaders

There is too much reference to "*the* leader" of this and that society. Nearly every society has several leaders, and, if you study deeply, you will find that its whole membership list is composed of leaders, each of whom is well nigh invaluable to the organization. Think of a few of them:

There is the leader of debates, the leader of parliamentary usage, the leader of music, the leader of social meetings, the leader of entertainment schemes, the leader of decorating, the leader who creates enthusiasm, the leader whose chief ability is to get new members, the leader who wins co-operation from other organizations—and many more. Is not each a leader? What one has all the ability of all, or even of three or four?

The important thing is for each Branch to discover the many leaders which it contains, and set each to working along the line which offers the most opportunities for success. To discover these leaders it is necessary to get together often, and work hard. Frequent meetings and plenty of work will bring forward all the flowers of individual ability.

The Garden Idea

Flower Mission work is a joy-forever-work. The flowers fade, but the memory of them is eternal. Have you never heard an invalid remark, "Oh, I never can forget the lovely flowers Miss May brought to me last year, when I was so ill! I can see them now!"

Miss May (the month) and Miss May (the typical, bright-eyed Branch girl) are expected to bring many blossoms to all who need them. In order to be sure to have enough blossoms to meet the demand, why not have a garden planted and tended by members of the Branch? In many towns this would be certain to make a hit; certain members would at once prove well adapted for the work, and every member, as well as many non-members, would at once feel the blessing of the garden and its blooms.

"The World In Boston" at Home

Of course you have read of America's First Great Missionary Exposition which opens at Boston on April 24 and closes May 20. This exposition is to be one of the most interesting ever opened to the American public, and one of the most helpful. Thousands from all over the country will flock to see its many educational exhibits, which include a fine temperance exhibit. Thousands will have to stay at home. Why not take the Exposition to the stay-at-homes by means of photographs and print-pictures? Why not collect all the pictures possible of the various attractions of the Exposition, clip all the interesting write-ups, properly label them all, mount them on stout cards and display them at a public meeting, social or entertainment, the proceeds of which, taken by admission fee or collection, are contributed to our missionary work? Such an idea, if well carried out, would be of real educational value to all who took advantage of it, and especially valuable to the workers who had charge of collecting and arranging the pictures, sketches and write-ups of the exhibit.

Another Blue Book

Have you seen the Branch book concerning work among the college people? It is another little blue book which creates enthusiasm in all who read it through, so broad are the plans it presents, so many are the helps which it suggests. If you have any college friends, be sure to see that they get a copy of it.

"New Cook" Party

Wanted—Ideas for Socials. Many workers would like to display such an advertisement. Here is a little answer. Try a "New Cook" party.

The Branch members (the young ladies, of course) are certainly new to the "cooking game." No doubt many are excellent cooks—but let the party prove it. Have each young lady make a pie, a loaf of bread, a dozen cookies. Arrange these on a long table, each cook having a trademark, letter or number. Then invite the young men and their friends to come in and purchase samples of the good things, allowing them to cast votes for the cook who has had the best luck.

A MESSAGE FROM THE COLLEGE SECRETARY

(Continued from Page Five)

dent and state corresponding secretary, respectively, of Alabama W. C. T. U. and we visited the Legislature which has made itself infamous by repealing Alabama's state-wide prohibition law. Of course there are true men there who have fought like heroes for the right but they were in the minority and for four years Alabama will suffer the rule of rum. I made a talk at the Alabama Woman's College at Montgomery. I organized a Y. P. B. on Sunday evening with Miss Annette Murphree as president.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Chappell Cory was my hostess and piloted me about. The Birmingham High School with twelve hundred students in assembly hall was an inspiring sight and presented a splendid opportunity for seed sowing. Immediately following the High school talk I spoke before 325 students in the Birmingham Seminary. In the afternoon I had the privilege of attending the Birmingham W. C. T. U. meeting. This is a wonderful union of 250 members. I gave a little talk before them (though they had a most interesting program) and Mrs. Jeffries, the charming president, surprised me by taking up a collection for my work.

Being in the neighborhood of Tuskegee Institute, the famous Booker T. Washington school, I determined to visit it. I was most hospitably received, attended the Bible classes, reviewed the military drill, inspected the trades buildings for the women and men and spoke in Carnegie Library Hall to 250 of the advanced students. Mrs. Susan Palmer is at the head of the temperance work and their next meeting will be a medal contest. Mrs. Booker T. Washington introduced me to the students and said that the institution always stood for temperance.

OHIO NEWS

When at its fall state convention Ohio voted to adopt the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., its newly appointed state secretary, Mary Stewart Powers, formerly in charge of Southern California's Y's and Y. P. B.'s, gave the working mottoes of the year as, "1000 strong in 1912" and "Lifting others as we climb." At the mid-year executive meeting 336 paid members were reported, with four infant organizations besides in existence. A sign of promise.

The May issue of the state paper is to be a Y. P. B. number, with plans of work, reports and greetings from World's, National, and state leaders therein. Watch Ohio's Y. P. B.'s grow!

An excellent playlet, showing how one courageous girl at a summer resort taught the others present that allowing boys to puff tobacco smoke in their faces cheapened them, beside causing discomfort to others, has appeared in the March *Ohio Messenger* and is printed in leaflet form as well. It is called "Duane's New Regime" and its author is Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Norwalk, Ohio.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT HEARINGS IN ARKANSAS

Special Correspondence

Members of the Arkansas W. C. T. U. appeared before the Arkansas House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, in behalf of the woman suffrage resolution under consideration. The chairman had frankly said he was opposed but the committee reported the resolution back to the House, with the recommendation that it pass, saying that it was convinced of the fact that there is no argument against woman suffrage. It is said that there is a disposition in both Houses to adopt the resolution, submitting the question to the voters, inasmuch as it involves an amendment to the constitution, and the general opinion is that it would fail. We would be glad to have it submitted even if it fails, because of the educational opportunity it would afford.

Committee's Recommendation

A few days later we had a hearing before the Senate Temperance Committee on a bill submitting the question of statewide prohibition to the people at a general election, another, at a special election, and another, providing for prohibition by statute. We urged the favorable report of the last mentioned but the first was the recommendation of the committee. No action has so far been taken on the above recommendations.

The Juvenile Court bill is made a special order for early this week. Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, National department superintendent, had a rather strenuous week with the Judiciary Committee of the House and its sub-committee because of proposed amendments, several of which were adopted. We hope very soon to be able to report the passage of the bill.

The anti-polygamy resolution was adopted by both houses.

Bills Pending

The White Slave Traffic bill drafted by the National Vigilance Committee is pending in the Senate.

Two bills of considerable importance to us are pending—one in the Senate, one in the House—"providing for the addition of state auditor, state superintendent of Public Instruction and others to the State Board of Election Commissioners." The "enlarged" Compulsory School bill has passed both Houses.

Mrs. Rutherford spent much time in Little Rock in the interest of the Juvenile Court, birth registration, woman suffrage and other matters. For our last suffrage meeting we had three representatives speak on the Initiative and Referendum and for and against the "Commission Form of Government" for cities. The meeting, held at the Carnegie Library, was a great success.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

The Whitestone (N. Y.) Y. P. B. celebrated its tenth anniversary by a party to all old members and friends. A large flag presented to the Y's by the boys from Fort Totten was an effective part of the decorations. One hundred and sixty people were present and a fine evening was spent. There was a good musical program, and a history of the work was given by one of the charter members, Mrs. Ethel Harpell Coffen. Mrs. John Dayton, county president, gave a short talk of congratulation and encouragement. The Whitestone Y was organized ten years ago by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry. The young men and young women have worked together splendidly. Nine departments of work have been pushed, the Japanese and Willard Memorial Funds and the Temperance Hospital helped, and philanthropic work has been done locally. Every year a delegate has been sent to the state convention, in each case paying her own expenses. The meetings have a definite purpose—a good talk on some vital topic by some one posted and a literary program. Fine entertainments have been given to raise money to carry on the work. No refreshments are served at the meetings, except once a year, when the boys from Fort Totten visit the Y's.

A Y. P. B. has been organized at Park River, N. D., by George F. Honey. There are twenty-six enthusiastic members and a determination to double this number has been expressed by the young people.

The interest in the Marshall (Ind.) county institute held recently was pronounced. An excellent program was given and many good things were said and noted.

Miss Edna Rowan spent two weeks in Iowa recently during which time she organized ten Loyal Temperance Legions, and one Y. P. B. at Princeton. High commendation of Miss Rowan's work is given by the Iowa friends. A Y. P. B. was organized by Mrs. Hopper at Farley, with Miss Jennie Baker as secretary.

The Y. P. B. of Columbus, Georgia, held its first meeting recently. As a part of the interesting program, fifteen young people gave quotations endorsing and urging total abstinence, from such men of renown as President Taft, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Horace Mann, Horace Greeley, Dwight L. Moody, ex-President Hayes and others. Thirty-five young folks gave their names as charter members. W. C. Clark was elected president of the new organization.

The Northeast W. C. T. U. (Indianapolis, Ind.) appointed Mrs. Mary Ross as superintendent of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. At the first meeting Mrs. Ross read the welcome service given in the Year Book, and Mrs. Harper, president of the W. C. T. U., pinned the little bow of white ribbon on fifteen young people.

Miss Sibyl E. Horning spoke to the Y. W. C. A. of Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., on March 23, in behalf of the Y. P. B. As a result a number of girls signed the pledge, and plans for organizing a Branch are being laid.

CONNECTICUT NEWS NOTES

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Effie M. Lambert of New York spent seventeen days in Connecticut in February and did good work. In New Haven county a goodly number of members were secured for the different unions. In Hartford county one new union was organized and another was formed in Litchfield county. The weather was stormy during the first part of Mrs. Lambert's work in the state, but if she should come again a cordial welcome would be given her! Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, also of New York, spent a week in late February in New London county, a Y being organized at Taftville.

Woman Suffrage Bills

Several bills asking for woman's ballot are before the Legislature and on April 5 and 6 hearings will be held; on the fifth before the Suffrage Committee. On the sixth the bill asking that "women may vote on the license and prohibition questions," which bill was referred to the Excise Committee, will be argued before a joint meeting of this and the Suffrage Committee. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, will speak for the bills on the first date and Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, the second date.

The Governor in his message signified his willingness to sign a bill giving the ballot to tax-paying women, if the Legislature should pass such a measure.

The Sunday question has engrossed the attention of the Judiciary Committee for two weeks and the hearings have developed all sorts of pros and cons. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the old law will be retained.

A MAP MEETING

MRS. MAE E. THOMPSON, State Y. P. B. Secretary, Hubbard, Iowa

Paste a map of each state of the union on white paper, with wide margin for writing. On these margins write several temperance facts regarding the respective states. Distribute the states among the members and have the written statements read aloud by the party holding the state in her hand, until some one has guessed its name. If no one can guess, let the holder give additional facts about the state, either along temperance lines or otherwise. The first guesser is given the map of the state he guesses. The one guessing correctly the largest number of states receives, as a prize, a prohibition map.

A WORD FROM KANSAS

Four silver medal contests have been held under the auspices of the Y. P. B. At the musical contest at Salina, held March 16 in connection with the institute of the Fifth district, one of our Y. P. B. young men, Laverne Cook, came off victorious. In a gold medal oratorical contest which was held the same evening, Miss Glasgow of Courtland won the medal.

THE BEGINNING OF LIFE

(Continued from Page Nine)

ing the oxygen needed through the swiftly moving current of the blood.

Physical culture and the gymnasium are not an adequate substitute for exercise in the open. The body needs the fresh air and sunshine, not only for nourishment, but to hasten the discharge of waste products. Through supply and waste we live and die daily, and the balance should be preserved.

Athletic Intemperance

Exercise may be more spectacular than beneficial. The participants in a foot-ball game may get through it without serious injury, but both they and the 30,000 spectators, more or less, take tremendous risks.

Over-developed muscle is undesirable; it is often injurious to the body and its organs. Mere muscle is mere flesh, and in itself unattractive. The muscles are the walls of the house of your being. If there is no mental or spiritual outlook it is only a prison house and dreary indeed. Knowledge, love, happiness, duty, minister to beauty and largeness of spirit.

Our girls often defeat the end of exercise by venturing into it with intensity, rather than with wholesome zest. It is important for everybody to exercise; to work, to play, to walk, to rest, for the rhythmic development of the body in a normal, healthy way. Keep supple and never grow old!

Muscular Hygiene

The great function of the muscles is motion. It would be impossible to move without bringing them into use. With care and thought they may be trained in grace and ease and expression. To illustrate:

(a) The Language of the Face is written there by the muscles; they are responsive to the thought. Messages are sent over the nerves from the innermost self, and they tell a story, if not always the whole story. Crime is written in the lower lip, anger and scorn in the tight lips, grief in the drawn mouth, anxiety and worry in the knitted brows. The reverse is true: Benevolence and kindness are seen in the genial countenance, joy in the sparkling eyes, love and content in the turn of the wrinkles.

(b) Bad attitudes are acquired and leave their stamp upon the body. It is not good practice to sit with the elbows on the desk and head bent over, with the face between the hands. Habitual wrong posture, such as bent shoulders, drooping abdomen or other awkwardness, tends to deformity.

(c) The military attitude should be practiced: the chest elevated, the chin and abdomen drawn in, and the arms naturally at the side.

(d) A full supply of oxygen and deep breathing are impossible with closely bound muscles; the blood is affected by imperfect aeration and retarded flow, and impurities come to the surface.

(e) In sitting, the lower end of the spine should be at the back of the chair, the rest of the body being adjusted to this attitude.

(f) In walking, a noble bearing is worthy of much thought and care. A perfectly correct carriage is so unusual as to attract special attention. Small deformities are allowed, when the muscles are pliable. The wrong way becomes the habitual way and it is difficult to remedy. Other factors should not be overlooked in determining muscular conditions; diet and dress; the occupation; the furniture carelessly designed as to the needs of the body; neglect and a feeble will. Thought lies back of action and leads to it. Thought *in* action is what is needed to lead to the best performance. We can sometimes act better than we feel. The right action or attitude, may brace and cheer the weary spirit. By doing the will we may learn the doctrine; and this applies to muscular activities. The erect attitude, deep breathing, and an appearance of poise and good cheer, help to bring things to pass.

DOINGS OF NEVADA'S LEGISLATURE

Special Correspondence

The Nevada Legislature was immensely relieved when the bill for county local option was withdrawn on a false pretext by the member who introduced it. This was done without consulting those responsible for the bill. The W. C. T. U. did everything it could in the line of petition work, but was forced, with other temperance organizations, to meet disappointment. The failure of this bill reacted upon all moral legislation, and made it easy to lose the Anti-cigaret bill. Two bills aimed at the white slave traffic were before the Legislature, but in the pressure of business, at the close, were, with other bills, not reached. It is believed that one of these would have passed.

Suffrage for women carried, to be again brought up and voted upon two years hence, and if considered favorably, then to be presented to the vote of the people. Some years ago this program was carried out and lost in the second Legislature.

The gambling law was not repealed, at which we rejoice mightily.

DR. STALL

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WOMEN SHOW THEIR COLORS

The women of Maricopa county, Arizona, headed by white ribboners, are taking an active part in the campaign for no-license. While all women are aroused to an unusual interest and activity, the W. C. T. U. is taking the lead in the woman's part of the campaign. A women's mass meeting was held Sunday, April 2. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the following statement was signed by more than 300 women: "We, the undersigned mothers and women of Maricopa county, are unalterably and everlastingly opposed to the saloon, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the movement which has for its object the closing of all such places. We further declare that we will look with favor upon the business and professional men who will come out in the open, and fight for the safety of our homes and children."

The Arizona Gazette, a leading daily paper, has come out for the cause and is printing in large type, with bold headlines, arguments against the saloon. At the women's meeting, money was raised with which to buy extra copies to be used as campaign literature. The W. C. T. U. is also distributing its own leaflets.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

The Woman Suffrage bill with a referendum clause passed the Wisconsin Senate last week by a vote of 16 to 4, eleven not voting or absent. Many of these were strong friends of the bill. The sentiment in the Assembly is very favorable to the measure and its friends have great hopes of its final passage.

The hearing on the bill to prohibit saloons within five miles of the State University was of intense interest and the Assembly Chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity. The whole state is aroused and if the people could speak their sentiment into law Madison would be a dry city for all time to come.

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AN EASTER VICTORY

(Continued from Page Six)

stood watching the parade, but Simmy, sober now, did not heed them. The words on one of the banners, "Boys are Better Than Saloons," had penetrated even his dull brain. He thought of his boy and of the model he would have wished him to be had he lived. He thought sorrowfully of Sally's hard life and of the trouble he had caused her. "I'll not raise a hand against her in this good work," he muttered.

On election day the voters found Sally Flynn in a little booth all her own, located just as close to the polls as the law allowed. The fragrance of coffee filled the air, and the old woman herself stood waiting to hand out the delicious beverage, with hot rolls and well-cooked sausages. "It's for the boys we're working. Won't you help us, sir?" she would beg of each man. Few refused the coffee and rolls and more than one man scratched the ticket in exactly an opposite way from what he had intended and often one went on his way with tears in his eyes.

The election resulted just as Sally desired. Such rejoicing had never been known in the whole country as on that Saturday night. The ringing of the church bells announced the victory for the right; bonfires blazed, and the happy people announced for the following day —Easter Sunday—a service of praise to be held at the largest church in town.

The morning was like a sudden transition from winter to spring. The chilly air of winter was gone and the sun shone warmly in a soft, blue sky. Before nine o'clock the church was well filled. Lilies and roses and hyacinths bloomed in vases and every window was banked with gorgeous blooms. In a place of honor, upon the platform, stood a tall cross made of snowy lilies. Beautiful Easter songs told of Christ who triumphed over sin and the grave and the sermon was a masterly address.

For the first time in many years Simmy and Sally Flynn sat together in the house of God. They listened closely while the minister told of the birth of a little boy, who was early taken back to God; of a woman, suddenly awakened, who gave her tears and her prayers and her time to aid in the launching of a temperance campaign. He told of a dark hour when the plan was about to fail, when the leaders of the movement almost lost heart, and of how a woman, like a ray of sunshine, had come forward with words of encouragement and money "in the name of Simmy and Sammy." "This cross of lilies," he said "is in honor of her to whom the success of the campaign is due. In honor of her we wish to give every one an opportunity to sign the pledge. Will Sister Sally Flynn please come forward?"

Trembling with emotion, Sally made her way forward, and, behold, she was followed by others, Sim Flynn's tall form towering most prominently among them. Tears were streaming from his eyes, but he stood erect.

"Simmy!" whispered Sally, as she caught a glimpse of him. "Simmy, oh Simmy!"

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. organized in Tucson, Arizona, by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, has made a fine increase in its active and honorary membership. It is planning for aggressive work in the near future.

Among the interesting features of the program of the Laton (Cal.) institute were professional talks on "The Promotion of Temperance," from the standpoint of a minister, a physician, a teacher and a business man.

The W. C. T. U. of Hutchinson, Kan., is always alive to the possibilities for doing good. Feeling that a police matron for the city was a real necessity, the members have appointed Dr. Frances Cady and Mrs. Ida Hestis to confer with the commissioners about the matter.

Hunnewell, Kansas, has a brand-new mayor, and she is a woman. Her name is Mrs. Ella Wilson, and she insists that she will institute many reforms in the civic life. The issue on which she was a candidate was the enforcement of the law against bootlegging and gambling.

A paper on "The Law of Suggestion in the Home," read by Mrs. W. B. Freeman at a mothers' meeting held by the Denison (Tex.) union, carried the thought that an immense influence can be exerted upon the child for either good or evil by suggestions received in the home.

A Press meeting was the order of the day recently for the Oklahoma City (Okla.) W. C. T. U. The roll-call was answered by press items and there was a general discussion as to what has been done by and through the press for the W. C. T. U., the amount of literature distributed by our organization, etc.

A bill is now before the Illinois Legislature declaring houses of ill-fame a nuisance and proposing to give power to suppress such houses by injunction. The bill is similar in effect to the Injunction and Abatement act of Iowa, passed in 1909, which has been in successful operation in Des Moines and other cities.

The Conoquenessing union, Pa., though but ten months old, is alive and at it. It held a very successful silver medal contest on March 17, Loyal Kelly being the lucky contestant. Two of the class recited, by request, at the W. C. T. U. institute held at Evans City, March 26. The young people are greatly interested and want to hold another silver contest before the date of the county convention, which will be held here in August and if possible, a gold contest upon that occasion.

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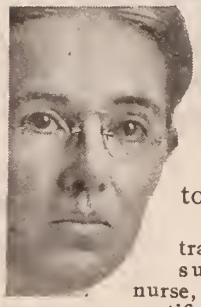

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"Not to ourselves we live the life He giveth,
His resurrection life, our own today;
He only in Christ's resurrection liveth
Who gives, as Jesus gave, his life away."

"For liberty did Christ set you free—liberty to be and do the best; liberty to rise above the old self and into an ever-enlarging newness of life."

"The Christian religion is pitched on an ascending scale. It begins with an emancipation, and it ends with an ascension. The path of the just shines more and more to the perfect day—the day that is refulgent with the seen presence of the Sun of Righteousness."

THE CHANGED LILY

(Continued from Page Seven)

A little feeble hand fluttered across the coverlet; the man caught it to his lips. A smile trembled about the parched mouth. "We'll all live in heaven forever, Fader, the lily an' me an' you." The town clock struck twelve, its solemn strokes coming distinctly through the open window. The hand in the father's grew chill. Two tired little childish feet slipped past the Golden Gates of Glory as the Easter morning came through.

Mrs. Crossman tried to comfort the weeping father. "I was not faithful to your little girl," she said humbly, "but, by God's help, I will be faithful to you. You belong to God now. Tessa claimed you for Him and I claim you for Him too."

The Italian became a sober, useful man, through Mrs. Crossman's influence, signing a temperance pledge, "for the sake of my leel Tessa," he said. Among his modest belongings while he lived, the thing most prized was a calla lily which stood on a table in his window and was carefully tended by himself. Every Easter morning found an Easter lily beside it, the gift of Mrs. Crossman, a reminder of their first meeting and of Tessa's first Easter Sunday in heaven.

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The Journal of the American Medical Association says of it: "Without the scientific pretensions of the Report of the Committee of Fifty, it is probable that this book is far more influential and that its general conclusions are more acceptable to the medical profession. . . . The book is excellent, and worthy of respectful consideration by physicians."

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., APRIL 20, 1911. No. 16

Witnesses for Temperance in Manila

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF THE WORK —FILIPINO GIRLS INFLUENCED BY LIFE OF FRANCES WILLARD

Workers in the Philippine Islands report that a sermon or address on the subject of temperance or total abstinence is not only rare but almost unheard of. So unfriendly are the majority of the residents of the Islands to this subject that not a little moral courage is required to give public expression to anti-liquor principles and ideals. However, the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Christian missionaries is bearing fruit, and occasionally news is received of the fruitage of many years' seed sowing. One most interesting incident is related by Mrs. Annie G. Darley, representative of the W. C. T. U. in the Philippine Islands, of the development of sentiment among a class of the natives who have it in their power to do much for their own race. She says:

"It was indeed a pleasure to attend the graduating exercises of the Harris Memorial Deaconesses' Training School and to hear the thirteen young Filipino women make speeches that would certainly reflect credit on people of much longer standing in Christianity, civilization and education."

Christianity the Only True Foundation

Mrs. Darley stated her surprise at noting on the program prepared for this occasion that the question for discussion touched upon the relative value to humanity of the work of Frances E. Willard and Isabella Thoburn. She comments: "Taking into consideration the fact that the girls had been brought up as Methodists and Isabella Thoburn, the devoted missionary, had been held up as an example to them in their preparation for Christian work and the further fact that temperance is rather a tabooed subject in the Islands, I wondered how the topic would be handled by the young women. It was conclusively shown by both speakers that *all* great work must have the Christian religion as its foundation, as Miss Willard so often asserted, which accounted for the conquest of all the world by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"Both sides showed a knowledge of the subject and a depth of conviction that was most surprising. The girls had read everything they could secure to inform themselves on the subject. It would have made glad the heart of Frances Willard to have heard these dark-skinned, bright-faced girls advancing intelligent, forceful arguments to prove the great value to the world of the work begun and led by her."

Placida Franco and Inocensia Baron were the two young women who pleaded that Miss Willard's work was of the

Young women graduates of the Training School who are helping to create public sentiment in favor of temperance in Manila

Special Articles in This Issue

Witnesses for Temperance in Manila, Page 1—The Allies of the W. C. T. U., Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Page 3—Notes from the Bulgarian Field, Page 4—Fake Consumption Cures, Page 5.

WITNESSES FOR TEMPERANCE IN MANILA

greater value; Manuela Macabeo and Tita Umengan urging that because Christianity must be the foundation of all temperance work, Miss Thoburn came first. One of the women who founded the Deaconesses' Home was a former worker in the W. C. T. U. of Pueblo, Colorado.

The teachers at the Training School were extremely desirous that the girls might be given a chance to continue their temperance education, so that when they go out as missionaries and nurses to their own people, they may be prepared to educate others along the same line. Literature has been sent by the National W. C. T. U. with that purpose in view.

W. C. T. U. Activities

Another interesting W. C. T. U. enterprise in the Islands is Mercy work. One of the teachers to whom Mercy literature had been given, showed that she had made excellent use of it. Instead of distributing it, she had pasted the leaflets together, making little pamphlets or booklets and using them for reading-books for the 2,000 children in the different schools under her charge. Mrs. Darley is planning to have some of the Mercy leaflets translated into Tagalog.

Bouquets by the thousands are given away to the sick, needy and lonely in the hospitals, transports and homes. A homesick soldier boy from Colorado was recently made happy by gifts of reading matter, fruit and jellies sent to our representative by the W. C. T. U. of Pueblo. Books and papers in Italian are distributed among the sailors on an Italian vessel in port, *Young Crusaders* are given out to the young folks, among whom they are very popular, wayward girls are helped back to a pure life, and many of the manifold activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are finding expression through the faithful works of devoted women in this land so honeycombed with pro-liquor sentiment.

THE ALLIES OF THE W. C. T. U.

REV. JAMES F. ALBION, D.D., Portland, Maine

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a host of allies, working in various fields of philanthropic endeavor. Whoever is helping to raise the tide of physical health and vigor is your ally. Whoever is battling for justice between man and man, and equality of opportunity for all men, is your ally. Whoever is helping to tear down the foul, noisome, soulless rookeries, which even some good Christians are willing to let help swell their bank accounts, and getting built in their place decent habitations for the poor, is your ally.

Whoever is multiplying playgrounds, baths, outdoor gymnasiums, near to the dwellings of the poor, is your ally. Whoever is teaching the poor girls of our poorer neighborhoods to cook and sew and tidily keep house, is your ally. Whoever is multiplying the best literature in cheap editions and popularizing them so that the good books and good magazines are being increasingly read, and occupying with interesting thoughts minds formerly largely vacant, is your ally.

A Goodly List

Whoever is multiplying libraries and art galleries and making them free and attractive, is your ally. Whoever is shortening the long hours of labor for women and children so that exhausted, lung-starved, under-nourished bodies are not giving birth to nerve-weak, blood-thinned creatures who will instinctively turn to drink, is your ally. Whoever is curbing the mad passion for pleasure, the hunger for sensation, novelty, extravagance in the rich and well-to-do, is your ally. Whoever is laboring to restore the old love of home, to make it the mecca of interest and pleasure to father, mother and son and daughter amid the thousand and one alluring social diversions of our day, is your ally.

Allies in the Business World

Every railroad that demands steady nerves and a clear brain in its trainmen, is your ally. Every counting-room, bank and office that insists on a clear head and alert senses, is your ally. Every victory for clean politics that ousts the corrupt boss and puts the ward heeler, who bribes with rum and vice, out of commission, is your ally. Every faithful physician and conscientious lawyer, and honest civil officer, and public-spirited business man, and devoted minister, is your ally.

Help from the Home

And every faithful wife and mother, who has a realizing sense of what wifehood means, and every chivalrous husband, who senses the divine possibilities of the home, and every mother and father giving not only money, houses, lands, but treasures of mind and heart, sympathetic, intelligent, intimate fellowship and comradeship to their boys and girls—their supreme interest and obligation now they have brought them into the world—these are your allies.

Every man and woman, boy and girl, making by their thought and word and deed, and by their lives, this world a sweeter, fairer, purer, nobler place to live in, are your allies.

You are not alone; these all stand shoulder to shoulder with you, even though unseen or unrecognized. And above all is God, the Father, in whose great purpose your success must be written, who is more anxious than we can ever be that we shall not fail, and whose Almighty arm assures that what His mind and heart have purposed shall, through our wills linked to His, succeed.

"DISEASE SHOPS"

"Disease shops" rather than "drink shops" is what liquor-selling places should be termed, according to Dr. Lancereaux of France in his report to the French Permanent Commission on Tuberculosis, in which he gives the causes of that disease as studied in 2,192 hospital cases. He declares that 1,229 are due to alcoholism.

That there is a close alliance between many diseases, for example, lead poisoning, and alcohol, has been shown by Dr. Artigues of the medical faculty of Bordeaux, France, who is quoted in a late issue of *The Record of Christian Work*. He says:

"The peril from lead poisoning has been considerably exaggerated. Although we do not deny the fact of lead intoxication we affirm that save in exceptional cases it does not appear in extreme form unless in combination with other intoxications, especially those arising from the abuse of alcoholic drinks. *In fact, all the cases of lead poisoning which we have studied have their first cause in the excessive use of drink.* Any prohibition of the use of salts of lead, the extremely intoxicating character of the lead being indeed granted,—will in itself amount to nothing. Far from advocating *the suppression of the use of lead in manufacturing we would advise that hygienists should rather labor to raise the moral level of the workman and warn him against that to which the poisoning is chiefly due.—the abuse of alcohol and tobacco.* We are convinced that when lead workers give up the practice of rolling cigarets in hands soiled with toxic substances and of smoking them, when they shall have *renounced the drinking of alcoholica*, for which at present they have so marked a fondness, *lead poisoning among the workers will be a mere memory of the past.*"

BE A VERTEBRATE

If you are a vertebrate,
Walk straight,
Talk straight,
Write straight,
And fight straight!
Never whine about your fate.
Anywhere and everywhere
Just be on the square.
Give the other man a chance;
Help him on while you advance,
If you are a vertebrate,
Just live straight!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOSPITAL FOR DRINK VICTIMS—UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT—THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU—W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Congress has been so intent during the past week upon the making and arranging of committees that little else has been accomplished. When we realize that the Senate has seventy standing committees and the House sixty, that the work done by both bodies is through committees, and that great care must be exercised in the appointing of the various members, one can readily see what an amount of time and thought is necessary in shaping these selections.

Over 3,000 bills have already been introduced and assigned to the various committees. As yet, it is uncertain whether general legislation will be taken up at this session. The introduction of bills does not necessarily mean that committees must at once consider them, but it gives them a place on the committee's calendar at the next regular session, and in this way aids in bringing the subject forward. It has already become apparent that Senator Crane of Massachusetts is to be the real engineer of the Republican regulars in the Senate, and that he is to take the place in the new organization of former Senators Aldrich, Hale and Carter, in so far as he is capable of steering the majority party.

Hospital for Drink Victims

That the District of Columbia is greatly in need of an inebriate hospital is demonstrated daily. To this end a bill is to be introduced at the present session, asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient to erect a building suitable for the care of the men and women, who, by patronizing the hundreds of pitfalls in the District which are licensed and protected by Congress, have therefore become irresponsible and unable to break away from the power of strong drink, and must be cared for at the expense of the Government. This however is but fair—the Government *should* care for the victims of its system of "liberty." The jail, too, is wholly inadequate. Three men are put in cells originally intended for but one, and the most atrocious unsanitary conditions prevail. Warden McKee tells us that three-fourths of the large number constantly coming to him are there because of drink. For weeks past, numerous fires have occurred in different parts of the city, evidently of incendiary origin. The police have been baffled, the daily press has warned the people of the presence of a "fire bug" in their midst, but this week a man was "run down" who acknowledges to having started seventeen fires in this city during the past few weeks. This man, a native of Washington, a journeyman plumber, who worked during the day, confessed that at night he "got in with a drinking crowd" in one of the many wide-open saloons. He says, "It was the drink made me a different man at night; anyhow, it seemed to put a longing into me to see the flames and hear the engines. I am sure it was the drink that changed me."

Uncle Sam's Expense Account

Some interesting figures come to my desk. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the total receipts of the Government this year will be $678,000,000. Of this there will be required for the War Department $169,000,000; for the Navy Department $125,000,000; for the payment of pensions $156,000,000, making a total of $450,000,000 for the maintenance of the war establishment and for the payment of claims due on account of past wars. This leaves $228,000,000 for the administration of the civil establishment. As it is estimated that the revenues this year will be $15,805,000 in excess of the expenditures, it follows that if we had no war expenses to meet, and no war establishment to maintain, our excess of revenues over expenditures this year would be $465,805,000, or $5 for every man, woman and child in continental, territorial, and colonial United States. In this connection let me say that it costs more to operate the Pension Department—and this without regard to the sum paid in pensions—than it does to pay the salaries of Senators and the operating expenses of the Senate.

The Children's Bureau

A bill of wide interest was introduced in Congress today by Representative Barnhart of the Thirteenth Indiana district. The bill provides for the establishment in the Department of Commerce and Labor of a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau, which shall be under the direction of a chief (to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate) who shall have practical experience in juvenile hygienics and ethics.

The Bureau shall investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, birth rate, physical degeneracy, sanitary conditions of schools and orphans' homes, juvenile delinquency, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, diseases and care of children, employment and such other matters as may have bearing on the health, efficiency, character and welfare of human life. It is also provided that the chief of the bureau shall, from time to time, publish the general results or conclusions of these investigations, together with helpful suggestions, as public documents for free distribution.

"This bill ought to pass and become a law," said Mr. Barnhart. "A bill somewhat similar to it was introduced in a previous Congress by Representative Washington Gardner of Michigan, but numerous important features have been added, principal among which are the provisions that the official in charge shall be a practical authority in juvenile work, that his reports shall be public documents for free distribution, and that the scope of the Bureau's endeavor shall include child employment and the sanitary conditions of schools, orphans' homes, etc. It is said a young mother asked a Government department for instructions in the care of her baby, and in reply she received a bulletin list giving about 400 treatises on farm and home topics, ranging all the way from hog cholera to calisthenics, and from home building to the uses and abuses of the muskrat, but not a word of greatest importance to all young parents and to most older ones."

W. C. T. U. Convention

The quarterly convention of the District W. C. T. U. was held in Immanuel Baptist church, April 12. It was the universal verdict that it was among the very best meetings in general interest and good program, held in this city. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, District president, presided. Mrs. Clinton Smith, president emeritus, having just returned from a flying trip to San Francisco, was given a right royal welcome. Mrs. Smith occupies a very warm place in the hearts of the women of the District, and they lose no opportunity to do her honor. Three presidents of local unions in that vicinity presented greetings, and Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield responded in words of pathos and power. Seven clergymen, pastors of churches in that part of the city, were present and stated in no uncertain terms their position in regard to the temperance question and promised their aid and co-operation. O. E. Darnell, superintendent of the National Training School for boys, and chairman of the committee of One Hundred, known as the Civic Curfew Federation, was present for a short time, and spoke most earnestly for the passage of the Curfew measure. Mrs. Della G. Smallwood, vice-chairman of the above committee, gave a resume of what has been done, and what we hope to accomplish in the near future. Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the Welfare committee of the Civic Federation, gave the convention a most graphic and interesting account of what her organization had done and was doing for the physical betterment of employes in government departments. Mrs. Belva Lockwood spoke on peace.

The Legislative Manual

A new edition of the Legislative Manual has been printed. I wish every white ribboner would obtain a copy and acquaint herself with the information concerning legislation to be found therein. These Manuals are 10 cents per copy and can be secured from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

OUR GREATEST FOE ITS POWER TO DEGRADE AND DESTROY BEYOND DESCRIPTION

Dr. Howard A. Kelley, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, characterizes the liquor traffic as follows:

"Had alcohol never been discovered, and were it then in my power to portray the effects of such a discovery all men, without exception, would declare it impossible to conceive of any more diabolical plan for the degradation and destruction of the human race. Our greatest foes are the manufacturers and the distributors of alcohol. The story of injuries done by drink is so written in the sad life history of many of our greatest men; is so evident throughout our land in squalor, poverty, misery, and crime, and replete in prisons, workhouses, and asylums, as well as in domestic infelicity, that it is inconceivable that any intelligent, rational man can deny the necessity for strong, united action to rid the land of both manufacturer and distributor."

NOTES FROM THE BULGARIAN FIELD

ELLEN M. STONE

By the co-operation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, temperance literature has been distributed to all the schools in Bulgaria and Macedonia, and among the people at large in these provinces, through the kind co-operation of the Exarch. A special circular on "Slavery in Bulgaria"—slavery to its 17,000 saloons—was sent last February to all of the 200 members of the National Assembly, and to the more than 150 papers in the country.

The cordial co-operation of three of the Bulgarian ministers of King Ferdinand's cabinet, the Bulgarian consular agents in Monastir and Salonica, and the director of the girls' gymnasium in the latter city; also the influence of the Bulgarian Exarch of Constantinople give every expectation of a thorough distribution of the present issue of 150,000 temperance leaflets, wherever the Bulgarian language is spoken in America, as well as in Bulgaria and Macedonia. A Sofia paper published for priests has made a request for 1200 copies of each of three tracts, that it may send them out with its regular issues.

This is a little of the leaven which is leavening public opinion in Bulgaria upon the temperance question, and is a direct result of American missionary work in that young kingdom. American women will honor Queen Eleanora for taking a keen personal interest in the work.

In some of the villages which have overthrown the saloons payment from the Government is being demanded by the saloonkeepers for their loss of business.

Prof. Forel of Switzerland some months since vividly showed to people who speak French, the evils of the use of alcohol, and organized a temperance society with many members.

History of Bulgaria W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. was organized in Bulgaria in 1890, with Mrs. W. E. Locke as vice-president of the organization. A temperance paper was published and the weekly missionary paper gave much space to articles and items concerning the progress of the work.

From 1890-1892, fourteen medal contests were held among the students of the mission schools in Samakov. The eight students who had each won a silver medal then competed for a gold one. Seventy-four Demorest declamations had been translated and declaimed in different places, while one thousand copies each of ten of them were printed.

From 1896-1900, 484,000 pages were printed; from 1907-1909, nearly five times as many, and up to date there is a grand total of 7,096,200 pages distributed. Thus temperance knowledge has been diffused and temperance sentiment greatly increased.

WEST VIRGINIA'S COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Special Correspondence

The mid-year meeting of the executive committee of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. brought together at Parkersburg representative women from every part of the state. They came burdened with a great responsibility, as every section is now looking for the crystallization into organization of its temperance sentiment.

No other temperance organization has at the present time so large a body of eager and devoted workers, but co-operation will be sought with every other temperance influence, that all may work in harmony upon one general plan to reach every voter, not only with the best of literature but with the personal expressions of such voters as have already committed themselves to the amendment. The unions in every community will strive to give the plan efficient support.

In addition to the action above named, the executive committee has determined upon the distinctive work to be undertaken. It has decided to distribute direct to voters many thousand copies of the authoritative and constructive speech by Representative Hobson of Alabama, entitled, "The Great Destroyer." The leading citizens of every community will receive this twenty-page pamphlet. No one who reads and ponders over this speech can fail to become fundamentally intelligent on the subject of the liquor evil.

Many Eye-Openers Used

Arrangements have been made whereby every community, upon application to the state officers, can get literature especially adapted to its needs and every local union is being urged to adopt fresh and attractive methods of distribution. Posters are to be used and every woman who believes in the ratification of the amendment is urged to provide herself with a paste-pot and brush, and to find places in which to put up fresh posters every month, that they may act as "a speaking voice in favor of ratification." Every newspaper in the state will be asked to print the news of the campaign, which will be supplied to it fresh each week.

The W. C. T. U. will not only be responsible for the careful distribution of a vast amount of literature, but will provide attractive speakers. Already a worker among colored people is arranged for, and an expert to go into the schools to demonstrate scientific methods of temperance instruction. Mrs. Armor, the splendidly gifted southern woman who captivated Charleston, and who speaks everywhere to overflowing mass meetings, will be secured for two months of great campaigning next year. Mrs. Rumsey Jenness of Morgantown was elected state lecturer. She will be glad to receive facts and experiences from both wet and dry communities in the state. She is asking representative men for their strongest arguments in support of the ratification and for their judgment as to the strongest point of attack on the part of the brewing interests. Her lectures will be the voice of West Virginia on ratification. The condition of the great industries of the state in relation to accidents, to trade diseases, to the disposition made of savings in wet and dry communities, will be investigated. The criminal docket and the tax assessments in wet and dry communities will be compared. Opinions will be obtained from large employers of labor, and from men of large interests in every community.

We have trod from the threshold of turbulent March,
Till the green scarf of April is hung on the larch,
And down the bright hillside that welcomes the day,
We hear the warm panting of beautiful May.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

FAKE CONSUMPTION CURES

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

PART I

Notwithstanding the widespread publicity given of late years to the teaching of eminent specialists in lung diseases that there is no drug treatment by which tuberculosis of the lungs can be cured, fake "cures" continue to reap a harvest by aid of the newspapers and the United States mail. Boards of health and anti-tuberculosis exhibits are diligently setting forth the fact that fresh air, rest and nourishing food that is easily digested are the only hope of recovery. But the average consumptive patient wearies of "nature cure" because it is necessarily slow, and eagerly grasps at the glittering promise of sure and speedy restoration to health if Dr. Quackem's "treatment" is given a trial.

Some of the consumption quacks imitate the genuine specialists in lung diseases by establishing a "sanitarium" where their "treatment" may be given. The patient must pay $250 to $350 in advance to be "cured," besides $25 a week for "hospital expenses," and this $25 a week causes the rapacious quack to keep the patient at his "hospital" sometimes until within a few days or hours of his death, with the ever-present promise of a "cure" deluding him as to his real condition.

Works Through Agents

It is not unusual for these unscrupulous fakirs to employ agents in different towns and cities who will furnish the names and addresses of people afflicted with tuberculosis. These agents are paid a certain sum for each consumptive who can be induced to take the "treatment."

The great danger to a consumptive in taking nostrums is not always that they contain injurious drugs, for some widely advertised "cures" have consisted simply of sugar and oils; the danger lies in neglecting the positive essentials to a cure of fresh air, rest and proper food. There are quacks who actually advise against the fresh air treatment, and declare it harmful. This appeals to the self-indulgent consumptive who wants to hug the kitchen stove and simply "take" something to relieve his present sense of distress.

Open-Air Methods Belittled

The "Sartolin treatment" is one of the worst in keeping its victims away from the life-giving fresh air. It consists of a mixture of powdered eucalyptus leaves, eucalyptus oil, flower of sulphur and powdered wood charcoal which is to be placed on a slab under which an alcohol lamp is burning. The sleeping-room is to be tightly closed all night while the air is saturated with the odors from this ill-smelling mixture. In the advertising literature of this "cure" the open-air method is belittled.

The literature of the "International Institute for the Treatment of Tuberculosis" declares the fresh air method to be unnecessary and even harmful and represents that four to twelve weeks of the Institute treatment will effect a cure. This "International Institute" has connected with it men bearing the degree of M. D., but it should be remembered that the manufacturer of that exploded fake, Peruna, is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in America. Some physicians who have been complete failures in gaining a regular practice have turned to the patent medicine business as a more secure method of eking out a livelihood. So the "Institutes," find it easy to obtain the services of a graduate physician who has no professional reputation to lose. Such men have no standing in the profession. The "International Institute" referred to is managed by a man named O. E. Miller. He has claimed to cure a large percentage of all cases treated. Miller has a clever method for making his "treatment" known. He goes to a hospital for poor consumptives accompanied by a physician of the kind willing to lend themselves to fakirs who pay well, and announces that he has a cure for pulmonary tuberculosis which he will give free of charge to any poor patients willing to take it. The treatment is to be given by the physician with him. In this way Miller took eleven consumptives from the Cook County Hospital for consumptives at Dunning, Illinois, to Lincoln Park Hospital, Chicago, where they were "treated." Dr. Moore of the Cook County Hospital at Dunning reported that six of the eleven died, two went away and were lost track of, and three returned to the Dunning hospital, one of whom signed an affidavit that he was in worse condition after the "treatment" than before it. Being allowed to experiment thus with these poor patients gave Miller a great opportunity to advertise his sensational "cures" in hospitals. From further statistics obtained from the Chicago Health Department it would seem that this treatment hastens death instead of effecting the promised cure.

"Free Treatment for Consumption"

The "East India Consumption Cure" promoted by W. A. Noyes of Rochester, N. Y., offered a "free treatment for consumption" in its newspaper advertise-

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NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT PENAL AND REFORMATORY WORK

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett of Central City, Nebraska, who was elected National superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work at the Baltimore Convention, came into the white ribbon fellowship many years ago. In the midst of home duties, with four small children to be cared for, she yet found time to enter into local union activities. For two years she was state superintendent of the Christian Citizenship department and developed it splendidly. In 1905 she became state corresponding secretary for Nebraska. For the past two years she has been the representative for our National papers, and presses their claims "without haste, without rest." Mrs. Starrett is both highly idealistic and intensely practical. Her husband and children are in perfect sympathy with her W. C. T. U. interests and co-operate with her in her efforts. Their home has been a haven of rest to many a weary traveler and state and National W. C. T. U. workers have often found in its hospitable atmosphere a stimulant to new endeavor.

A STRONG INDICTMENT

I hate the saloons of this land and I hate the liquor traffic, and I will do anything in my power to oust them. The saloon is an enemy to society, to the individual and to the church. Drink can be assigned as a cause for most of the crime, suffering, insanity, premature death and ungodliness of this country.

No honest man who has his own or his neighbor's welfare at heart will vote for the saloons. When you vote for saloons you sanction crime in all its phases.

You can't bar the "bad" saloon. That would mean that all saloons must be closed. The good saloon we hear about is the same as a good devil. The idea is absurd in the extreme. License and "regulations" don't stop drunkenness—not in any single instance. The saloon is a lawless institution in every case, and it broods more lawlessness, suffering, want and national debauchery than any other force known to history.—*Rev. Father Ward of Detroit.*

A CHANGE OF VISION

MARION F. RITTENHOUSE, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

When it began to be rumored about that Miss Phylinda Martin, the one woman member of the august body known as the "Village Board," had openly announced her intention of voting for a saloon license to be issued to one Mr. Daniel Brennon, the peaceful, progressive element of Hackett's Corners received a severe jolt mentally. Up to the time herein chronicled the aforesaid individual had operated his saloon in Briggsville, a small mining town about twelve miles from Hackett's Corners.

The citizens, however, grown weary of the disorder and squalid misery entailed upon them by the saloon business, had at their previous meeting refused to renew Mr. Brennon's license. This would expire in three months and the saloonkeeper, aware that he was to be banished from Briggsville, while looking about for new pastures, had cast a speculative eye upon Hackett's Corners, a spot where hitherto no saloon had reared its brazen front to the orderly, quiet streets. He had moved his family to the village, and into the cottage next door to Miss Phylinda, and because Mrs. Brennon was friendly and pleasant, and the two Brennon children cherubs and altogether adorable, Miss Phylinda had fallen in love with the saloonkeeper's family, and had gradually come to look upon Mr. Brennon's unsavory calling with lenient, almost approving eyes.

Thus it came about that at the town meeting preceding the fateful one at which the license would either be issued or refused, Miss Phylinda boldly announced herself as on the side of the enemy. "They're the nicest, kindest neighbors I ever had," she declared. "If I should vote against the license, I'd be takin' the bread out of those precious little Brennon children's mouths."

"If you vote for the license, you'll be takin' the bread out of the mouths of a third of the children in this whole village," said Deacon Finney, the president of the board.

"There isn't a more generous, kind husband and father on the face of the earth," continued Miss Phylinda, turning an affronted back on the august president, "nor a better provider."

"That isn't strange seeing as he has so much of other husbands' and fathers' money to provide with," said Deacon Thrale, the other anti-license member of the board.

Without Miss Phylinda's vote, the cause of temperance would fare but illy at "The Corners," for the other two members of the board—the proprietor of "The Pastime Parlors," the only questionable resort in the village, and Hinkley, the plumber—openly espoused the cause of Brennon. If Miss Phylinda and Deacon Thrale both voted against issuing the license, the election would result in a tie, thus giving the president the privilege to cast the deciding vote.

"We ain't got any right to do the town out of the license money," continued Miss Phylinda. "He don't ask for it to be less than five hundred dollars."

"Land alive, woman, don't you know it'll take all that and more to board at the county jail the disorderly sots the saloon makes?" demanded the president indignantly.

"What right have I to say a man shall drink, or that he shall not?" demanded Miss Phylinda. "This is a free country. If a man wants to drink, I haven't the right to put it out of his reach, even if I know he'll die a drunkard in consequence."

"You'll be sayin' next that you'd have no right to put a loaded gun out of the reach of a man wanting to commit suicide," retorted the president hotly, and in the midst of this wordy conflict, the stormy meeting closed.

Later, President Finney and Deacon Thrale sought the young minister and poured forth their grievances. "Phylinda Martin will vote for the saloon as certain as sin," declared Deacon Thrale, "unless she's stopped, and who on earth can circumvent a cantankerous female!"

"When a good woman," said the minister, with an air of finality, "when a thoroughly good woman, conscientious and upright, as we *know* Miss Phylinda to be, upholds and abets the promoters of an evil thing, we may be sure she does it through ignorance. She has never seen the effects of intemperance. All we have to do is actually to show her the results of intemperance upon a town. Then she'll change her views."

"How do you expect to show her anything?" asked President Finney solemnly.

"The day before the next meeting of the village board, I shall take her for a drive through the part of Briggsville that has suffered the most seriously from the saloon's ravages, and I shall drive the roan horse that now belongs to Mr. Prouty. I haven't forgotten about the old horse's trick, and I only hope that *he* hasn't forgotten it." His listeners grinned in appreciative understanding.

When the minister proposed the trip to Briggsville to Miss Phylinda, he merely remarked that he understood she believed that a saloon in Hackett's Corners would prove more of a benefit than a detriment, and under the circumstances he would like very much to take her to Briggsville where Mr. Brennon's business had been supported for the past ten years. To his surprise she promptly accepted his offer, remarking that she had not been in that village for more than nine years.

It was early in the afternoon when they set out upon their eventful journey. As they neared Briggsville, the minister asked Phylinda if she would like to call upon Mrs. Hiram Salters. "She used to live at The Corners, I understand," he remarked. "You no doubt remember her. Her husband, you know, is one of Mr. Brennon's best customers."

"I do remember," cried Miss Phylinda, much pleased and interested. "She was born in the house where Brennon's folks are now. She was the prettiest, pink-cheeked girl you ever saw. I recall that when she married her father built and gave her the nicest house there was in Briggsville. That's ten years ago."

"They don't live in that house now," said the minister.

"I hear they have a lot of children," said Miss Phylinda. "I s'pose Hiram has built a bigger house. He was one of the likeliest young fellows ever raised around these parts."

They drove on toward the squalid, poverty-stricken portion of Briggsville, over dirty, neglected streets. Miss Phylinda made no comment as they passed row after row of unpainted, dilapidated cottages, the untidy yards swarming with sickly, unwholesome appearing children, who stared at them. Finally they halted before the most shabby, wretched cottage on the forlorn street. "Your friend lives here," said the minister, assisting Miss Phylinda to alight. She followed in grim silence, nearly tripping upon a loose board in the dilapidated sidewalk.

"I don't see that they keep their sidewalks here in better repair with their license money than we do ours without any," said the minister blandly. Miss Phylinda preserved a dignified silence until, in response to their rapping, a pale, gaunt woman opened the sagging door when her surprise at the unexpected apparition loosened her tongue. "This isn't ever in this world Rosiny Salters—she that was Rosiny Watson!" she exclaimed. "Rosiny, this can't be you!"

"Yes," replied the woman, who had apparently recognized her callers at once. "This is—what there is left of me. Step in."

Miss Phylinda noted every detail of the poor, mean room. As she looked at the pallid, ill-clad children clinging about their mother's knee, the plump, rosy, pampered Brennon children rose before her mental vision.

"You didn't know I'd come down to *this*," said Mrs. Salters, whose speech savored of a certain brusque directness not unlike Miss Phylinda's own. "You're considerably surprised."

"Yes," replied Miss Phylinda stiffly. "Don't Hiram make wages?"

"Hiram's wages has to go to keep Dan Brennon's folks in comfort," answered her old acquaintance bitterly, "but we're going to get rid of him soon, thank God!"

"If a man has the appetite, he'll get it some way," protested Miss Phylinda.

"That sounds like some of Brennon's arguments," returned Mrs. Salters. "These men are weaker than they are wicked. They don't want to ruin their homes and starve and neglect their fami-

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

OUR GRAND GOOD WORK

(A DEPARTMENTAL EXERCISE FOR CHILDREN)

"JAC" LOWELL

Introduction: The letters, W. C. T. U., the abbreviation for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, might also stand for mottoes such as, "We Carry Truth Upward," or "We Can Teach Usefulness," for this grand organization has ever-active hands in good work of every sort. Here are some of the ways in which the soldiers of this White Ribbon Army are eternally busy:

They work among the Foreign Folk
  Who settle on our shores,
And teach them how to find the keys
  That fit in progress-doors!

They labor in the Sunny South,
  And help the Colored Race
To find the paths to true success
  And gain an honored place!

They work among the Red Men sad
  In reservation bounds,
And spread the truth which surely leads
  To "happy hunting grounds!"

"Heredity and Health" is still
  Another work well done,
By which they teach the laws that rule
  All life, from sire to son!

True Temperance in Medicine
  They bravely advocate,
And honest doctors help the work
  In every town and state!

Instruction Scientific in
  The Temperance ways that bless,
They urge and aid in home and school
  With wonderful success!

In Sunday Schools they sow the truth,
  And Kindergartens, too,
That little minds may early learn
  Good things to think and do!

They know the pow'r of Printed Words
  To swell the temp'rance tide!
In helpful leaflets, papers, books,
  They spread them far and wide!

They lend an ever-helping hand
  To Missions far and near,
And send their workers o'er the sea
  To vanquish sin and fear!

By Savings Banks in many Schools
  They teach the children thrift,
And thus do truly helpful work
  The country's debt to lift!

For toilers everywhere they strive,
  On land and stream and sea,
To give them comfort, and the strength
  Which makes men truly free!

Against the Vile Old Cigaret
  They wage a constant war,
That boys may keep the hope and health
  Decreed by nature's law!

They spread the reign of kindness for
  All creatures weak and dumb;
They lift the lights of Purity
  To palace and to slum!

For Franchise pure and free and just
  They seek with might and main,
That rum and shame may conquered be,
  And love and law may reign!

They carry Blooms and Cheerful Words
  To beds of pain and woe,
And sunshine takes the place of shade
  Where'er they come and go!

For world-wide happiness and Peace
  They work and hope and pray,
And some one, somewhere, grows and gains
  Because of them, each day!

Note: This can be used as a reading, or as a recitation, by from one to sixteen speakers.

THE PUSSYWILLOW

Oh, a Pussywillow grew in a bright and sunny nook,
"Me-ew," said the little Pussywillow,
  "My fur is soft as silk,
  And I want a drop of milk,
And then I'll go to sleep and keep still-O!"
(Think of milk for a little Pussywillow!)

Oh, the air was very mild, and the sun was very warm,
"Me-ew," said the little Pussywillow,
  "I'm as sleepy as can be,
  But as anyone can see
I haven't got the vestige of a pillow!"
(That lazy little sleepy Pussywillow!)

"Oh, we're all so very small," the Pussywillow said,
"Me-ew," cried the little Pussywillow,
  "Yet I think that if we try
  We'll be Cat-tails bye and bye,"
(But you know that they never, never will-O!
Was there ever such a *silly* Pussywillow!)

—*Constance D'Arcy Mackay.*

A SONG OF SUNSHINE

Sing a song of sunshine,
  A pocket full of mirth,
Four and twenty hours in which
  To gladden all the earth.

When each day is opened,
  Let us all begin to sing.
Wouldn't these be glorious lives
  To place before our King?

—*Sunshine Bulletin*

ENGIMA OF THE VOWELS

We are little airy creatures,
All of different voices and features;
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet,
T'other you may see in tin,
And the fourth a box within.
If the fifth you should pursue,
It can never fly from you.

GUESS THE ANSWER

Why does a dressmaker never lose her hooks? Because she has an eye to each of them.

Why are quinine and iron like the Germans? Because they are two tonics (Teutonics).

Why is a sleepy policeman like a rainbow? Because he rarely appears until the storm is over.

Why is a little dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

What word by changing a letter becomes its opposite? United—untied.

"I like the looks of this parrot," said the lady in the bird store. "What is your price for him?"

The man noticed the rich apparel worn by his customer, and he said, "Ten dollars," with the slightest possible hesitation.

"Five dollars, madam," instantly croaked the parrot.

The lady looked at the proprietor, who had turned red. "He certainly is a fine talker," she said. "I am willing to take him at his own valuation. Do I get him for that?"

"You do," answered the bird man sadly.—*Youth's Companion*

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

BULLETIN OF PUBLICATIONS

Send to National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for the Bulletin of Publications. It contains the lists and prices of the newest leaflets for department, organization and campaign work. Books, posters, pins and other supplies are also listed. Send a 2 cent stamp for the Bulletin.

There has been an unavoidable delay in securing the inexpensive W. C. T. U. pins. A consignment is daily expected, and on its receipt orders will immediately be filled. Price each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

ARTICLES IN MAGAZINES OF INTEREST TO WHITE RIBBONERS

The American Magazine for April, "The Thin Crust of Civilization"—study of the liquor traffic in a modern American City, by Ray Stannard Baker.

The Literary Digest for April 1, "A Day of Suffrage Skirmishes."

The American Review of Reviews, "Defective Children in School—A Social Safeguard," by Olivia Howard Dunbar.

The great German art magazine, *Kunstmart*, with a subscription of 300,000, announces in its advertising department, "Advertisement of champagne and other alcoholica will not be taken by this magazine."

An Up-to-date Volume

Mrs. Ellis in her Washington Letter of this week, urges that every white ribboner secure a copy of the revised Legislative Manual and inform herself of its contents. The suggestion ought to be put into effect without delay. The most interesting column of the newspaper nowadays is that containing legislative news, and in order thoroughly to enjoy it, one must be informed along the line of legislative procedure. Absorbing legislative serials are being written in the news of the day concerning the liquor problem, the suffrage question, and other reform measures.

It is your privilege to have a part in the "happy ending" of such serials in your respective states by urging your Representatives and Senators, through your personal communications, to advance the good work. In order intelligently to help in this way, you should read and study the Manual.

The "Cup of Death"

The "Cup of Death" is a popular caption at the present time. Everybody is joining in a hue and cry against the common drinking cup. So much has been revealed of the danger of loathsome disease and death by the use of the common cup that we wonder how we ever survived the wayside spring with its gourd dipper, the old family well with its moss-covered bucket and rusty tin cup, and above all, the battered, never-washed drinking vessel used at the little red school-house. Call to mind, too, the city children whose chief luxury has been (or is) soda water and ice-cream out of glasses dipped in dirty water and drained, or not dipped at all!

We are ready to join the cry against the common cup and everything else unclean and dangerous. But how shall we characterize that other cup, infinitely more dangerous and more disastrous to health and life than the school or public fountain cup? Many are the children who receive the real cup of death from their parents. They take it at home, sometimes at school with their luncheons, at the social party and wherever fun and jollity reign. Of this cup it is said, "It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Disease germs on water cups do not make their victims commit murder with most hideous accessories. Such germs seldom, if ever, bring insanity or idiocy, or poverty, or fiendish propensities. These things come as the result of the other cup of death. Give us individual water cups everywhere and always, but destroy the real cup of death, which is the one containing alcohol.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in Boston, June 7-14. It is expected that it will set a new standard and give a new impetus to the development of social work in American churches.

The Saloon and Vice in Chicago

Over a year ago, through the aggressive agitation and efforts of the W. C. T. U. of Cook county, Illinois, to secure an enforcement of the law relating to the social evil in Chicago, the mayor of that city appointed a commission to investigate and report on the situation. The commission included a number of prominent clergymen, educators and sociologists, among them United States District Attorney Sims.

The report of this commission has just been submitted to the city council and it shows that the traffic in vice in that one city yields a yearly revenue of $15,000,000 and demands as its toll the lives of 5,000 young girls. The council urges the abolishment of levee districts and that provision be made for the establishing of the victims in honest employment.

The intimate relation between the saloon and the social evil is repeatedly traced in the report and one chapter of twenty-one pages is devoted exclusively to it. It is shown that although the liquor interests have vehemently asserted that they were opposed to vice, the facts indicate that such reports are false; that there are disorderly saloons controlled by the brewing companies; that brewing companies have recently tried to buy disorderly saloons at a high premium and that the brewers furnish beer for such places. Interwoven with and supported and abetted by the liquor interests, the infamous enterprise has grown to immense proportions.

Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, summarizes some of the results of women voting, as follows: "In Hempstead (N. Y.) they cast ballots enough to get the park they wanted. In Kansas they put out the gamblers. In Milwaukee they got a non-partisan school board. Women will vote and vote intelligently, on all questions pertaining to the home. They will put out the liquor-dealers and the gamblers and they will vote for playgrounds, and pure food and clean streets, and good schools and men of good character for positions of power."

The second biennial conference of the International Prohibition Confederation has been officially called to meet at The Hague, Holland, during the week of September 11-16 next. The thirteenth international Congress on Alcoholism meets there at that time by invitation of Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, and the Dutch Government; and it is expected that the temperance leaders of many lands will be present in large numbers.

NOTICE

We are asked to announce that the July number of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* will be issued the first of June, in order that it may be in the hands of the teachers before the close of the school year.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. BARBARA HAGAN, vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Stevens Point (Wis.) and a charter member of the Rib Lake union.

MRS. E. E. WARE, Coventry, Vt., for many years a faithful and efficient helper in local, county and state W. C. T. U. work. In state conventions her voice was often heard in the White Ribbon Quartet.

MRS. JANETTE L. EVERTS, Northern California's superintendent of Co-operation of Missions and Temperance and former president of the tri-county union (Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey).

MRS. AURELIA KELSEY LONGFIELD, a charter member of the Oxford (Md.) W. C. T. U. and one who did valiant service in her town and county in the interests of purity, anti-narcotics and legislation.

MRS. ANNA ELIZABETH NEVIUS, of Trappe, Md., a member of long standing both in Cordova and Trappe, her last earthly home.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher will be a delegate to the Mothers' Congress which meets in Washington, D. C., in April. She will go to that city directly from Cuba.

Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, is in New York helping in institutes and is creating much interest in the work among the boys and girls.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, has just finished a six weeks' tour of Ohio. This was arranged by the state superintendent, who is receiving reports of increased interest among members and an awakening of the club women who attended the lectures. In nearly every town, expenses were met and money put into the local treasury.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Louisiana—Winnfield, April 18-19.
S. California—Long Beach, May 23-27.
Michigan—Petoskey, June 6-9.

TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS

W. C. T. U. Exhibit at the "World in Boston"

ELLA GILBERT IVES

To members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the chance is singularly opportune to get the far view of a work so related to ours that the two must soon be recognized as inseparable. To be ignorant of missions is as culpable in a temperance worker as to be ignorant of the temperance work, in a missionary worker. This is our opportunity, white ribboners, to broaden our minds and deepen our consecration.

More than this: Our organization will contribute something to this great school of methods, and have its distinct part in the integral whole. The department, World's and National, of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, has perhaps come to the kingdom for such a time as this. As never before in one of these great missionary expositions, there will now be an exhibit of the relation of temperance and missions. The central thought will be the hindrance to missions of the drink, opium and nicotine traffics, and how to overcome it. A fine portrait of Khama, King of Bechuanaland, will dominate the exhibit; Khama, who, crossing the seas to implore Queen Victoria to protect his people from the drink curse, typified the non-Christian races in their attitude toward the Christian nations. This idea will be carried out pictorially with facts and figures, by chart and model. A ship will be pictured sailing from the port of Boston, carrying the missionary on deck and rum in the hold. The story of its effect on the African will be told by picture and chart; and finally his grave will be shown, decorated with the bottles he has emptied, purchased by pawning his child. The undermining of the total abstinence principles of pagan religions by so-called Christian civilization, will be pictorially presented.

The dark side will serve as the shadows in a Rembrandt picture to enhance the light. For there is a "door of hope," and it will be indicated in the work done in Bulgaria and Japan by consecrated missionaries, white ribboners and others, especially among the children, where light focuses in the temperance reform.

The home side will be represented by the models and charts of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, where yearly from 400 to 500 boys and girls are pledged to total abstinence, and trained in the temperance gospel; also by a choice collection of photographs showing our native Indians before and after Christianization. The white ribbons on their breasts, the silver and gold medals, indicate as do their speaking faces the relation of temperance to missions. This unique collection is furnished by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent of Work among Indians. Her literature, as well as that of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, will be distributed with that of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies. Special white ribbon stewards, among them Ellen M. Stone, will render service at the exhibit. Dear Everybody, lend a heart! Lend a hand!

Any one interested in antiques, old books, prints, coins, etc., will enjoy visiting The Collector's Exchange, 1151 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Antlers, Colorado Springs, Colo.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.

MISS TINLING'S WORK IN CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The workers of Chattanooga write as follows concerning their pleasure in having Miss Christine I. Tinling, National organizer and lecturer, among them: "She is a young woman of charming personality and is considered one of the most tactful W. C. T. U. workers we have ever had. She was engaged to do special L. T. L. work in Chattanooga. We were given free access to the city schools and her talks to the girls and boys were invaluable. In all cases where the children had opportunity to express their appreciation, the uplifted hands and the earnest faces gave evidence of an understanding of the truths she taught and a desire to climb upward. Her talk before 200 Hamilton county teachers was also more than acceptable. Teachers, visitors, and W. C. T. U. women said she made a most helpful, inspiring and scientific talk on temperance instruction."

Mrs. Rebecca J. Trego, National evangelist, has been in Chattanooga, Tenn., recently for a week's campaign along prohibition lines. Her urgent talks for law enforcement were much appreciated and her stereopticon lecture at a large mass meeting was a great success.

A meeting to protest against the presence of Mormon missionaries in England will be held at the Birmingham Town Hall, London, in April. A number of church and civic dignitaries will attend and the Lord Mayor of Birmingham will preside. It is expected that this meeting will be the forerunner of others in all the more important centers where Mormonism has made itself felt in Great Britain.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

Sunday school workers will observe the next Temperance Sunday as Anti-Cigaret Day. This is in accordance with the call of our National superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, and also with that of the International Sunday School Association which has named the second Temperance Sunday of each year as Anti-Cigaret Day. The date for 1911 is May 21. Though but a short time has elapsed since our last Temperance Sunday, we should begin *at once* to advertise the day, and plan for its observance.

The quarterly supplies are ready for the workers. The Quarterly Lesson leaflet contains valuable anti-cigaret facts. The quarterly Circular contains pertinent anti-cigaret testimony and other scientific facts of value to the teacher. Two new illustrated envelope leaflets entitled, respectively, "Victims of the Cigaret" and "Forging a Chain," two new gem leaflets with anti-cigaret storiettes for children, and other new material, will be included in the regular Quarterly *Budget* which will also contain other temperance supplies for use in schools where Anti-Cigaret Day is not observed in a special manner, or where schools desire to have only a portion of the exercises anti-cigaret in nature.

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson is one which will prove a veritable "gold mine" of truth when applied to the liquor question. The title is "Song of the Vineyard." The lesson text is found in Isaiah 5:1-12. The golden text is one of the "woes" pronounced by this temperance prophet and is found in Isaiah 5:22. "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." If this text only is used as the basis of the temperance teaching there is a wealth of valuable lessons to the moderate drinker, to the liquor dealer, to the one who is in any way responsible for the awful devastation caused by strong drink.

We call most earnestly upon all white ribboners to interest themselves in the teaching of this lesson and in Anti-Cigaret Day. Visit the schools; circulate helps among the teachers; distribute suitable literature in abundance. Let there be a great seed-sowing in the Sunday school, the home department and among church members.

Pledge-signing is one of the regular features of every Temperance Sunday. Our Sunday School pledge is the triple pledge which includes tobacco. No other pledge is really needed on Anti-Cigaret Day but since we desire especially to emphasize the movement against the cigaret we recommend the use of the anti-cigaret pledge and also the anti-tobacco pledge.

We believe the time has come when the temperance work in the Sunday School should include an anti-cigaret league, and we therefore urge our workers to interest the superintendents of the temperance department in the Sunday schools, or the temperance secretaries, in this line of effort. It would be well to have an anti-cigaret league in the junior, the intermediate and the senior departments of the Sunday schools, thus enlisting scholars of all ages. Your National superintendent of Sunday School work will send special instructions to any one who desires to carry out this plan in the Sunday school. Such leagues would of course be in charge of the temperance superintendent of the Sunday school, and while they could be reported in our organization, they would be responsible only to the Sunday school of which they are a part.

A new anti-cigaret exercise is ready for use on May 21. It is a part of the anti-cigaret rally program entitled, "The Cigaret Fortune-teller." This exercise is brief but impressive and suitable as a part of the program of the Sunday school.

We urge our workers to hold public mass meetings of the children with an anti-cigaret program. This will interest the general public, as well as demonstrate the work being done in the Sunday schools against the cigaret and all forms of tobacco.

Samples of all anti-cigaret material provided by the Sunday School department are included in the special *anti-cigaret package* which we have made up for workers. This package includes the following material: Six anti-cigaret rally programs, eight exercises, two songs, two responsive readings, recitations, pledge-cards, text-cards, and various four-page envelope and gem leaflets, in value far exceeding the price which is only 25 cents postpaid (cash with order).

Our workers have requested that the department have a series of Bible temperance post-cards. We are sending out the first of this series for Anti-Cigaret Day. It is illustrated and strikingly impressive. These cards are for the special use of white ribboners and Sunday School workers will find them particularly adapted to the work of announcing to pastors, superintendents and other Sunday School workers, the coming of each Temperance Sunday with suggestions for its observance. The price of post-cards is 50 cents per 100; $4.50 per 1,000, postpaid.

Please notice that the anti-cigaret package is *not* the Quarterly *Budget*. The price of the latter is 15 cents (cash with order). For the benefit of those who may not know the contents of each Quarterly *Budget* we will list the same: Suggestive program for the Sunday school hour, responsive reading, temperance song, temperance recitation, illustrated talk for primary and junior workers, blackboard illustration with outline talk, quarterly leaflet giving the temperance teaching points of the temperance lesson, leaflet giving facts for teachers, method leaflets, a four-page leaflet giving temperance truths with storiettes to illustrate the same, primary memory verse, illustrated text-card, pledge-cards, four-page envelope and gem leaflets suitable for general distribution.

It is in the interest of the work and workers that we have made a subscription price for the Quarterly *Budget* of 50 cents per year in advance.

We rejoice in the fact that much anti-cigaret literature is now being published and our workers need not want for helps of all kinds.

Some of our department workers have been a little confused as to reporting the work done in the Sunday schools on Anti-Cigaret Day. There is no need of confusion. Let it be understood that all work done in the Sunday school by the superintendents of the Sunday School department, or under their direction, should be reported to the Sunday School department. The Sunday school is the legitimate field for this department and of course its work is reported through the Sunday School department.

The work, however, is the all important thing. Let us diligently use our opportunities and the open door on May 21 is a great opportunity. May it be the very best Anti-Cigaret Day the Sunday schools have ever had! Permit your National superintendent to aid you in every way possible. Order literature at once. Be ready for the day.

All Sunday School department literature is supplied by your National superintendent, *Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, 115 Walnut St., Riverside, Calif.*

ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. ELIZA B. INGALLS

By a joint arrangement between the departments of Scientific Temperance Instruction (Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, superintendent) and Anti-Narcotics, a prize of $50 has been offered for the best essay on "The Best Method of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics."

Our Line for Three Months

For *April*—Push the contest work. These contests will be confined to normal schools, teachers' training schools and to teachers. A local contest should first be held and the winning essay sent to the state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics. This essay will then be placed in competition with the other prize essays of the state which have been received from the schools above mentioned and from teachers.

Any amount the state and local unions decide upon can be given as prizes—from $5 to $10 for the local prize and $25 for the state are the amounts suggested.

The subject will be: "The Best Method of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics."

Markings: Essays will be graded entirely upon the presentation of the subject.

Number of words: The maximum number of words shall be 1,500, and the minimum 800.

Prize: The prize shall be known as the "E. B. Ingalls Prize" and will be $50 in gold.

The state prize essays shall be forwarded to Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., by August

15 of each year. All reports of contest must be sent to her.

For *May*—Create general interest in the work against cigarets (remembering always to emphasize most prominently tobacco). Hold entertainments and meetings; send to me for programs, price 15 cts. Then follow with Anti-Cigaret Sunday, May 21. May we not hold special services in every Sunday school that can be reached by the W. C. T. U.? Every local union ought to feel responsible for these services. Send to Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Riverside, Calif., for Anti-Cigaret Sunday programs. These programs are entirely different from my programs and must not be confused.

For *June*—Take up a study of narcotic drugs. Have a meeting of the union devoted to this topic, inviting a physician to speak on the danger of the use of narcotic drugs.

Do not delay—make plans at once, and do not fail to keep a systematic account of everything pertaining to the department and then report. We must know how many Sunday schools hold services, how many meetings were held, and must be informed of everything done by the unions in the department of Anti-Narcotics.

5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

A "WESTERN SLOPE" CONVENTION

"The Western Slope" in Colorado W. C. T. U. activities, as well as in business, is a term with which to conjure, as was demonstrated by the success of the second annual convention by that name held in Montrose. The state president, two district presidents, and the state Y. P. B. secretary attended and gave freely of their information and enthusiasm. It was remarked by an outsider that "there was nothing dry about the program." The city was in the throes of a bitterly contested campaign, the question of saloons being re-submitted under local option. After the woman's mass meeting, a prominent man predicted that the town would be as "dry as a bone"—a prophecy which came true on election day.

A DOUBLE CONTEST WITH DOUBLE SUCCESS

A double gold medal contest took place on an evening in early April in Calvary Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island, under the direction of Mrs. George S. Perry, state superintendent of Medal Contest Work. It was held under the auspices of the temperance committee of the Sabbath school. The music judges were representative teachers and soloists of the city and the oratorical judges included a professor in Brown University, a Sabbath school superintendent and a teacher in the Technical High School, all of whom pronounced the work of an unusually high order. The music medal was won by Miss Elsie Graves who sang, "If I Were a Voice," while the oratorical medal went to Miss Helen Blake, for "The Sign of the Dollar." Mrs. Perry presented the medals.

The contestants use their selections over and over again, going into the Sabbath schools of the state, also taking the whole evening service in many churches, when Mrs. Perry gives a short address, outlining the work, the young people demonstrating it—a very effective service. Sunday school superintendents know where to go when they want help on temperance Sundays. Three years ago contest work was rare in Rhode Island, but today it is widely known, and eagerly welcomed.

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. of Council Bluffs, Ia., has rewarded the boys and girls who have helped in contest work, and on programs, by giving to each a subscription to *The Young Crusader*. The union is now preparing for a matron's medal contest on the subject of equal suffrage.

The W. C. T. U. of Elmer, N. J., is offering prizes to the school children for the best garden work. A lot 50 by 250 feet deep has been given for this purpose, the boys to raise vegetables on one side of the lot, the girls, flowers on the other. The seeds are furnished by the local union.

Pleasant Hill W. C. T. U. (a country union eight miles from North Loup, Neb.) recently held a gold medal contest, the tenth in seven months, which netted a goodly sum. The union has subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL for four ministers in North Loup, and sends *The Young Crusader* to two school districts.

The W. C. T. U. of Reedley, Cal., held a two days' institute, March 22-23. Mrs. Deyo of Fresno had charge of the meetings, assisted by Mrs. D. Williams, Reedley's president. A gold medal contest was given the first day, Carl Carlson being the winner; the second day dinner was served to the business men of the town and their wives.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) W. C. T. U., comprising 600 members, voted unanimously at its annual meeting to protest against a proposed obnoxious health bill for the establishment of a medical trust in the public schools of California. Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard was honored by being returned to office, as president of this union, for the nineteenth consecutive term.

Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, president of the Maryland W. C. T. U., will make the convention address at the meeting of the tri-county unions, Talbot-Dorchester-Caroline, to be held at Ridgely, April 20-21. Miss Rebecca T. Miller, editor of the *White Ribbon Herald*, will also take part in the exercises. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will speak in Easton, April 26, and Mrs. May Sparks of New Jersey will speak at Denton, on that same date, and at Royal Oaks, May 1.

On Sunday, April 2, a rally of Rahway (N. J.) W. C. T. U. No. 2 (colored) was held in Ebenezer A. M. E. church under the auspices of Rahway W. C. T. U. No. 1. Miss Julia A. Barker, county organizer, gave an enthusiastic address of greeting and encouragement. Rev. A. S. Cole, of the First Baptist church, gave an earnest and practical address. Most of those present signed the pledge, and there is promise of good, progressive work being carried on by this union.

The white ribboners of Jackson county, Mich., have been doing valiant work during the past six weeks, in an effort to secure a dry election. Under the leadership of the county W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. C. W. Pelham, W. C. T. U. women canvassed the city of Jackson with petitions to voters. Mrs. Florence Richard, National organizer, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, state president, prohibition governors, judges and other noted temperance speakers have held mass meetings. The county went wet by a majority of only 33 and the campaign has been of great value educationally.

A diamond medal contest was held in Pasadena, March 31. Mrs. Helen Gardner of Los Angeles received the medal offered the oratorical contestants, and Miss Marjorie Gillies of South Pasadena received that awarded in the musical contest which was given at the same time. A fine musical program was rendered, one number being given by the quartet of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian church. As the contest was given under the auspices of the University union, the president, Mrs. Fannie Gleason, presided. This makes fifty contests held by the University union the last year.

It has been well said that the real trouble with this country is not the high cost of living, but the cost of high living.

COFFEE CONGESTION

Causes a Variety of Ails.

A happy old lady in Wisconsin says: "During the time I was a coffee drinker I was subject to sick headaches, sometimes lasting 2 or 3 days, totally unfitting me for anything.

To this affliction was added, some years ago, a trouble with my heart that was very painful, accompanied by a smothering sensation and faintness.

Dyspepsia, also, came to make life harder to bear. I took all sorts of patent medicines but none of them helped me for any length of time.

"The doctors frequently told me that coffee was not good for me; but without coffee I felt as if I had no breakfast. I finally decided about 2 years ago to abandon the use of coffee entirely, and as I had read a great deal about Postum I concluded to try that for a breakfast beverage.

"I liked the taste of it and was particularly pleased to notice that it did not 'come up' as coffee used to. The bad spells with my heart grew less and less frequent, and finally ceased altogether, and I have not had an attack of sick headache for more than a year. My digestion is good, too, and I am thankful that I am once more a healthy woman. I know my wonderful restoration to health came from quitting coffee and using Postum." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is this. Coffee has a direct action on the liver with some people, and causes partial congestion of that organ preventing the natural outlet of the secretions. Then may follow billousness, sallow skin, headaches, constipation and finally a change of the blood corpuscles and nervous prostration.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TEMPERANCE THE ISSUE IN MINNESOTA

Special Correspondence

That temperance sentiment is stronger than ever in Minnesota is evident from the increased number of towns voting on the issue at the recent elections and the firm stand shown in many places by those interested in the cause. A few years ago it was almost impossible to get a vote on the liquor question and no person dared to come out on a temperance platform when running for office if he wished election. Now that temperance is the issue in the Legislature everything seems to center around that question, and at the village and city elections the license issue is the main issue and next to that is whether the man running is for or against the liquor traffic. The eyes of the people are open as never before and the lines are being drawn closer and closer.

Liquor Traffic a Nuisance Rules Supreme Court

The Supreme court of our state has decided that the liquor traffic is a nuisance and can only exist as a majority vote of the people of a community give it the privilege. Last year in the Osakis case 260 votes were cast; 120 against and 130 for license, leaving 10 who did not vote on the issue, which did not give for license a majority of all votes cast. The Attorney General held that Osakis was dry and in the contest that followed this decision was finally maintained. An exactly similar case has come up in the April 4 election of Fergus Falls, a college city, and last year the largest city in the state not having saloons. In this case, however, the city charter does not require a majority of all votes cast to maintain saloons and the question is which takes the precedent, the state law or the city charter. The Attorney General's decision is in favor of the state and another contest is on. The saloon people never give up without a fight. The temperance people are very much in hopes that the Attorney General's decision will hold, as it will mean so much in after elections in cities all over the state.

300 Farmers Fight Saloons

An immense farmers' meeting held in Osakis April 1 protesting against the recent vote of the village to have saloons the coming year, disposes of the argument that we must have saloons to hold the farmers' business. Many were not able to get in the hall, which was packed with conscientious, determined men and women. They presented a petion with nearly 300 signers, asking the council not to grant licenses. The W. C. T. U. was in evidence, one lady who represented the farmers' wives and mothers giving one of the most telling addresses of the afternoon. The councilmen refused to listen to the petition of the farmers and a boycott of all stores favoring the liquor traffic was started and a farmers' store was organized.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Special Correspondence

The winter is past, the Legislature has adjourned; the flowers appear on the earth; the time for the singing of praise is come; and the voice of thanksgiving is heard in our land. This much of paraphrase will be pardoned, for when the heart is full of gladness the words of Scripture are essential to due expression and their poetry is genuine enough to bear the transposition.

Our president, Mrs. Dorr, and the corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, have given their time during the entire session of the Legislature to the work. Very modest headquarters were opened near the Capitol and there these women lived and wrought. As has been previously reported, the local option bill was approved by and had the full confidence of all temperance workers. Step by step and inch by inch the battle for its passage was fought. Mr. Wyllie of Tulare county introduced the measure in the Assembly and from the beginning there was a daily count of friends to protect it from amendments designed to kill it, or parliamentary tactics intended to bury it. However, it was victoriously passed with only one unimportant change from the original draft of the bill. The Governor has signed it, it will go into effect June 1 and then there will be campaigning under its provisions all over the state.

A Valiant Fight

The Red Light Injunction and Abatement law of Iowa was accepted as the law for which we desired to ask. Dr. Hammond of Iowa was invited to come and help, and a brave fight was made for it. The bill did not come to a vote, but it is felt that a great educational work was done by means of it, without which it might not be carried even by the next Legislature. The same bill has been introduced in seven Legislatures this winter. Mr. Wyllie—the same man who fathered the local option bill—introduced it in the California Assembly. It was referred to the Committee on Morals, and notwithstanding the rules of the House provide that a bill shall not be held in committee more than ten days, it was held there thirty days, but during that time the committee was snowed under with letters from all directions and nearly all the counties. That brought the bill out of committee but at its second reading a parliamentary trick was played by which it was referred to the Judiciary committee and there it lies.

These tactics served, however, to awaken the public and make friends for the bill all over the state. A stream of literature issued for the occasion went out from the headquarters—50,000 pages of it. The men who spoke for the bill before the committee were of the strongest and best. It was altogether an advance movement. The executive appointed a committee to secure the services of a special speaker to carry forward educational work on this special line. The entire expenses were met by special contributions.

Men Desire Woman Suffrage

The constitutional amendment for equal suffrage is now before the men to vote on, and good men feel the need of the woman's ballot so deeply that they are calling "Come over and help us." It is hoped the measure may win out. Direct legislative, initiative, referendum and recall are also to be submitted to the people.

A good law against race track gambling was enacted; also an anti-slot machine law; a law providing a reformatory for first offenders; an excellent county government law embodying direct legislation in county affairs. Some excellent amendments were made to the plans of the State Board of Health; an appropriation was made for the publication of a series of bulletins on health subjects, the first of which will deal with narcotics. The State Board of Education and the State Board of Health will co-operate in their circulation in the schools.

Eight Hour Bill Opposed but Passes

An eight hour bill for women workers excited great interest. A strong lobby worked very hard against it and even after passing both Houses had a special nearing before Governor Johnson to prevent him signing it, if possible. He signed it and it is already in effect.

These and other enactments show the upward trend of legislation. During all the session Mrs. Dorr and Miss Chase remained at their post, acknowledging gratefully the help of the Sacramento local union and the casual help of visitors. Dr. Locke of Southern California gave very able assistance in the last weeks and all feel that no labor was lost.

Suffrage will be the leading department the next six months. The recording secretary, Mrs. Estes, is in the field holding institutes. The county conventions are coming on now in rapid succession. Miss Robbins and Mrs. Peterson are both in the state and will soon be heard from.

AN ADVANCE STEP IN SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER
National Superintendent Sabbath Observance

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued an order that all post-offices be closed on Sunday. This is a great victory for our department of Sabbath Observance and comes as the result of the overwhelming sentiment expressed by petitions sent to Washington from every part of the country, asking that the various offices be closed. Previous to this general order the post-offices at Detroit, Michigan, and South Bend, Indiana, had been closed by petition. At South Bend, a card petition was presented at every home and 9,115 of them were signed and sent in to Washington. Two weeks later, as a result of the increased agitation, there was a general order issued to close all post-offices on Sunday.

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INTERESTING INSTITUTES

Special Correspondence

Genesee county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held an interesting institute April 6-7, at Elba. Mrs. Laura Y. Olmsted, the county president, presided, and the program was full of good things. Among them may be noted "A Mock Legislature," conducted by Mrs. Grace Norman; an address by Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the L. T. L.; "A Parents' Parliament," conducted by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president. This number was introduced as "Child Training"—a composite work shared by the father, the mother, the public school, the public at large, the Sunday school and the church, the various topics being presented by different individuals.

Erie county, New York, is still in harness and working hard. The institute just held at Buffalo was a success in many ways. The number present was small, owing to stormy weather, but what we lacked in numbers we made up for in enthusiasm. Our well-loved state president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, gave one of her admirable addresses in the evening, besides taking part throughout the session. Eleven new members were added to local unions and in addition to our own women, ministers, the Y. M. C. A. and school principals were represented among the speakers on the program. The institute re-iterated its adherence to county prohibition, as a movement toward state-wide prohibition; also endorsed the Sunday closing of the post-office and expressed its approval of draping the nude statuary in the Art Gallery of the city. The institute is to be followed by two days' work from Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the L. T. L. Branch.

A very successful institute was held by the Bond county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. in Greenville, March 27-28. Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, state recording secretary, by her addresses and general helpfulness added much to the interest. A delightful children's meeting resulted in the formation of an L. T. L. to be conducted by two public school teachers. A suffrage number—"The Call of the Age to Woman"—was made up of a number of bright talks by women, which was followed by "A Man's View of the Call" by a number of men. Miss Ella Hynes presented the topic, "Our Periodicals—The Mission of the Printed Page."

The women of Zurich Canton, Switzerland, have been granted equal suffrage with the men. The measure was voted into force by an election of the people without opposition.

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Rogers Park, Illinois

NUT-SHELL W. C. T. U. NOTES FROM RHODE ISLAND

Special Correspondence

This state has had a very successful presentation of "Columbia's Congress."

It was given in Providence, in one of the largest halls in the state, under the personal direction of its author, Mrs. Suessa Baldridge Blaine. Some of the best musical and oratorical talent in the city took part in the demonstration. Its success from an educational standpoint cannot be overestimated.

Large Thank-offering Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the state, which is also the annual thank-offering, was held the last Friday in March. It was one of the largest attended meetings of its kind in the history of the state. The offering amounted to about $500.

FAKE CONSUMPTION CURES

(Continued from Page Five)

ments. People writing would be given a prescription with names of drugs unknown to any druggist; hence the drugs had to be bought from Mr. Noyes. It was said that these drugs were found by a missionary. Dr. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry reports these "unknown drugs found in the East Indies," to be powdered cinchona bark, ipecac, Rochelle salts and morphine. The Post-Office department ruled Noyes out of the mails as a fraud. Dr. Kebler also reports upon "Lung-Germine," manufactured in Jackson, Michigan. It is claimed by the proprietors of "Lung-Germine" that it "destroys the disease germs whether they be located in the lungs, bronchial tubes, glands of the throat or neck, or in any other organ of the human system." Dr. Kebler says: "It is well known that there is no single medicine or mixture of medicines which can enter the living tissues of the human system and destroy the tuberculous germs, and furthermore, there is at present no known medicine which can cure consumption." "Lung-Germine" was found to be alcohol and water, Epsom salts, green vitriol, manganese sulphate and sulphuric acid.

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PROHIBITION SIGN-BOARDS IN MONTANA

Special Correspondence

Montana is up and doing. Our state president, Mrs. Allie Updyke Hutchinson, engaged Mrs. Lora S. LaMance to visit the unions along the Northern Pacific in March and Mrs. Almena P. McDonald is now in the state for the month of April. The audiences have been unusually large. All along the line the unions new and old are taking fresh courage. There is a "feel" in the very atmosphere that state-wide prohibition is coming within a few years. Two Billings saloonkeepers openly acknowledged that they had but a few more years to sell liquor, for "the state is certainly going dry." The Butte papers say that Sunday closing figured in municipal elections as never before, and that the results of the elections of April 3 have almost everywhere been in favor of the reformers.

In Glendive a W. C. T. U. speaker was, for the first time, sent to the public schools, reaching fifteen rooms in six addresses. The superintendent declared that after this he would not hesitate to have white ribboners address the schools, for which we feel thankful.

At Three Forks, at the conclusion of the speaker's address, the principal invited her to talk longer. She improved the opportunity by telling the children anti-tobacco stories, weaving in incidents of Indian life. The result was a good attendance on the part of the children at the evening lecture.

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"IS PROHIBITION IN MAINE A SUCCESS?" Lillian M. N. Stevens.

"MAINE PROHIBITION." Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield.

"PROHIBITION PROMOTES PROSPERITY. OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MAINE CITIZENS."

See page 16 of this issue for other leaflets.

A CHANGE OF VISION

(Continued from Page Six)

lies, but they can't resist temptation. Some men can't pass a saloon. They have to go in and if there's no saloon, why the temptation is almost out of their way. Hiram will probably get drunk once or twice a year, but the rest of the time he'll be sober and industrious and kind to me and the children. It'll cost us about ten dollars or so when he has to go out of town to get liquor, or sends for it, as he'll have to do when that scourge of a saloon is gone, whereas while it's here he drinks up every cent of money he gets."

"Do all your neighbors feel that way about the saloon?" asked the minister.

"They all feel they're going to be rid of a blood-sucking vampire that's gorged on the brains and manhood, and the souls and bodies of their fathers and sons for ten years," replied the woman, a smoldering fire in her faded eyes.

"What a blind and wilful worm of the dust I am!" exclaimed Miss Phylinda suddenly, in accents of bitter self-reproach. "I've surely had my warning."

When they re-entered their vehicle after leaving the Salters' cottage, the roan, both literally and figuratively "took the bit in his teeth," clattered along the rough streets at breakneck speed and finally halted in front of the saloon. The minister, though he didn't believe in punishing animals, applied the whip liberally but the horse obstinately refused to budge. The barkeeper, recognizing the roan, came out with a brimming pan of what he designated "suds," and amid the comments of grinning bystanders the horse greedily absorbed the beer.

Miss Phylinda had looked on in fascinated silence. During the drive homeward she was given ample opportunity to observe closely the effect of spirituous liquors upon the equine system. They were scarcely a mile on their way before the roan began to prance along, rolling his eyes and wagging his head from side to side. He varied this performance by allowing his head to droop dejectedly between his forelegs as he ambled along at a snail's pace. Alternately he gave vent to hair-raising groans, and shrill, hilarious neighs.

Miss Phylinda, rigid with terror, watched with horrified eyes, while he arose upon his hindlegs, and carried the buggy along for what seemed a prodigious distance, walking thus dignifiedly erect. Again he minced along with a most affected gait, carrying his tail as stiffly upright as the standard of a banner.

Finally, after making two almost successful attempts to climb the silver poplar in front of Deacon Thrale's, he set off at a terrific burst of speed, and paused only upon arriving at his present proprietor's back gate.

"Suppose we get out here and walk home," suggested the minister. Miss Phylinda tumbled hastily out of the vehicle.

"I trust that you are not angry with me," said the minister, as they walked through the dusky quiet of the streets.

"Angry!" cried Miss Phylinda. "I'll be grateful to the end of my days. You dragged me back from the brink of a precipice—one that might finally have swallowed up every man in the village with a liking for liquor. What if you did drag me to safety by the hair of my head, as you could say. Didn't I need a lesson? I've got it.

"I'm going straight over to see Mrs. Brennon and wrestle with her on the saloon question," continued Miss Phylinda fervently. "I want her to *see* what she's doing and if I can't convince her by just talking," with a flash of grim humor, "I'll take her driving over the identical route we took today behind that depraved old nag o' Prouty's."

AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE

The International Temperance Bureau at Lausanne, Switzerland, has recently issued its third annual report, and the record of its work is an interesting one. It has well been called an international clearing-house for information on the alcohol question.

Such a bureau is not only extremely valuable but well-nigh indispensable in these days when one country may profit by the knowledge and experience of another along these lines.

The Bureau makes every endeavor possible to secure accurate and complete data in order that it may furnish information in response to the many inquiries which are received from every civilized country. The press work done by the Bureau is in French, German, Italian and English, and the coming year it is hoped to include the Spanish, Scandinavian and Russian languages. There has been prepared a series of graphic charts, gathered from the United States, Canada and New Zealand, teaching scientific temperance facts, to be placed on exhibition at the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden, 1911.

Not the least valuable work of the Bureau is the preparation of a handbook of temperance legislation, covering the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Anglo-Saxon countries. It is constantly adding to its already large collection of volumes upon the subject of temperance and everything related to it, and all of this information is at the service of the humblest government, or individual, if desired.

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"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are *so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

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FLAG POSTCARDS: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters. Price per 3.....$ .05
Per 20..... .25
Per 100..... 1.00

Three New Leaflets

Hon. Seaborn Wright of Georgia

"THE LICENSE SYSTEM"

"THE SALOON SYSTEM CAUSES POVERTY"

"PERSONAL LIBERTY"

Price per 100, 25 cents

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. BARBARA HAGAN, vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Stevens Point (Wis.) and a charter member of the Rib Lake union.

MRS. E. E. WARE, Coventry, Vt., for many years a faithful and efficient helper in local, county and state W. C. T. U. work. In state conventions her voice was often heard in the White Ribbon Quartet.

MRS. JANETTE L. EVERTS, Northern California's superintendent of Co-operation of Missions and Temperance and former president of the tri-county union (Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey).

MRS. AURELIA KELSEY LONGFIELD, a charter member of the Oxford (Md.) W. C. T. U. and one who did valiant service in her town and county in the interests of purity, anti-narcotics and legislation.

MRS. ANNA ELIZABETH NEVIUS, of Trappe, Md., a member of long standing both in Cordova and Trappe, her last earthly home.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher will be a delegate to the Mothers' Congress which meets in Washington, D. C., in April. She will go to that city directly from Cuba.

Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, is in New York helping in institutes and is creating much interest in the work among the boys and girls.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, National superintendent of Parliamentary Usage, has just finished a six weeks' tour of Ohio. This was arranged by the state superintendent, who is receiving reports of increased interest among members and an awakening of the club women who attended the lectures. In nearly every town, expenses were met and money put into the local treasury.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Louisiana—Winnfield, April 18-19.
S. California—Long Beach, May 23-27.
Michigan—Petoskey, June 6-9.

TEMPERANCE AND MISSIONS

W. C. T. U. Exhibit at the "World in Boston"

ELLA GILBERT IVES

To members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the chance is singularly opportune to get the far view of a work so related to ours that the two must soon be recognized as inseparable. To be ignorant of missions is as culpable in a temperance worker as to be ignorant of the temperance work, in a missionary worker. This is our opportunity, white ribboners, to broaden our minds and deepen our consecration.

More than this: Our organization will contribute something to this great school of methods, and have its distinct part in the integral whole. The department, World's and National, of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, has perhaps come to the kingdom for such a time as this. As never before in one of these great missionary expositions, there will now be an exhibit of the relation of temperance and missions. The central thought will be the hindrance to missions of the drink, opium and nicotine traffics, and how to overcome it. A fine portrait of Khama, King of Bechuanaland, will dominate the exhibit; Khama, who, crossing the seas to implore Queen Victoria to protect his people from the drink curse, typified the non-Christian races in their attitude toward the Christian nations. This idea will be carried out pictorially with facts and figures, by chart and model. A ship will be pictured sailing from the port of Boston, carrying the missionary on deck and rum in the hold. The story of its effect on the African will be told by picture and chart; and finally his grave will be shown, decorated with the bottles he has emptied, purchased by pawning his child. The undermining of the total abstinence principles of pagan religions by so-called Christian civilization, will be pictorially presented.

The dark side will serve as the shadows in a Rembrandt picture to enhance the light. For there is a "door of hope," and it will be indicated in the work done in Bulgaria and Japan by consecrated missionaries, white ribboners and others, especially among the children, where light focuses in the temperance reform.

The home side will be represented by the models and charts of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, where yearly from 400 to 500 boys and girls are pledged to total abstinence, and trained in the temperance gospel; also by a choice collection of photographs showing our native Indians before and after Christianization. The white ribbons on their breasts, the silver and gold medals, indicate as do their speaking faces the relation of temperance to missions. This unique collection is furnished by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent of Work among Indians. Her literature, as well as that of Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign-Speaking People, will be distributed with that of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies. Special white ribbon stewards, among them Ellen M. Stone, will render service at the exhibit. Dear Everybody, lend a heart! Lend a hand!

Any one interested in antiques, old books, prints, coins, etc., will enjoy visiting The Collector's Exchange, 1151 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Antlers, Colorado Springs, Colo.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.

MISS TINLING'S WORK IN CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The workers of Chattanooga write as follows concerning their pleasure in having Miss Christine I. Tinling, National organizer and lecturer, among them: "She is a young woman of charming personality and is considered one of the most tactful W. C. T. U. workers we have ever had. She was engaged to do special L. T. L. work in Chattanooga. We were given free access to the city schools and her talks to the girls and boys were invaluable. In all cases where the children had opportunity to express their appreciation, the uplifted hands and the earnest faces gave evidence of an understanding of the truths she taught and a desire to climb upward. Her talk before 200 Hamilton county teachers was also more than acceptable. Teachers, visitors, and W. C. T. U. women said she made a most helpful, inspiring and scientific talk on temperance instruction."

Mrs. Rebecca J. Trego, National evangelist, has been in Chattanooga, Tenn., recently for a week's campaign along prohibition lines. Her urgent talks for law enforcement were much appreciated and her stereopticon lecture at a large mass meeting was a great success.

A meeting to protest against the presence of Mormon missionaries in England will be held at the Birmingham Town Hall, London, in April. A number of church and civic dignitaries will attend and the Lord Mayor of Birmingham will preside. It is expected that this meeting will be the forerunner of others in all the more important centers where Mormonism has made itself felt in Great Britain.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

AGITATE, EDUCATE, ORGANIZE FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Edited by Florida State Officers

The President Suggests

To Treasurers:—That you note carefully the amount you send the state treasurer in payment for dues. In going over the figures in our last State Report I was surprised to find nearly half the several dues from unions were odd amounts. State dues are thirty cents for each woman member. Thirty cents for twelve members, for instance, is $3.60, not $3.40, nor any other sum. Do be exact about this. If you do accept fifty cents from a member, because it is all she has with her, collect the other ten cents later. But however you manage local matters do not fail to send thirty cents to the state. That is what is due and no other settlement should be considered.

And it will greatly please the state treasurer if each quarter you will remit carefully all dues collected during that time. Why not send for the second quarter today? Yes, and if only you would finish your collecting for the year during the next two months, instead of having to worry over it in the summer when so many are gone, it would be such a saving all around.

To Secretaries:—That a prompt reporting of changes of officers and removal of workers would very greatly help the regular work because then communications would reach the right people at once. I know one union whose president moved away over two months ago but no such information has been sent in, so every state superintendent is much hindered in reaching the ears of those white ribboners. It would be so helpful also if every meeting were nicely reported in your weekly news, and if the recording secretary had notices of every meeting put in all the papers and well announced in the churches a new-comer would not be in a city three months without hearing of the W. C. T. U. Why not try it?

To Presidents:—That the next few weeks is going to test your faithfulness to your great trust and your real devotion to the interests of the home. Bulletins will be sent you from Tallahassee reporting various measures before the Legislature. You are our only medium of communicating with the women. We need to have thousands of cards, letters and telegrams sent to members of the Legislature from the home folks. We need every woman to get every friend, men as well as women, to write these letters every day on all the fifteen or more reform acts that are proposed.

I am not asking you this year to circulate petitions but I am asking you to keep posted each day on law making matters and faithfully each day to see that many letters go to your own Senators and Representatives, urging their support of the good laws regulating the liquor traffic and concerning many other reforms. Dear women will you be faithful? It is a great trust.

Yours for better service,

Jacksonville *Minnie E. Neal*

Prompt Remittances Help

Dear Comrades:—

Last week I received a letter from our National treasurer saying that "Mother National" was at a very great expense just now getting the new literature installed in the new building and she asked that I send in all National dues and Willard Memorial money which I had on hand, right away, so as to help out in this time of need. I did so at once, the amount sent being $119.67. Today I received this reply with my receipt. "Thank you so much for your willing response to my appeal. It is of great help to us just now, and I am more than thankful to you for your kindness. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer."

Has *your* union done its part toward helping "Mother National" this year? Not if you are holding back any state dues or Willard Memorial Fund money for it is only as you send these in that I can send on to the National its share. Will you not look into the condition of your local treasury and see if there is any money belonging to these funds and if so please send it in at once.

The following unions have sent in their Willard Memorial contributions: Havana was the first one to send in the $2 but Riverside (Jax) is the banner union for amount, as they sent $6.75. Others sending $2.00 each are: Old Town, Lemon City, Monticello, High Springs, Belleview, La Villa (Jax), Eau Gallie, Quincy, Lake City, Ocala, St. Cloud, Island Grove, Fort Myers, Inverness, Reddick, Arcadia, Key West, Winter Park, Alva, Lake Weir, Starke, Montbrook, McDavid, Sarasota, Gainesville, Cottage Hill, South Jacksonville, Fort Meade, Wauchula, Tampa, Fort Pierce and Clermont. Plant City $2.80, Tallahassee $5.00, St. Augustine $2.62, Apalachicola $2.55, Waldo $2.40, De Land $2.20, Eustis $2.50, New Smyrna $1.55, Belleview L. T. L. $1. Those unions which have sent in state dues for this first quarter deserve special mention: Lee, Winter Garden, Tallahassee, Apalachicola, Magdalene, Noma, Lake City, Monticello, Eustis, Winter Park, De Land, Havana, Macclenny, St. Petersburg, Port Tampa City, Pierson, Oneco, Eau Gallie, Hardaway, Lake Weir, Montbrook, Plant City, McDavid, Sarasota, Riverside (Jax) Starke, Gainesville, White Springs, Fort Meade, Palmetto, Tampa, Clermont.

Cordially

Gainesville *(Mrs.) George I. Doig*

Press Superintendent's Letter

The Press superintendent of Weirsdale asks the state superintendent to "suggest topics for the Press work." The air is laden with topics. Every community, every newspaper is throbbing with demands for the exposure of the wiles and wickedness of the rum power. There are texts for preachments on every hand. The more local and identified the sermon the more telling it is. Temperance papers abound in good selections, to clip, to condense into shorter articles or as an instigation for original paragraphs. Originality is a pearl to be coveted. If every Press superintendent would write as she talks, what varied interesting reading her productions would be.

Another query: Does it count for two reports when the same one is sent to two different papers?

Yes, if the two papers reach a different class of readers.

There are a few of the Press bulletins issued during the campaign to be distributed to Press superintendents who request them and did not receive them when issued.

A Resignation

The sadness that comes to me in resigning May first the state superintendency of the Florida W. C. T. U. Press department is like that of parting with loved ones who have been both a care and a pleasure.

For years I have endeavored to do what I could in this most important of all departments but no one is justified in taxing the physical health beyond repair. This is what I have been doing.

Here is my hand, with loving appreciation in it, to all unions and local Press superintendents that have helped.

May the good work go on.

Fraternally,

Lake Helen *Irene G. Adams*

Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Friends and co-workers, as your state superintendent of this work, please pardon me if I try to make you feel, for the time being, that this particular department of the W. C. T. U. work is the "whole thing."

We need it and need to work it up to a higher standard because it is one of our tributaries to the Great Cause. We must not neglect to avail ourselves of the opportunities that this great scope affords us.

We *need* it and need to develop it locally, because by so doing we advertise the temperance sentiment and gain an influence over a class of people who could only be reached at picnics, fairs or other public out-door gatherings.

Think of the hundreds of humanity who never go into a building to hear even the *gospel* preached. When would they go to hear a lecture or get the benefit of our very best temperance speakers?

Because of the open-air masses, the Salvation Army and other religious orders have for years made this part of their work count for most. Why shouldn't we?

When a lively politician is stumping his county for an office he knows that he can reach the mass of his constituents quicker and more effectually outdoors than in any other way. Therefore, he proceeds to attend every barbecue, Fourth of July celebration, picnic or country school exhibition that he can hear of. He is even careful not to slight campmeetings and cane grindings.

Now, dear presidents of local unions, if you have no superintendent of this work in your home union, go home and elect one. Let's see what the coming year has in store for those of this department who will avail themselves of all of their open-air opportunities. If you are ready for a meeting and there is no public gathering in sight, *just get up one.*

We have as much right to originate a local holiday as a politician. *He* sends word to his dear friends of a neighboring county that he wants to come over there to talk to those folks about his shining qualifications, etc., and asks them to get up a big barbecue or a basket-picnic, knowing full well that this will not fail to draw him a crowd. Now, why can't *we* do the same thing, and thereby get to tell somebody about prohibition?

Remember, there are five things to be accomplished at an open-air meeting. Teach prohibition, distribute literature, get new members by circulation of the pledge-cards, take up a collection, if you can, and use the children. Don't fail to do the latter. If you will revive the beautiful old custom of the May-pole festivities, it will help you in providing amusement for your L. T. L. I'll help you plan. Let me hear from you.

Yours to win,

Jennie D. Palmer

2310 Central Ave., Tampa

The Union Signal

Is every member of your union now receiving the Florida Edition of The Signal, and one-fourth the members receiving the weekly? That is our standard, you know. See to the matter today if you have not sent in your list.

The year for the Florida Edition must end with December. Back numbers of 1911 can still be supplied but not much longer. You will not have your full twelve months if you wait. And the state officers are so very anxious that no union should fail to be intelligent and well equipped for good service.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Work Among Railroad Employes

The National superintendent of this department, Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham of New York, spent part of February and March in Florida to escape the severe cold in her own state and was much benefited by the rest here. Mrs. Graham had only a few meetings with our unions but was diligent at every place visited to hunt up the workers and talk up the cause. The meetings held were not only very pleasant but practical and helpful, and everywhere Mrs. Graham pleased all who met her by her talks, plans and personality.

If another year brings us another visit by this devoted superintendent, we trust many parlor meetings can be planned in the interest of this great department.

Meanwhile, dear unions, do not put its claims aside lightly. You have at least one post-office official in your town, one railroad man and one city marshal probably. Reach out after the one. These ones make over three million voters—we want them.

Appoint a superintendent of this department and write our good state superintendent, Mrs. Lessie Hagstrom, Pierson, for helps.

Anti-Narcotics Department Prize

The National superintendent, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, offers a $50 gold prize for the best essay on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Nature and Effects of Narcotics." The state offers $10. Each union should offer a prize to the teachers in its county.

The contest will be confined to normal schools, teachers' training schools, and to teachers. Local contests will first be held and the winning essays sent to the state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics. These essays will then be placed in competition with the other prize essays of the state and must reach the state superintendent by July 1. The maximum number of words shall be 1,500 and the minimum 800.

(Miss) M. B. Higginbotham
420 Duval Building, Jacksonville

"Dry Remarks" in Key West

The regular press work by the Key West women is under the novel head—"Dry Remarks"—begun by the temperance workers long before there was a W. C. T. U. there and continued more or less weekly since. Besides notes of the meetings, telling arguments and incidents against the liquor traffic occupy a half column. It is good press work and not "dry" but very readable and breezy. More press work, temperance women, more press work this year. Employ your pens as well as your tongues. Both of them are woman's weapons.

Keep Records

Nearly every Red Letter day observed by the various unions has resulted in new members, yet many have been forgetting that these should be reported especially and separately. The state superintendent of Social meetings and Red Letter Days has prepared a blank to be used in keeping the records. Please, superintendents and secretaries, every one use these blanks faithfully. If you will do this and report fully in September, we will capture the National banner again this year.

A New Banner

Why not? Who'll give it? Who'll win it? The suggestion comes from Manatee County that a banner to the union having the most honorary members would excite considerable rivalry. It is a good plan. Will some friend provide the prize and then will all enter the race? Write the officers about it.

Let it be understood that all awards in our work are proportionate to the membership. Each union has equal opportunity to win the banners.

Plant City

The Medal Contest superintendent in Plant City is doing great things. Nearly every week she holds a contest in town or at some point near in the country. And better still she is organizing classes in different places in the country, thus bringing into the work many who have been strangers to it and presenting temperance truths to audiences who otherwise would hear nothing on the subject.

The gold medal contest was a great success. Besides the gold medal a silver music medal was given. This was won by one of the high school teachers who had taken much interest in assisting in the entertainment. Two gold medals are now held by Plant City young people.

The Willard Memorial meeting was most interesting. Mrs. Franklin prepared a program for Temperance Sunday in the Methodist Sunday school and the attendance was very unusual. Many men, seldom in Sunday school, were present and all present found the meeting exceedingly good. Much good press work is also done.

Crib placed in R. R. station by Sanford, Florida W. C. T. U.

SOME UNIONS REPORT

Coronet is certainly sure to keep the flag as the banner union on UNION SIGNAL subscriptions, if others do not put forth more effort than they have yet displayed. Eleven weekly subscriptions from this little union "already."

Tampa had a most delightful comfort bag social the last of the month to complete their fifty bags. The attendance was excellent and after the work was done, the Social superintendent, Mrs. J. B. Moody, surprised the company by serving light refreshments. The bags will be sent in shortly.

Tallahassee—The Willard Memorial was one of the most interesting meetings held in months and the offering very generous. The papers and talks were greatly enjoyed and will result in more earnest devotion to our cause.

Orlando is a wonder in rapid work. Plans for the fifty comfort bags were made about the middle of March and on the thirty-first they were complete, ready to ship to the superintendent. The regular meetings are largely attended and new members received at every one. Orlando bids fair to be our banner union this year.

Dunnellon has lost its devoted president, Mrs. Webb having moved to Lakeland in January, and is quite disconsolate over the loss. Very bravely, however, the other officers have shouldered the responsibility, called for another election and planned aggressive pushing of the W. C. T. U. work. The new officers are: President, Mrs. W. D. Edwards; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. J. Clyatt; recording secretary, Miss Helen White; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Saunders.

St. Petersburg—A goodly number of visiting white ribboners united with the local union in the memorial service to Frances E. Willard held in the Christian church under the direction of the president, Miss Ellen Davis. Good music and a number of interesting talks made a most interesting meeting.

Winter Park—An excellent attendance showed appreciation of the efforts of the faithful officers to present a specially good program for the Willard Memorial meeting. The Junior Endeavorers sang several songs from "The Temperance Songster," adding much to the pleasure. Several members read extracts from Miss Willard's writings. Mrs. Ronan read the beautiful poem, "How Still She Stands" and interesting addresses were made by Rev. M. Pratt of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. O'Brien of Chicago.

Key West—Not very often heard from but faithfully continuing systematic W. C. T. U. work. The union held a good Memorial meeting and a UNION SIGNAL day, securing a long list of subscribers to the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Carefully prepared programs well in advance of dates of meetings will insure a continuance of good meetings by our union "in the sea."

Daytona—At the very interesting Willard Memorial meeting a number of visitors told of personal acquaintance with Miss Willard and related incidents of her life. Some excellent papers also helped to make a much enjoyed program. A poem by Mrs. Wilkinson, written during Miss Willard's life and sent to her, and another poem written in memory of Miss Willard by Mrs. Keech were valuable features of the meeting.

St. Cloud—A Soldiers and Sailors meeting of universal interest was conducted by Mrs. Marsh whose son is a sailor. Her account of his experiences enlisted the deep sympathies of all. The music was patriotic and appropriate. An exhibit of articles sent by her son was another special feature of the meeting. A "shower" for the comfort bags resulted in the donation of many articles for the beautiful bags these white ribboners are making.

Sarasota—A fine address by the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Frazier Cox, and four new members gained were the especials of the Willard Memorial service. Miss Hamson, the L. T. L. superintendent, held an anti-cigaret service last month, in which many signed pledges against their use. The president, Mrs. Keener, keeps the state law against sale of cigarets posted in the post-office and the council has been petitioned to pass an ordinance to facilitate the enforcement of the state law. Watch for the report of their matron's medal contest.

The W. C. T. U. of Terra Ceia, Fla., has increased its membership and has secured several new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Two new departments have been adopted and there is much interest in that of Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Rose E. Abel, superintendent. An interesting and very helpful program on "Child Culture" was rendered at the first monthly meeting held in February, and the subject is to be taken up as a permanent feature. The Young People's Branch is working with new vigor and the Flower Mission department is keeping to the front. A special program on the life of Frances E. Willard was given on the afternoon of March 6.

TEMPERANCE THE ISSUE IN MINNESOTA

Special Correspondence

That temperance sentiment is stronger than ever in Minnesota is evident from the increased number of towns voting on the issue at the recent elections and the firm stand shown in many places by those interested in the cause. A few years ago it was almost impossible to get a vote on the liquor question and no person dared to come out on a temperance platform when running for office if he wished election. Now that temperance is the issue in the Legislature everything seems to center around that question, and at the village and city elections the license issue is the main issue and next to that is whether the man running is for or against the liquor traffic. The eyes of the people are open as never before and the lines are being drawn closer and closer.

Liquor Traffic a Nuisance Rules Supreme Court

The Supreme court of our state has decided that the liquor traffic is a nuisance and can only exist as a majority vote of the people of a community give it the privilege. Last year in the Osakis case 260 votes were cast; 120 against and 130 for license, leaving 10 who did not vote on the issue, which did not give for license a majority of all votes cast. The Attorney General held that Osakis was dry and in the contest that followed this decision was finally maintained. An exactly similar case has come up in the April 4 election of Fergus Falls, a college city, and last year the largest city in the state not having saloons. In this case, however, the city charter does not require a majority of all votes cast to maintain saloons and the question is which takes the precedent, the state law or the city charter. The Attorney General's decision is in favor of the state and another contest is on. The saloon people never give up without a fight. The temperance people are very much in hopes that the Attorney General's decision will hold, as it will mean so much in after elections in cities all over the state.

300 Farmers Fight Saloons

An immense farmers' meeting held in Osakis April 1 protesting against the recent vote of the village to have saloons the coming year, disposes of the argument that we must have saloons to hold the farmers' business. Many were not able to get in the hall, which was packed with conscientious, determined men and women. They presented a petion with nearly 300 signers, asking the council not to grant licenses. The W. C. T. U. was in evidence, one lady who represented the farmers' wives and mothers giving one of the most telling addresses of the afternoon. The councilmen refused to listen to the petition of the farmers and a boycott of all stores favoring the liquor traffic was started and a farmers' store was organized.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Special Correspondence

The winter is past, the Legislature has adjourned; the flowers appear on the earth; the time for the singing of praise is come; and the voice of thanksgiving is heard in our land. This much of paraphrase will be pardoned, for when the heart is full of gladness the words of Scripture are essential to due expression and their poetry is genuine enough to bear the transposition.

Our president, Mrs. Dorr, and the corresponding secretary, Miss Chase, have given their time during the entire session of the Legislature to the work. Very modest headquarters were opened near the Capitol and there these women lived and wrought. As has been previously reported, the local option bill was approved by and had the full confidence of all temperance workers. Step by step and inch by inch the battle for its passage was fought. Mr. Wyllie of Tulare county introduced the measure in the Assembly and from the beginning there was a daily count of friends to protect it from amendments designed to kill it, or parliamentary tactics intended to bury it. However, it was victoriously passed with only one unimportant change from the original draft of the bill. The Governor has signed it, it will go into effect June 1 and then there will be campaigning under its provisions all over the state.

A Valiant Fight

The Red Light Injunction and Abatement law of Iowa was accepted as the law for which we desired to ask. Dr. Hammond of Iowa was invited to come and help, and a brave fight was made for it. The bill did not come to a vote, but it is felt that a great educational work was done by means of it, without which it might not be carried even by the next Legislature. The same bill has been introduced in seven Legislatures this winter. Mr. Wyllie—the same man who fathered the local option bill—introduced it in the California Assembly. It was referred to the Committee on Morals, and notwithstanding the rules of the House provide that a bill shall not be held in committee more than ten days, it was held there thirty days, but during that time the committee was snowed under with letters from all directions and nearly all the counties. That brought the bill out of committee but at its second reading a parliamentary trick was played by which it was referred to the Judiciary committee and there it lies.

These tactics served, however, to awaken the public and make friends for the bill all over the state. A stream of literature issued for the occasion went out from the headquarters—50,000 pages of it. The men who spoke for the bill before the committee were of the strongest and best. It was altogether an advance movement. The executive appointed a committee to secure the services of a special speaker to carry forward educational work on this special line. The entire expenses were met by special contributions.

Men Desire Woman Suffrage

The constitutional amendment for equal suffrage is now before the men to vote on, and good men feel the need of the woman's ballot so deeply that they are calling "Come over and help us." It is hoped the measure may win out. Direct legislative, initiative, referendum and recall are also to be submitted to the people.

A good law against race track gambling was enacted; also an anti-slot machine law; a law providing a reformatory for first offenders; an excellent county government law embodying direct legislation in county affairs. Some excellent amendments were made to the plans of the State Board of Health; an appropriation was made for the publication of a series of bulletins on health subjects, the first of which will deal with narcotics. The State Board of Education and the State Board of Health will co-operate in their circulation in the schools.

Eight Hour Bill Opposed but Passes

An eight hour bill for women workers excited great interest. A strong lobby worked very hard against it and even after passing both Houses had a special hearing before Governor Johnson to prevent him signing it, if possible. He signed it and it is already in effect.

These and other enactments show the upward trend of legislation. During all the session Mrs. Dorr and Miss Chase remained at their post, acknowledging gratefully the help of the Sacramento local union and the casual help of visitors. Dr. Locke of Southern California gave very able assistance in the last weeks and all feel that no labor was lost.

Suffrage will be the leading department the next six months. The recording secretary, Mrs. Estes, is in the field holding institutes. The county conventions are coming on now in rapid succession. Miss Robbins and Mrs. Peterson are both in the state and will soon be heard from.

AN ADVANCE STEP IN SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER
National Superintendent Sabbath Observance

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued an order that all post-offices be closed on Sunday. This is a great victory for our department of Sabbath Observance and comes as the result of the overwhelming sentiment expressed by petitions sent to Washington from every part of the country, asking that the various offices be closed. Previous to this general order the post-offices at Detroit, Michigan, and South Bend, Indiana, had been closed by petition. At South Bend, a card petition was presented at every home and 9,115 of them were signed and sent in to Washington. Two weeks later, as a result of the increased agitation, there was a general order issued to close all post-offices on Sunday.

"RANGER" BICYCLES
Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 yrs.*
FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.
10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S., *without a cent in advance*. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer*. A postal brings everything. *Write it now.*
TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices*.
Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. L309 CHICAGO

The Union Signal

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE MILLER-CURTIS BILL—ANOTHER INTERSTATE MEASURE—AN INVESTIGATION COMMISSION—DISTRICT PLANS HEALTH MEETINGS—CANADIAN RECIPROCITY MEASURE PASSES—MEXICO'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES—PETITION FROM 90,000 CITIZENS—SLUMS IN "THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Senator Curtis of Kansas has reintroduced his interstate-liquor shipment bill which was before the last Congress and known as the Miller-Curtis bill and which had the general support of temperance people. The bill seeks to place under state supervision, all interstate shipments of liquor, giving such authority over them as soon as they enter the state to which consignment has been made, and is intended to correct evils arising from the shipment of liquor into dry territory for illegal purposes.

Another Interstate Measure

In the House, Representative Webb of North Carolina, has introduced another bill with the same end in view, viz: to prevent the shipment of intoxicating liquors into any state or territory in violation of any law of such state or territory. This bill declares that the shipment or transportation of intoxicating liquors from one state, territory, etc., into another state, territory, etc., which liquors are intended by any person or in any manner to be possessed or kept or used in violation of any law of such state or territory, etc., duly enacted in the exercise of its police powers, is prohibited; and that all contracts pertaining to such transaction are null and void, and that no suit or action shall be maintained in any Federal court upon any such contract or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or for the protection in any manner of such prohibited transaction.

The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

An Investigating Commission

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and other Senators are intent

Special Articles in This Issue

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MENTAL BREAKDOWNS AND ALCOHOL

The following is an extract from a valuable document of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, prepared by Homer Folks and Everett S. Elwood and sent out at the request of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. —Ed.

"Alcoholic insanity may be brought on by the regular use of alcohol, even in 'moderate' quantities not producing intoxication. The close relation between alcohol and insanity has only recently been fully realized. Statistics as to the number of cases in which alcohol is the direct cause necessarily vary in different localities. **Fully 30 per cent of the men and 10 per cent of the women admitted to the state hospitals are suffering from conditions due directly or indirectly to alcohol.** So marked is the effect of alcohol upon the brain and the nerve tissue that it helps to bring about a number of mental breakdowns in addition to the alcoholic insanities. Alcohol is a poison. A long series of careful tests performed by eminent authorities showed that even small quantities of alcohol may lower the mental capacity, and that it takes much longer than is usually supposed for this effect to wear off.

"This is not a temperance tract. We are dealing only with scientific facts. It is difficult, however, to state the facts as now agreed upon by the highest medical authorities without seeming to preach.

"In this day of keen competition every man needs the highest possible development of his mental capacities. Not only is the highest mental development impossible in the presence of the continued use of alcohol, but impairment of the mental faculties is likely to follow. The children of those addicted to alcohol often start in life with morbid tendencies or mental defects."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

upon knowing whether the numerous commissions now doing business under various kinds of authority are really of use to the government. To this end Mr. Williams has introduced a bill creating a commission to investigate every other commission. This commission differs from all others in that its term of existence is limited to six weeks. It is to consist of three members, one each to be appointed by the President, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House. Its entire expense account must be within $10,000 and no member can receive more than $1,200 for the six weeks' work. If a member of Congress or other Federal employe is chosen, no salary allowance is granted.

The proposed commission is required to report what each commission has done or is now doing; how long it has been in operation; what it has cost; how soon it promises to be done with its work; which of them can now be dispensed with without serious detriment to the public service, and, finally, to fix a date for winding up the affairs of all the other commissions. A resolution of the same nature has been introduced in the House proposing an inquiry into all Government commissions with a view to the abolition of those not necessary.

District Plans Health Meetings

At the monthly executive committee meeting of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., held on Wednesday last, a committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of health meetings, to be addressed by prominent physicians. It is proposed that these meetings shall be held twice a month in the parlors of the District W. C. T. U. headquarters and that they shall be somewhat of the nature of the Mother's Club, which has proven such a great success.

Canadian Reciprocity Measure Passes

Friday, April 21, the House of Representatives passed the Canadian Reciprocity measure by a vote of 265 to 89. The week past has been given up to the discussion of the measure. Strong, vigorous speeches from both sides have been heard. The principal address, however, and one which drew vast crowds to the Capitol, was that of ex-Speaker Cannon, who spoke in opposition to the bill; for three hours and a half Mr. Cannon held the undivided attention of the House and crowded galleries, speaking with all the vigor of a man of forty, and at the close, received an ovation from friend and foe alike.

The House seems bent on transacting business as speedily as possible, while the Senate, at this writing, is tied up over the rearrangement of committees. The Republican committee on committees has decided not to recognize the progressive Republicans formally as an organization and this has led to complications which it will take time and patience to adjust.

Mexico's Domestic Troubles

A discussion in the Senate yesterday over the turbulent conditions in Mexico, emphasized the fact that Congress is in no mood to interfere in the domestic troubles of the republic lying along the southern border. Senator Stone of Missouri, in a speech in which he commended President Taft for what he had done, gave it as his opinion that Congress should give the President authority to intervene if that became necessary to protect Americans and their property, and went so far as to urge that this authority be broad enough to grant power to even invade Mexican territory. This sentiment of the Missouri Senator was in direct opposition to the will or desire of every other Senator. The condemnation of his attitude was delivered in diplomatic and cautious language, but which was none the less firm and severe. Former Secretary of State Root in closing the debate said, "Before the subject is passed over, I wish to express my entire dissent from the assumption which seemed to be carried by the expression of opinion on the part of the Senator from Missouri. Granting that injuries have been done to American citizens which ought to be redressed; that wounds have been inflicted; that lives have been taken; that property has been destroyed, it does not follow that we should begin the process of redress for those injuries by a threat of force on the part of a great and powerful nation against a smaller and weaker nation. That is to reverse the policy of the United States, and to take a step backward in the pathway of civilization.

"Sympathy with the people of Mexico in their distress, a just sense of the duties that we owe to that friendly people, and the duties that we owe to the peace of the world, must forbid our assenting to, or yielding to such a course."

Petition from 90,000 Citizens

A roll of petitions signed by 90,000 citizens of the United States, and which required the combined strength of three men to carry to the Speaker's platform, was presented in the House this week by Representative Berger, the Socialist member from Wisconsin, who explained that they were petitions which he has received since his election to Congress from residents of every state except Delaware and from every territory except Alaska, urging withdrawal of the United States Army from Texas and points along the Mexican border on the ground that the presence of the troops is aiding in the suppression of what the petitioners believe to be a just struggle for liberty.

Slums in "The City Beautiful"

Mr. Berger, as a member of the District of Columbia committee of the House, has been quietly investigating the housing conditions of the poor in the District, and has come to the conclusion that Washington, "the city beautiful," has some fearful slums, some of the worst of which are within a short distance of the Capitol.

In the famous "Willow Tree Alley" he found residing 171 white persons, and 236 colored, often living six or eight in a room. He declared that some of these houses, in which the inhabitants of the alley are crowded together, gave a revenue of twenty-five per cent each year to the owners. Mr. Berger thinks the existence of these slums in the nation's capital city are inexcusable, and will study the subject "first hand," before he proposes legislation to remedy the evil.

A TRIP IN ARIZONA

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER
World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors

W. C T. U. Headquarters at Phoenix, Arizona

An invitation from the president of the territorial W. C. T. U., Mrs. LaChance, to visit Phoenix, Prescott, Tempe, and other towns was accepted and the trip taken. Unless one has traveled in the West no idea can be had of distances, expense, long waits at stations and slow trains. We of the East have so little to contend with in comparison with what one finds in the West. It took five hours and cost a little over five dollars to travel about sixty miles. These towns in Arizona where they are carrying on our work should be encouraged, and I was glad to give a little help.

Phoenix Exerts Fine Influence

Phoenix W. C. T. U. owns a very pretty building and is a power for good in the city. This home is open for girls who have none of their own and who are employed in the city. A nice reception room and a library are free for their use, and an auditorium, which is bright, sunny and airy and contains a piano and all conveniences, is rented to the public, thus providing a source of income. The Arizona W. C. T. U. also has its headquarters there. As I looked at those splendid white ribboners cut off from so many advantages enjoyed by our eastern workers and saw what, though few in number, they have accomplished, I could but admire and praise their "grace, grit and gumption" and wonder why more of the unions in our eastern states could not do likewise.

Well Arranged Work

The wide-awake territorial president, Mrs. LaChance, had everything well arranged and Prescott, where Fort Whipple is stationed, had four days' work finely planned. Mrs. Payne, the president, and her co-workers gave me a royal welcome and a Christian Temperance Union was formed at the fort under dear Mrs. Cressy and other white ribboners. Schools were visited, the subject of scientific temperance instruction was brought forward and a prize of five dollars offered for essays.

All churches joined in a fine union service, and as segregated vice, with all its attendant evils, was denounced, the pastors with one accord agreed to do something to put away the evil, although they had worked in the past against such action. Phoenix and Tempe schools and unions were addressed and members gained. At Tempe great interest was awakened at the normal school which will open its doors for me again.

Tucson a Friend to Girls

Tucson was plead with many times and some splendid workers found: Mrs. Beckley who has been made territorial organizer; Mrs. Mitchell, president of the union; Mrs. Lake, rescue worker, already has helped to persuade women of the red-light district to leave their wicked, sinful life. This comrade, with the help of the Baptist pastor, his wife, and others every week goes down into the dens of vice licensed by the *good* fathers and brothers of Tucson, licensed to sell the virtue of the womanhood of the city, while the brothers—splendid helpers—stand outside and sing the dear old familiar hymns learned in Sabbath school and at mother's knee. *They* enter these houses of shame and talk to these poor deluded girls. The writer went with them and one girl said, in answer to the question, "Do you know what they are singing?" "Yes, oh, yes, 'Rock of Ages,' and often I have sung it in the choir of which I was a member three years and a Sunday school teacher." "Why did you come here?" "Ruined by a man, virtue gone, did not care what became of me."

Soldiers Cheered

These are some of the achievements of the W. C. T. U. of Tucson, recently reorganized. The giving of receptions to the soldiers stationed there to watch Mexico's border is another of its good works. All over our country where the soldiers are stationed our good women have a splendid chance to invite the boys, in relays, to receptions and keep the work going all the year round.

FLORIDA WOMEN PUSH LEGISLATION

W. C. T. U. Bureau Opened in Tallahassee—Important Measures Advocated

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners have established a bureau in Tallahassee for the purpose of securing desired legislation. State President Neal is in charge and a legislative program has been announced as follows: To prohibit race track gambling under any name, even State Fair Association. An amendment to incorporate the initiative, referendum, and recall in our constitution. An amendment to disfranchise the ignorant and vicious voter. An act to establish Juvenile courts. An act to perfect our Child Labor law. A Compulsory Education measure. Laws to prevent "traffic in women" and renting of houses to be used for immoral purposes. A resolution to prohibit polygamy in the United States.

Some More Laws

To amend the anti-cigaret law prohibiting "use" by minors as well as "selling and giving" to minors. A law to prohibit children and women entering saloons or wine rooms for any purpose whatever. A law to prevent advertising of alcoholic liquors in dry territory on bill-boards or in newspapers. An anti-shipping into dry territory law. An anti-soliciting in dry territory law. A law requiring every applicant to sell liquor to have his petition signed by a majority of the registered voters of his election district. A law requiring saloons to be closed from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. on week days.

Home-Loving Women Exhorted

A circular letter has been sent by the state president, who is also state superintendent of Legislation, to "the home-loving women" of the state, exhorting them to get as many people as possible to write to their legislators urging work for these measures. It says: "Much reform legislation will be introduced by our Senators and members who believe in protecting the home and safeguarding the child. Watch the papers and flood the members with letters as soon as each different bill is introduced. Begin today and keep it up every day until the Legislature adjourns."

"THE THIN CRUST OF CIVILIZATION"

"What a farce it all is! Spend thousands yearly in schools, boast about enlightenment, and turn boys and girls loose for amusement in a town infested with eighty saloons and thirty or forty houses of prostitution!"

In his study of the liquor traffic in a modern American city, entitled "The Thin Crust of Civilization," appearing in *The American Magazine*, Ray Stannard Baker thus characterizes the folly and the futility of our American civilization in its treatment of the saloon evil. While he uses as the subject of his study the town of Newark, Ohio, where was perpetrated last July the awful tragedy involving the death of Carl Etherington in an effort to enforce the law, he well says that in thus describing Newark, he has described also the typical American town, indeed has described the essential characteristics of our modern prosperous, intelligent, materialistic American civilization.

"All its life long this town (Newark)," says Mr. Baker, "has been a moderate drinker of intoxicating liquors. In that respect it was no worse than most American towns, no worse than the world at large. . . . But the point of attack in the recent struggle was not the drinking habit. The point of attack was the saloon. The modern saloon is a social evil which cannot be reached except by social action—the conscious effort of towns or counties or states."

How It Grew

Mr. Baker goes on to trace the history and development of the saloon from the time when it was a domestic enterprise, carried on by a man and his family, to a "vast, centralized, more or less monopolistic business enterprise!" He continues:

"Now, the breath in the nostrils of business is profit; and the more business, the more profit. With new methods of making and preserving beer, with extraordinary improvements in methods of transportation, it was easy and cheap for brewers in Milwaukee, brewers in St. Louis, and brewers in Pittsburg to place their wares in every little town in the Middle West. And these, with the local breweries, all struggling for trade, had the effect of stimulating the business to a degree scarcely realizable. Before this competitive onslaught, the old-fashioned respectable saloonkeeper who owned his own place and his own fixtures almost disappeared. Hundreds of irresponsible men, men not only of no standing and no property, but often men with evil or criminal records, crowded into the business. The brewers, greedy for profits, paid their rent, furnished the saloon fixtures and supplied them with all the goods they sold.

"In 1908, just before the local option election Newark had over eighty saloons! Think of it, in a town of less than 25,000 people! In other words, it had one saloon for every sixty or seventy adult men.

"Think further what this meant in Newark. With the best intentions in the world, but with a plentiful lack of imagination, the people of Ohio had sought to check the evils of the saloon which they had begun to see so clearly around them by the easy money method —by taxation. Each saloon was forced to pay $1,000 into the public funds.

To Entice the Boys

"What was the result? Why, it made the poor devils of saloonkeepers scratch harder than ever. For a saloonkeeper is a human being, who has to eat three meals a day, wear clothes, and often support a family and a home.

"Think, then, what his problem was. First he had to sell enough beer and whisky in a year to pay the $1,000 tax; after that he had to sell enough more to pay his rent and his other taxes, if any; he had to pay the inevitable and often enormous profits to the big brewers who stood behind him—all this before he could make a penny for himself. Is it any wonder that he had to push his business? Is it any wonder that he began to break laws right and left in order to increase his sales? A man must live!

"It became necessary, then, for saloonkeepers at all hazards to stimulate trade. They must not only keep all the old drinkers and induce them to buy more liquor and become more drunken, but they must get in plenty of fresh young clients—fresh young boys from the schools and factories.

Drunken Schoolboys

"'You have no idea,' wrote Superintendent Simpkins of the Newark schools on November 30, 1908, just before the lo-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FAKE CONSUMPTION CURES

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

PART II

"Lloyd's Consumption Cure" has had different names at different times. It is sometimes called "Re-Stor-All" and is advertised to cure paralysis as well as consumption. Under the name of "Aicsol" it is offered to physicians. This medicine hails from St. Louis. A St. Louis physician reports that he called at the Lloyd office and expressed interest in the medicine. After considerable conversation Lloyd offered him shares in the "Re-Stor-All Company." He said $5.00 would be charged for a month's treatment and the company's profits would be $4.50. The physician suggested that all the people who might send for the medicine would not have consumption, and Lloyd replied that any persons that had a relative or friend die of consumption would think they had consumption if they only had a pain in their stomach, and would send for a bottle of his medicine.

The doctor saw a room about one-fourth full of copies of the *St. Louis Star*. Lloyd said he was sending out 100,000 copies of the November 7 edition of *The Star* which had given him a free write-up. Almost any newspaper run without a conscience would give a fakir a free write-up if he bought 100,000 copies of the paper in return. It seems needless to say that the doctor reporting this visit did not take stock in "Lloyd's Consumption Cure Company."

Unfortunately all doctors are not so conscientious as to deceiving and robbing the sick, for it is said upon good authority that some physicians otherwise of good standing are stockholders in this company and in others of similar nature.

"Nature's Creation" is a nostrum that has been very daring in its advertising claims. It was at one time sold as a cure for a certain disease resulting from an impure life but after public attention was drawn to the enormous death rates from tuberculosis, this accommodating nostrum became a consumption cure. Anything to bring in the dollars from a frightened public.

The advertisements of "Nature's Creation" say: "It is made entirely from vegetable matter; contains everything beneficial and nothing harmful; it is a complex vegetable compound that cannot be analyzed; it contains at least one ingredient that the medical world knows nothing about, etc."

The analysts of the American Medical Association report that they found "Nature's Creation" to be "essentially a solution of potassium iodid in a weak alcoholic medium containing vegetable extractives and flavoring matter, and small quantities of inorganic salts." This analysis shows that the principal ingredient of the "complex vegetable compound which cannot be analyzed" is potassium iodid. Would any one but a nostrum vender class potash in the vegetable kingdom?

The president of the "Nature's Creation" Company is a woman, Mrs. J. M. Reynolds. She has of late used what is called the "blind" advertising method. A card appears in the papers telling consumptives that she possesses information which cost her a fortune and she feels that she should let every consumptive know her experience. The persons who answer this advertisement receive a letter in which she says she cured herself by the discovery "of a combination of certain roots and herbs," not mentioning

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

MOTHER AND CHILD

MOTHERS AND TEMPERANCE

Excerpts from Article by Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker

Many people of large intelligence and good intentions bave no adequate appreciation of the drink curse; its magnitude, its complexity, its gravity. On account of the widespread public apathy mothers ought to acquaint themselves with the fundamental facts respecting the evils of the use of alcoholic beverages—not the obvious and disgusting evils of drunkenness, but of its so-called moderate use, even the use of beer and wine.

What Mothers Should Know

They ought to understand the injurious effects of alcohol when used in so-called moderation, especially during the pre-natal period. Recent investigations have placed the matter in clear light and emphasized the serious results of parental indulgences. The physical condition of the race is at stake.

Such knowledge ought to equip mothers with effective warnings that will help to keep their daughters from marrying men in the habit of drinking. In the metropolitan district where these words are written, 2,000 children are born every year who enter life with a serious handicap, a weakened constitution or a criminal tendency, on account of the drink habits of the parents.

What Mothers Should Practice

It is well for mothers to put in practice the teachings of medical science that, in the little illnesses that come to them and their children, there is always some better remedy than an alcoholic stimulant. If one is in a chill from exposure, hot water is better than whisky. So in a hundred cases, it is far wiser to do something else than to use the old-fashioned, but now discredited "toddy." Especially ought mothers to avoid all use of "patent medicines," which generally contain liquor or opium.

Knowledge of Basic Facts

Mothers need to be well grounded in certain basic facts respecting alcohol, not only that they may be wise in the conduct of their own lives, but that they may be able to speak with authority to their children and to others:

(a) That the use of all light liquors, even in so-called moderation, not only directly produces many diseases, but increases one's liability of contracting other diseases, while it decreases the probability of recovery, rendering medicines less effective.

(b) That in the field of athletics and wherever quick and accurate actions of body and mind are required, stimulants are prohibited. For the same reason, their use is being discouraged in all armies and navies. The demand is becoming general that all men engaged in hazardous employments must be abstainers.

(c) That all who enter a professional or industrial career today start with a serious handicap if addicted to drink. The discrimination in the world's work against such persons is constantly growing, because people do not wish to risk life and property in the hands of inefficient persons. And a man who drinks even small quantities of alcoholic beverages is less safe than the abstainer.

—*Unity*

A MOTHER'S CREED

I believe in the lasting importance of the home as the fundamental institution of society.

I believe in the immeasurable possibilities of every boy and girl.

I believe in the imagination, the trust, the hopes and the ideals which dwell in the hearts of all children.

I believe in the beauty of nature, of art, of books and of friendship.

I believe in the satisfaction of duty.

I believe in the little homely joys of everyday life.

I believe in the goodness of the great design which lies behind our complex world.

I believe in the safety and peace which surround us through the over-brooding love of God.

—*Mrs. Ozora S. Davis*

"QUEENS"

She was just an ordinary woman, without much leisure or time for culture. She did not know the difference between an Ionic and a Doric column in architecture; and she was not "up" on china painting or the Roman emperors, but she brought up three children to tell the truth, to love God, to love their brothers, and to do honest labor with their hands and not be ashamed of it. When she died the papers did not notice it, but the Recording Angel said, as he reached for a fresh pen and turned over to a clean page, "A queen is coming; get her throne ready."—*Exchange*

MOTHERHOOD

A partnership with God is motherhood
What strength, what purity, what self-control,
What love, what wisdom should belong to her
Who helps God fashion an immortal soul!

—*Mary Wood-Allen*

THE HOME OF FRANCES WILLARD

When I found the Wisconsin home of the Willards and enjoyed its bountiful hospitality for the first time, I felt, as never before, how far-reaching are the influences of a sweet, pure home. This was a model home. There was a charming simplicity and refinement—nothing to mar its beauty, nothing one would wish to alter. The work of education had been going on and was still progressing. The "olive plants" were under perpetual care and culture, tended by loving, capable parents, who had one interest, one heart, one mind. First duties came first; these secured, others came duly into line. Nothing was neglected that would tend to perfect this miniature world. The family government was approved and rejoiced in by each child. There was equality and deference, each to the other by the heads of the family. The mother's opinion was weighed and respected by the father.

—*From "A Great Mother."*

Moral horticulture is more to a boy than all the classics and mathematics ever thrust upon his mental palate; instruction in the daily bread of Christian ethics inculcated as a theory and illustrated as an art would be to him the bread of life.

PEACE—OBEDIENCE—FAITH

John Ruskin, in counting up the blessings of his childhood, reckoned these three for first good: Peace—he had been taught the meaning of peace in thought, act, and word; had never heard father's or mother's voice once raised in any dispute, not seen an angry glance in the eyes of either, nor had ever seen a moment's trouble or disorder in any household matter. Next to this he estimates obedience—he obeyed word or lifted finger of father or mother as a ship her helm, without an idea of resistance. Lastly, faith—nothing was ever promised him that was not given; nothing ever threatened him that was not inflicted, and nothing ever told him that was not true.—*Exchange*

SIN IS SIN

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
And say "There's no danger for boys, you know;
Because they all have their wild oats to sow;"
There is no more excuse for my boy to be low
Than your girl. Then please don't tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
For a boy or a girl sin is sin, you know,
And my baby boy's hands are as clean and white
And his heart as pure as your girl's, tonight.

—*From "Heart Throbs."*

"CROOKED SIME'S" BATTLE

The Story of a Woman's Influence

"JAC" LOWELL

"Crooked Sime" paused in front of the Green Street saloon. He leaned his stooped shoulders against the lamp-post, jingled the two dimes in his pocket, and gazed wistfully at the saloon door.

"Come in, sport, and spend your fortune!" called a young fellow who was just entering.

Sime grinned, and shambled across the sidewalk.

"Good evening, Sime!" said a cheery, compelling voice.

Sime stopped short, stood as erect as his deformed shoulders would allow, and awkwardly tipped his ragged cap.

"Good evenin', Mis' Marvel," he mumbled, looking up at the tall, sweet-faced woman who stood before him. "Why, yer almost scared me! It's a long time since I've seen yer!"

"So it is, Sime. I'm glad to see you, and I wonder if you'll accommodate me by leaving this package at Mr. Hill's, next house to you? I rather dislike to hurry up there tonight."

She placed a light package in Sime's hands before he had time to answer her question.

"Just tell Mrs. Hill that I sent it," continued Mrs. Marvel, "and she'll pay you for your trouble. Thank you very much!"

"Y—you're welcome!" stammered Sime, staring after the disappearing woman.

Thrusting the package under his arm, he hurried by the saloon, and up the narrow street.

"Mighty glad ter do her the favor!" he mumbled, as he trudged along. "Mighty glad to even look at her! Sort of wakes up the decency in me! She's a real lady, Anna Marvel is! Yes, an' she speaks ter me that pleasant as if I was a somebody, 'stead of a poor, low-down wood-chopper! Glad ter do her the favor!"

At the Hill house, Mrs. Hill took the package, thanked him, and pressed a quarter into his hand.

A quarter! A quarter meant much to Sime. He felt like shouting, and when he walked into the dusky kitchen, where Nell was getting supper, he gave the girl such a cordial "Hello" that she looked up in surprise.

Sime tossed the quarter on to the table.

"Keep that safe, little girl," he said. "I earnt it by favorin' a blessed good woman, and, whatever happens, *that* money ain't goin' fer drink."

That was the first time Sime had thought of drink since Mrs. Marvel had stopped him on his way toward the saloon door. The conversation with her, the errand and the quarter had all worked together to take him home, sane and sober, to the faithful little daughter who tried so hard to fill the place left vacant by the mother's death a year before.

Sime and Nell spent the pleasantest evening they had had for many months, and the next morning Sime went to his work with a happy heart. His brief contact with Mrs. Marvel's helpful personality had worked wonders for him. He hoped and prayed that he might see her again.

He did see her again, and often. She seemed to have the faculty of meeting him near one of the saloons, and there was always some way in which he could help her—a letter to mail, an errand to do, a package to carry.

Strange to say, "Crooked Sime's" errands for Mrs. Marvel usually came when he was on the point of breaking his self-made pledge, and, stranger still, the errands were certain to head him toward home.

He did not mistrust that there was any purpose back of his frequent meetings with Mrs. Marvel. He simply considered himself strangely fortunate in having opportunities to be of service to "a real lady" who always paid liberally, but whose mere smiles and cheery words were what he termed, "pay a plenty!"

One winter evening, Billy Hegan, a "puller-in" for the saloons, hailed Sime.

"See yer talkin' with that swell lady in sealskin," said Billy. "Carryin' any dummy packages for her tonight?"

"I'm takin' this bundle up to Mr. Hill's for Mis' Marvel," said Sime.

"Oh, get wise!" sneered Billy. "She's only a freak reformer. Sets you doin' foolish errands so's to keep you out of the saloons! Don't be bossed by a woman! Come in an' have a drink!"

Sime dodged Billy, and went his way.

"Ruther be bossed by her than by *you!*" he gruffly muttered. "I git paid fer these errands, an' I ask no questions!"

"She's got him under her wing," thought Hegan. "The women are bound to ruin our business, one way or another! But we'll see! Wait till 'Crooked Sime' gets a taste again, and see whether he'll leave any coin on the bar or not!"

For several weeks things ran smoothly with Sime. Mrs. Marvel continued to send him on timely errands, and also found extra work for him at the neighborhood wood piles.

But Billy Hegan was waiting for his chance. In every possible way he tempted Sime to go into the saloons.

"Let up, Billy! Please let up!" Sime would beg. "Give me a chance ter keep straight, fer Nell's sake!"

Billy would only laugh, and continue the torture. He could see that Sime was beginning to weaken.

On a bleak night when Sime was uncommonly tired, and in a weak-willed mood, a boy stopped him on his way home. "Here's a bundle Mrs. Marvel wants you to take to the express office," said the boy.

Sime welcomed the task. He seized the bundle, and increased his gait. Suddenly he became conscious of the odor of whisky. He paused and sniffed the air, the old longing leaping within him. He inspected his clothes. Perhaps some one had placed a bottle in his pocket. But no, the pockets were empty. He put his nose to the bundle. That was it! The paper seemed to have been saturated with whisky. He tore at the paper with trembling fingers. Yes, the inner wrapping was wet! And what was this? A full, unopened bottle of "Ruin's Rye!"

For a minute Sime felt but a single impulse—to open the bottle and pour the fiery fluid down his throat. He sank down by the snow-whitened road, and buried his face in the reeking paper.

"Oh, my God!" he moaned. "I can't stand it! I can't stand it!"

All at once he thought of Mrs. Marvel. The boy had said she sent it. Could it be possible? Would she have saturated the paper to tempt him like this? Sime's dull brain throbbed with morbid questioning.

"Maybe she did send it," he murmured. "Maybe she's tryin' ter test me. Oh, if I could only see her! I *will* see her! I've *got* ter see her!"

He picked up the paper, and tried to wrap it around the bottle. Again the pungent odor woke the awful thirst, and again Sime wavered on the brink.

At last, by holding one hand over his nostrils, he managed to gain enough self-control to enable him to roll the bottle in the paper and wrap it up.

Twenty minutes later, he tottered up Mrs. Marvel's front steps and pounded loudly on the storm door.

"Come quick! Come quick!" he shouted, in half-crazed tones. "Quick, before I drink it!"

Mrs. Marvel heard the calls and rushed out.

"Take it! Take it!" cried Sime, forcing the bundle into her hands. "I thought I'd never git here! You didn't send it! I don't b'lieve you sent it! But, see! see! I ain't touched a drop! I ain't touched it! Don't *let* me touch it!"

Sime leaned weakly against the door, then sank to the floor, limp and quivering. When he opened his eyes, he was lying on a soft bed. Mrs. Marvel was bending over him, and Mr. Marvel stood close by.

"Better get up and have some supper, Sime," Mrs. Marvel was saying. And before he realized what they were doing, they had helped him up and led him to a table laid with a tempting meal.

"Not a serious word until you've eaten everything here!" said Mr. Marvel.

Sime shrugged his crooked shoulders,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

BRAVE WILLIE MUNGER

EVA CADWELL McGARR, Cumberland, Wis.

"Mumsey, dear Mumsey, what is the matter?" An arm was laid affectionately around the mother's neck and a boy's fresh young lips pressed the quivering ones.

"Nothing, dear, save the same old story," replied Mrs. Munger, smiling up at the child through her tears. "Your father has been at Riley's saloon for two days. There is nothing to eat but some corn meal and we've very little kerosene. I tried to get Mrs. Bartlett's sewing done today as she is always such good pay, but night falls so quickly these November days and I couldn't get it finished. Mrs. Van Dorn still owes me two dollars and it does seem as though she might pay me. I am sure she would if she knew how much I am in need of the money."

"I saw her buying oranges at Smith's today. Oh, how good they did look," exclaimed Willie, but never mind, Mother dear, we will have some corn meal mush and milk. You make the mush and old Spot will give us the milk. See, I have a dime a gentleman gave me for watching his auto while he went into the postoffice. I'll go and get some kerosene right away."

"Better look for the cow first before it gets any darker," suggested the mother. "I listened a while ago and couldn't hear the tinkle of her bell."

"All right, mother, I'll have her in the jerk of a lamb's—oh, I forgot Mother, that you don't like slang. Well, I will have the quadruped in a short space of—of—of duration, isn't that the right word?" Willie pulled his much worn little cap from his head and made a low bow. The mother could not refrain from smiling. This was just the effect desired by the boy and he scampered away.

The Mungers lived in a small house on the outskirts of a good-sized mining town in Pennsylvania. Robert Munger, the husband and father, was for the most part sober and industrious, providing a comfortable living for his family, as a time-keeper at one of the mines. Since the strike, however, which had been going on for many months, he had found nothing to do, had become discouraged and had let his old enemy, drink, get the better of him. He played fairly well on the violin and any one of the saloonkeepers in the town was willing to furnish him with all he wanted to drink in return for the tunes he could scrape out. Mrs. Munger, by the aid of her needle, Spot, and the little garden, had managed to eke out a meager living.

Willie had only gone a few rods in his search for the cow when he heard some men's voices. He stopped to listen, although he wasn't quite sure that he ought. The man who was speaking now was a neighbor, Willie felt sure. He had been employed by the railroad company, but had been discharged a few weeks before on account of drunkenness.

The conversation he overheard set Willie's heart to beating at a rapid rate. It seemed that a special train was due in a short time upon which were the officials of the road, their wives and a large party of friends. The men intended to pile a lot of rubbish on the track just around a curve in the road where the engineer could not see it until close upon it. If their plans worked in a satisfactory manner, the train would be derailed and pitched down a steep embankment,

and the helpless victims would be at the mercy of the scoundrels who would quickly rob them of their "pelf," as the men called it.

Willie waited to hear no more but hastened home to his mother. Before he had finished his story, the last of the kerosene was in the lantern, and the boy was receiving instructions as to what to do. "Go down the track until you hear the train. Then stand out in full view and swing and swing the lantern."

Willie had gone but a little way when he heard the rumble and roar he was listening for. It was the train. He could tell by the sound that it was slackening its speed. He waved his lantern to and fro frantically and finally the steaming monster stopped within a few feet of him. The engineer and fireman leaped to the ground. When they discovered that it was only a small boy that had signaled the train they were furiously angry, thinking they were the victims of a boyish prank. The engineer shook the boy roughly, demanding what he meant by such behavior. Willie tried to tell him, but he was so hurt by his treatment and choked by tears he could not utter a word. People were beginning to alight from the train and were asking what was the matter. One of them, who had the kindest face Willie had ever seen, inquired of the conductor who the little boy was.

"Oh, I don't know," replied that person, but he ought to be thrashed. Think of his fooling us like this, the young rascal. I suppose he thought it would be a joke."

Willie felt a gentle hand on his shoulder and two kind eyes looked into his own anxious ones. "Tell us all about it, little man," said the kind-faced stranger. "Come, let us hear your story."

Willie told what was about to happen to the train and his efforts to avert the terrible danger. The engineer and fireman, upon hearing what he said, took lanterns and started ahead to see for themselves if the boy's story was true. To their surprise they found that it was. Upon their return they said that it had been a very narrow escape from death or serious injury for all concerned. Turning to Willie the engineer said, "My brave boy, I beg your pardon. I am sorry I treated you so roughly. Here, take this silver and perhaps that will help to heal the wound." At this every one seemed determined to show appreciation of what the boy had done and soon a collection of more money than he had ever seen in his life before was made and offered to Willie. He needed funds so badly that he didn't hesitate to accept, though he assured them over and over that he hadn't expected anything of the kind.

Willie's friend, the kind old gentleman, asked about his father, his business, his mother, and where he lived, and jotted the items down in a little red book.

The happiest boy in the state of Pennsylvania, perhaps, was the one who gave into his mother's hands as the result of a little act of bravery the money he had received. Now they could buy provisions and quite a few things beside. Neither Willie nor his mother forgot to thank the Giver of all good.

Some time during the night which followed there came a loud knock at the door. Some one stood there with a drunken man leaning on him. "He's sick, besides being drunk," Mrs. Munger was told. It was Willie's father who indeed was ill and who remained sick for many long, weary weeks. He seemed to become more temperate, however, when he grew better.

One morning—what do you suppose—the kind old gentleman, whom Willie

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

BULLETIN OF PUBLICATIONS

Send to National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill., for the Bulletin of Publications. It contains the lists and prices of the newest leaflets for department, organization and campaign work. Books, posters, pins and other supplies are also listed. Send a 2 cent stamp for the Bulletin.

There has been an unavoidable delay in securing the inexpensive W. C. T. U. pins. A consignment is daily expected, and on its receipt orders will immediately be filled. Price each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

The argument of the whisky power wherever prohibition campaigns are waged will be $ $ $.

The third national Peace Congress will be held at Baltimore, Maryland, May 3-5. President Taft, and many distinguished peace advocates will be among the speakers.

A beautiful Young People's Branch pin, an entirely new design, is now on sale. The letters are in white enamel on a background of blue. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address, National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Price, single pin, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

Garden-making With a Purpose

In the spring the average normal individual's fancy turns to thoughts of garden-making, seed-planting, etc. It indicates a natural and praiseworthy inclination to unite one's forces with those of the great physical universe in the enterprise of creation and recreation, and deserves to be encouraged, especially in the children. Flower Mission Day does not occur until June, but if Flower Mission enterprises are to produce beautiful harvests, they must be planned in these early spring days. Why not suggest to the children to dedicate at least a portion of the garden to the Flower Mission, and set the example by sowing a generous allowance of seed with that idea in view. Make the subject a matter of conversation with garden-making friends, that they may keep it in view in their plans. Without being diverted from the great legislative problems on which we are laboring we can put in operation this beneficent work which will later bring joy and blessing to many a life.

Nor is the value to the children of the garden-making enterprise to be despised. Some one may inquire, "What has a garden to do with temperance and why does the W. C. T. U. give time to this work?" The answer may be found in the words of a great writer: "Fathers, inspire your children with the garden mania. They will be better for it when they are grown up. Let other arts be only studied to heighten the beauty of the one I advocate. Engaged in planning how to shade a glen, or in contriving how to divert the course of a stream, one is too busy ever to become a dangerous citizen, an intriguing general or a caballing courtier." In short, "Sow good seed and there will be little room for the growth of evil in the life."

The Value of a "Booster"

"Many a man who would like to stiffen up his backbone and do the right thing just missed the courage for it because there's no room for him to be doubtful about the number of folks that despise him, but he never has any way of guessing the number of folks who admire him." Thus comments *The Continent* on the action of the Presbyterian Brotherhood in congratulating a prominent baseball player because he refused to play ball on Sunday.

Other people besides baseball players, who are demonstrating that they are possessed of moral backbone in municipal and legislative affairs, would undoubtedly be strengthened in their attitude if they were to receive more of this sort of "boosting" by the interested onlooker. If certain men who are claimed by the forces of unrighteousness surprise everybody by voting on the right side of a moral question (as happened in the Ohio Legislature recently) the good people ought to shower them with approval as faithfully and eagerly as the liquor men heap upon them vituperation. The "booster" has come to be almost indispensable in the promoting of new enterprises, it has its place as well in the encouragement of moral heroism under difficult circumstances.

Freak Bills in Legislative Bodies

Law making has in all ages been considered rather a serious business, requiring not only a high type of intellect but the exercise of serious judgment. Observing the proceedings of the great law-making bodies of the present day one sometimes wonders if the legislator's duties are coming to be regarded as less sacred than formerly.

Examples of freak legislation are becoming deplorably frequent in both Congress and our state Legislatures. A writer in *The Independent* gives an interesting list of measures of this character, such as an effort to make ground-hog day a legal holiday, to regulate the washing and ironing of shirts and collars, and to authorize a lottery on condition that the promoter agreed to pay off the national debt from the proceeds.

Some 30,000 bills are presented to each succeeding Congress, and well does the writer of the article in question say, "The duties before us all are too important to permit of our wasting our time on trifles and our record (as a nation) is too bright to be blotted with a mass of thoughtless, foolish, or dangerous legislation."

The waste of time in offering freak bills seems criminal when one remembers that serious and necessary legislation is delayed and often prevented by ill-conceived and ill-considered bills. If the voters continue to send callow candidates to the legislative bodies the sentiment will grow that "legislation should cease, for a time, giving the country a chance to progress undisturbed." A few more wise women in our legislative bodies (a number of states already have women legislators) would be a distinct contribution to the judgment and common sense of the body, as well as to its executive power.

Tremendous Possibilities in Maine!

Why are the whiskyites taking so much interest in resubmission in Maine? It is inconsistent with their oft-repeated assertion that more liquor is sold in prohibition territory than in any other. Calling to mind the dissertations they have given us to the effect that prohibition makes people drink who otherwise never would do so, that liquor will be had at any cost, and larger quantities will be consumed, we confess to being unable to reconcile some things said in the whisky papers nowadays. For instance, "Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular" for February 25, 1911, says among other like things:

"It seems to us that this fight in Maine offers tremendous possibilities to the trade, and they should not be neglected. The campaign in that state should be conducted on the very highest plane, and the character of regulation offered as a substitute for prohibition should be of such a nature as to appeal to all men of common sense."

ANNOUNCEMENT

White ribboners will learn with deep regret of the resignation of Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, National superintendent of the Purity department. Mrs. Chapman's state of health necessitates her entire freedom from responsibility. The Purity department literature can be ordered from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Until further notice such communications as are usually sent to the National superintendent of this department may be addressed to Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among the visitors at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters recently was Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the noted missionary to the deep-sea fishermen of Labrador and Newfoundland, who has secured prohibition for the territory covered by his work, and as magistrate, has been very successful in enforcing the law.

Dr. Claudius B. Spencer, of Kansas City, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, and his two daughters, were also among the visitors during the past week.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U., recently spent several days in Evanston, where she once resided. Mrs. Vayhinger was warmly welcomed at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. She prepared the catalogue of leaflets and supplies for the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

Mrs. J. A. Nolan, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., has returned to her home in New South Wales, having been away since her departure for the Glasgow Convention last June. She was met on her arrival by the state officers, who extended a most cordial welcome to their white ribbon comrade. In responding, Mrs. Nolan expressed her feeling that the prayers of white ribboners had been following her wherever she had been. A public welcome was later tendered by the state executive. Mrs. Courtenay Smith, state president, presided and extended a welcome on behalf of the state; Mrs. M. Blow, state vice-president, for the state officers; and the local presidents for their unions. Miss Amelia Pemell, World's and state Flower Mission superintendent, sent a beautiful bouquet of flowers and a "welcome" in rhyme.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

S. California—Long Beach, May 23-27.
Michigan—Petoskey, June 6-9.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Matilda Carpenter, Gansevoort, N. Y., eighty years young, a "crusade member" of the local union.

Mrs. Livonia Kenedy, Liberty, Ind., for twenty years Flower Mission superintendent and loyal worker in the local union.

A VICTORY FOR ARIZONA

Maricopa county, Arizona, with the exception of the city of Phoenix, is now dry territory, as the result of the election of April 19. This is a triumph for the white ribboners and women of the county, who have been doing splendid work in the campaign against the liquor interests. The intelligence and righteousness of the community were enlisted against the common enemy, and the women were especially active. Mrs. Imogene F. H. La Chance of Phoenix, president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Luella E. Thomas, formerly corresponding secretary, were prominent as leaders in the campaign. Phoenix went wet by a majority of only 307, and it is claimed that illegal voting is responsible for the result.

A MINISTRY OF FLOWERS

From Southern California comes the cheering word that Mrs. Laura Carter, state superintendent of Flower Mission Work, is rapidly improving after a very serious illness. During her stay in the hospital, Mrs. Carter directed a most beautiful ministry of flowers.

Although so very ill, and suffering intensely, she sought to forget herself in the thought of others. At her request, flowers were brought to her each day, in abundance, and with comforting texts were distributed by the nurses and friends to patients less fortunate. Many were thus cheered and helped by the loving, self-sacrificing spirit of this devoted flower missioner.

VALUABLE DEPARTMENT LEAFLETS

Prepared by National W. C. T. U. Superintendents

White ribboners of the National W. C. T. U. are to be congratulated that they can now obtain at one central place—National W. C. T. U. Headquarters—all the best leaflets published by the National superintendents of departments.

The National W. C. T. U. Bulletin of Publications issued this week contains the titles and prices of some of these department leaflets.

The advertising pages of The Union Signal will give other lists and occasionally new Bulletins will be issued. The National W. C. T. U. superintendents are sagacious and experienced. They know the needs of the local union; many of them are much in the field work. Officers of local unions, literature superintendents, those making up local and institute programs will do well to order largely from the lists of department leaflets given in the Bulletin.

These department lists contain not only the superintendents' leaflets, but all department leaflets carried by the National W. C. T. U.

Address the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Keep your feet daily on the solid ground of reality, and do something tangible. Do His will; don't suffer it. You are the light of the world—then shine!—*Maltbie Davenport Babcock*

REMEMBER MAINE!

Mr. J. W. McKean of Missouri has an interesting letter in a recent number of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, from which we quote:

"During my work as missionary for the American Sunday School Union for the past ten years I slept in over 1,700 homes and ate meals with 6,000 families. I know the power of the personal touch and heart to heart appeal. If I had money to carry me through a season in Europe I would spend it in a face to face campaign in Maine. I would go from hamlet to hamlet, home to home, and make appeal to voters in behalf of their own and their neighbors' sons and daughters. Very few fathers are willing to give their own children

'To be bitten by the poisonous worm of the still,
Or be fed to the maw of the brewer's mill;'

and when the question is put to them in the right light they will vote against that very thing.

"But I can't go to Maine, and perhaps very few who will read this can do so. If there I would plead, preach, and pray against the awful foe, but I can do this last in Missouri.

"May we not all?

"Let it be a united prayer by all who believe God is in heaven and the devil is in the liquor business. Let us have a uniform hour, yea moment of prayer. Say at nine o'clock, Central time, each morning from now until the vote is taken, let each and all of us REMEMBER MAINE in prayer. Just a moment, perhaps, but regularly. If convenient to enter the secret closet at that time, good; if not, wherever we are let us breathe a prayer that righteousness may prevail in this battle of the ages."

The thought which finds expression in the foregoing letter has no doubt occurred to many white ribboners, as in their private devotions they have offered a petition for Maine in the coming crisis. Shall we not pass along to other white ribboners the suggestion that either at this hour of nine o'clock, or at the noontide hour, we unite in prayer that the God of Righteousness may give wisdom and power in the coming conflict which shall give Maine victory.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BULLETIN OF PUBLICATIONS

In the Bulletin of Publications just issued, the following leaflets and supplies are listed:

1. Department Leaflets (superintendents' and others carried by National W. C. T. U.)
2. Campaign Leaflets
3. Miscellaneous Leaflets
4. Books, Pictures, Posters, Cards, Pins and other supplies.
5. The newest leaflet, "Emperor William of Germany Speaks Against the Drink Evil." Per 100, 25 cents.

Use the Bulletin freely. Send stamp.

National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES

FRANCES P. PARKS

Old Problems and New Solutions

A discussion of "old problems and new solutions" has been an interesting feature of recent correspondence with the state corresponding secretaries. It is gratifying to know that in many states definite plans are being followed to win members. Thousands of women, now outside the local unions, would take our pledge, wear our colors, and contribute to our work if approached with wisdom, tact and Christian grace. Many women have children and home cares, or are engaged in business, and cannot attend the meetings of the local union, but to have them identified with us increases our number, enlarges our influence and gives us added power.

"Every One Win One"

Among many new ideas for increasing membership the "Every one win one" plan is most popular. Several states send out to members attractive cards similar to that issued by the Missouri W. C. T. U. which reads: "Knowing as we do that the road to victory lies through the patriotism of women's hearts, let us call all women everywhere who share with us a common danger and a common hope, to join us in this holy warfare against the legalized liquor traffic. Will not every member in your union earnestly try to win one new member to help bring the victory to Missouri? Will you not take one of these slips and invite and urge your friends to help us by giving their membership if they can not do more?"

Illinois W. C. T. U. has gotten out a white button. The W. C. T. U. monogram in the center is encircled by the pledge, "I will get one member by the middle of September."

West Washington makes the recognition of successful efforts along this line an interesting feature of the annual state convention: "At the close of the convention year each member who secures new members shall have a badge upon which is placed a gold star for each active member and a silver star for each honorary member; a blue star for each new union organized. A statement from the treasurer of the local union must be presented, stating that dues have been paid for the new members before the worker is entitled to a star."

An old, old problem is that of the new state corresponding secretary who wants to know how to keep the new unions interested and at work for the critical period of six months following the visit of the organizer.

"Follow-up" Plan

The Colorado "follow-up" plan offers a possible solution: "We send an organizing outfit containing our State Report, for the president, corresponding secretary and treasurer, an Annual Leaflet for each and some Plans of Work for local unions, which we publish every year, also pledge cards. After the union is organized we send leaflets for a program with instructions as to how to use them. For instance, we send leaflets on the department of Medical Temperance, sometimes suggesting that they be given to the different women before their meeting so they will have time to study them and be able to give the contents in their own words or read intelligently. We do the same thing with literature on Flower Mission and the other departments which we think will be especially good for a particular community. We send only one subject at a time."

Outline Programs

Many of the large state unions issue annually a hand-book containing state roster, helpful hints to new workers and suggestive programs prepared with a view to educating the members along the line of our "Do Everything Policy."

To supplement this excellent plan the National W. C. T. U. will bring out, about May 15, a little book, "Helps for the Local Union," answering first questions as to how and what to do. Outline programs will be a feature of the book and a selection of leaflets which would be helpful in carrying out each program will be named, with the cost of the package.

National organizers will be interested in knowing that a copy of the new book will be added to the "free literature package" sent, when requested, to poor and needy unions.

DRY NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO

Special Correspondence

The last wet town in the Pecos Valley has become dry, the voters of Dexter having voted out the saloon at the April election.

Miss Annie A. Robbins, National organizer, spent a few days in the territory, speaking in the schools and giving two public lectures. She also spoke at the dedication of the new Second Baptist church, and as a result a new union with eight members was organized, to be known as Albuquerque W. C. T. U. (No. 2), with Mrs. J. B. Lott as president. We expect Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of the department of Work among Colored People, to be with us soon and help us in organizing new unions among her people.

THE MAYOR OF HUNNEWELL

The new woman mayor of Hunnewell, Kansas, appears to be an official of character and initiative, both in her plans for pulling down and building up. *The Record-Herald* of Chicago, in commenting upon her election, says: "It is a good sign that woman's invasion of a man-made regime, with its quota of abuses and shortcomings, is marked by a spirit not merely reformatory but constructive."

According to a New York paper, she has announced that there will be no intoxicants sold in the town while she is mayor, and has put a woman chief-of-police in office to enforce the law.

In outlining her various reform policies, she says: "I shall see that the city water supply is improved, the source will be tested for purity and the supply increased."

L. T. L. BRANCH CATALOGUE

The L. T. L. Catalogue is now ready. It contains a complete list of supplies for leaders, and leaflets for distribution. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, has written several new leaflets. Use the catalogue freely. Send stamp to National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

"The saloon and the brewery are the only so-called industries with which we are acquainted, not anxious to place their finished product before the public eye."

A Beautiful Young People's Branch Pin

An entirely new design, is now on sale. The letters are in white enamel on a back-ground of blue. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address,

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Price, single pin, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY

Rogers Park, Illinois

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Almena P. McDonald is meeting with great success in her work in Montana, her field of labor for the month of April.

The W. C. T. U. of Waukegan, Ill., recently celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary by a very interesting and inspiring meeting.

The W. C. T. U. of Chemung county, N. Y., through its Press superintendent, has published in one of the leading Elmira dailies each day a column article on temperance or a kindred subject.

The W. C. T. U. of Lakeland, Fla., recently had the pleasure of an instructive talk by Dr. Sarah J. Bebout, an Ohio county superintendent of Christian Citizenship sojourning in the state for the winter.

The union of Madison, Fla., held a public service April 9, in the nature of a Willard memorial meeting, all the program being designed to awaken a keener interest in the work it is doing to have "Florida go dry."

The unions of Unionville and Shelbyville, Tenn., met together for their April meeting, and were helped and stimulated by a talk given by Miss Christine Tinling. The outgrowth of the meeting was the organization of a county union.

The W. C. T. U. institute conducted at San Joaquin, Cal., was one of the most interesting and instructive ever held there. Rev. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, National organizer, presided, and was among the speakers. One evening was given over to a gold medal contest.

Mrs. Sarah Meredith, recording secretary of the Ohio W. C. T. U., is making an effort to have the curfew ordinance which obtains in Canton enforced. The mayor is a little uncertain as to his duty in the matter, preferring to confer with other mayors before ringing the bell provided for by law.

For two years the Pontiac (Ill.) W. C. T. U. has conducted a gospel temperance meeting upon the first Sunday of each month from November to May. Among the recent speakers were Mrs. L. W. Law, and Mrs. S. B. Shaw of Grand Rapids, Mich. Miss Rhena Mosher is to speak to them early in May.

Saline county (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held an institute at Harrisburg, March 30. Mrs. Eugenie Dougherty of Cairo presided and Mrs. Flora D. Pickering led the discussion on plans for county work. Three new departments were added. Addresses were given by State's Attorney W. C. Kane and Rev. Cox of Harrisburg.

Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter of Indianapolis, Ind., has offered a prize of $25 for the best essay on the subject, "The Ballot In the Hands of Women." The competitors are to come from the high schools and academies of the state of Indiana. It is hoped this will create much enthusiasm among the boys and girls.

The Bellingham (Wash.) W. C. T. U. will have a "white ribbon day" at the Silver Beach Chautauqua this summer. Miss Mary Page, state vice-president, and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent, will be among the speakers. The local federation of unions will maintain headquarters at the Beach during the summer program.

The W. C. T. U. of Mingo county, W. Va., has offered a prize of $1 in gold to any boy or girl in the county, eighteen years old or younger, who will make the largest number of words from the letters in the word, Prohibition; and $2.50 in gold to the boy or girl who will send in the best answer to the question, "Why should West Virginia have prohibition?"

The First Milwaukee (Wis.) W. C. T. U. enjoyed a luncheon at its annual meeting which took place the middle of April. The reports were most encouraging and showed that many new members have been added to the local unions and two new unions to the county roster. These unions keep ever in sight the coming of the great National Convention next fall.

With the purpose of creating a wider interest in garden-making enterprises, in which it has always excelled, the Elmer (N. J.) W. C. T. U. arranged for an illustrated lecture by Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw, of the *Garden Magazine*, New York, to be given to the children working in the school gardens and competing for the prizes offered by the local W. C. T. U. and all interested friends.

The Northside W. C. T. U. of Columbus, O., has been giving a series of Health and Purity lectures which has attracted the attention of intelligent audiences. The speakers, all of whom were specialists, charged nothing for their services, and admission was free. At the close of each lecture an informal discussion took place. It is hoped to make this course annual in character.

The members of the different Christian Endeavor societies of Olney, Ill., also members of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U.—all young ladies—recently gave seven splendid selections from Ralph Connor's famous book, "Black Rock." These readings are for sale by Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent, 5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill. The audience was delighted with this picture of Christian temperance work in the lumber-camps of the great northwest.

The School Savings Banks system was taken up in public school (No. 14), New York City, late in February, and the scholars' deposits during the first five weeks were $1,250. Through the local W. C. T. U. of West Tisbury, Mass., school savings were introduced into the public school there on April 1. The Collingdale (Pa.) W. C. T. U. established the school savings banks in their public school during March and many happy results for the children and communities are reported at points where the thrift teaching is used.

One of the many pleasing and interesting features of the Tompkins county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. institute, held the middle of April, was the presentation to the Dryden high school of a beautifully framed picture of Frances E. Willard. Miss Edna Rowan, National associate L. T. L. secretary, presented the methods and aims of the Branch, greatly enthusing her hearers. The progress of the local unions was set forth in one minute speeches by their presidents. "Unorganized Territory and How to Organize" was the instructive topic presented by Mrs. Mary B. Wood, president of the county.

Stephenson county, Ill., secured the services of Hon. F. S. Regan for one week's work during March. Many voters seemed to be impressed with the truth of Mr. Regan's argument on the tax payer's problems. The county held an institute at Freeport, March 30-31, with Mrs. Emily M. Hill as leader. She gave an address in which she dwelt on the magnitude of the ruin brought about by the liquor traffic when compared with war, famine and pestilence. "Minister's Platform Night" was an especially pleasing feature. The program was voted by all present to have been well planned by the county president, and vice-president, respectively, Mrs. Catherine Schoch, and Miss Carrie A. Musser.

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food Is Not Suited

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way. Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IN PROHIBITION GEORGIA

Special Correspondence

The membership campaign outlined by our president, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, has been taken up by the Albany union and will be pushed until every woman in our city will have an earnest, prayerful invitation to join our forces. This union had a great uplift not long ago when Mrs. Mary Harris Armor lectured to a record breaking audience, took up a record breaking collection ($500) and secured more than fifty new members. This union will also place a literature table in the railroad station and keep it supplied with magazines and religious periodicals, through the pages of which our temperance leaflets will be placed. Albany also is engineering an essay medal contest through the high and grammar schools and the children are much enthused about it. They are working hard to win the beautiful gold medals offered by the union, as well as to compete for the prizes of $50 and $30 in gold.

The Moultrie union successfully operates a rest-room for the weary shoppers from her own streets, as well as from the surrounding country. This rest-room is very comfortable and good literature is an enjoyable feature.

McClelland Ordinance Pleases

A great wave of encouragement swept over the Georgia unions when the McClelland ordinance was passed by the city council in Atlanta on the sixth of this month requiring common carriers to report to the chief-of-police on whisky shipped into the city, and many prayers are made that it will be upheld by the courts. The decision as to its validity will be watched with much interest and it is a much discussed question at present.

Athens, our university city, is making a successful fight in the interests of law enforcement. Where else can it do more good than in a university city which shelters many hundred young men nine months of the year?

PLANS FOR AGGRESSIVE WORK IN HOOSIER STATE

Special Correspondence

Indiana white ribboners are in the midst of a very successful institute season. We are awake and alive to the need of more aggressive work since the last legislature attempted to surrender the whole state to the brewers and fasten the liquor traffic upon us for all time to come. The brewers have already found that it is one thing to make a bargain, and quite another to get possession of the goods, for there is today more fight to the square foot in Indiana on this question than there has ever been before.

Solution is State-wide Prohibition

Men who two years ago thought county-option the all-sufficient remedy are now saying that the only solution of this question is state-wide prohibition. Ex-Senator Mattingly, who four years ago introduced a bill providing for a $1,000 saloon license, which came dangerously near passing, has now come out squarely for state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage. Slowly the scales are falling from blind eyes, and we are encouraged to "keep on keeping on."

Mid-year Executive Committee Meeting

Our mid-year executive committee meeting was held in Indianapolis, April 7, with a good attendance and great enthusiasm. Twenty-two new unions were reported as having been organized since the last state convention, and several more are in sight. We are hoping for fifty new unions before the next state convention.

The State Convention

It was decided to hold our next state convention at Marion, October 12-17. Grant county, with her more than 1,000 members, will give us a right royal welcome.

It was decided to offer a prize of $25 for the best essay prepared by a teacher on the subject, "The Best Method of Teaching Anti-Narcotics." A prize of $25 was also offered for an essay on "Scientific Temperance Instruction." Mrs. Luella McWhirter, editor of *The Message*, has offered a prize of $25 for an essay on "Woman's Suffrage."

Under the new law which provides for city and township option, twenty counties that were dry under county option have admitted saloons to one or more townships. Who can estimate the heartaches and heart-breaks this change is entailing on helpless women and wronged and defrauded childhood! God pity the voters who are responsible for the return of the curse! Indiana will yet free herself from this withering blight!

IOWA PLANS STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

Nothing daunted by the failure to secure from the Legislature what it wanted, the Prohibitory Amendment Association of Iowa has laid plans for the most strenuous campaign the state has ever known. The submission of the prohibitory amendment and of the woman suffrage question to a vote of the people was defeated in the Senate by five votes. Mrs. Ida B. Wise, state corresponding secretary, reports that many reform bills were presented, but practically all were killed by the Senate. She cheerfully declares that our Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be "right there when our Solons come back to the capital."

Our Field Workers

Mrs. Wise has been in attendance at teachers' institutes during her spring vacation and will be available for field work after her school closes. A wonderful work has been done in Dubuque county by Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, National organizer. The L. T. L. work all through the state has been energetically pushed by Miss Edna Rowan, National associate L. T. L. secretary. Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, our state president, is here, there and everywhere, strengthening our cause. She began attending district conventions in March and will be in the field all the spring and summer. Our beloved National and state evangelist, Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, is ready to take up field work. Her address is 137 Capitol Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

The W. C. T. U. Federation of Des Moines gave a charming colonial tea party to the "legislative ladies" at the home of Mrs. Anna Edworthy, superintendent of Legislation. The special guests of honor were our state president, Mrs. Hurford, and Mrs. B. F. Carroll, the wife of our Governor. Many of the leading women of Des Moines were among those who received.

LAW-MAKING IN NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

The Legislature in session at Lincoln all winter consistently stuck to the previously arranged plan to kill every bill tending to regulate the liquor traffic in any way. Every measure went down by practically the same vote. However, through the persistent efforts of good workers both in and out of the legislative body the state has gained some needed reform laws along other lines.

Governor Vetoes Sunday Base-ball Bill

While a bill legalizing Sunday base-ball passed both Houses, Governor Aldrich refused his approval, and the sporting element failed in an effort to override his veto. The initiative and referendum law passed is not just what was desired by its warmest friends, but is conceded to be a long step in the way of direct legislation, and will be taken advantage of by the temperance forces as soon as it is available.

The anti-cigaret law was strengthened by a provision which prohibits the use of tobacco and cigarets by any boy under the age of eighteen years. Great difficulty was experienced in securing convictions under the old law which was aimed only at the dealer.

Would Put Out Red Light

During the closing days of the session a law was crowded through that, if properly enforced, will mean the cleaning up of the red-light district in Omaha and every other city in the state. Under the dry policy in effect the past two years, Lincoln has had none. This law which is causing such consternation in certain quarters, makes the owner of a building directly responsible for the immoral business carried on in it, even though he do nothing but deposit the rent money in his bank. It is a well-known fact that saloons and houses of ill repute are required to pay twice as high rent as the same property would bring in a legitimate business, and heretofore the owner of the building has been held in no way responsible for the blighting business carried on in it. More than 200 federal licenses have been held by these houses in Omaha alone, with an open violation of the eight o'clock closing law every day in the year. Enforcement of this law will mean liquor regulation in spite of a notoriously wet Legislature.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

A CONSUL GENERAL ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE—PROHIBITION AT WORK

Dr. Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States at Shanghai, China, is heartily aiding the cause of total abstinence. The Shanghai *Celestial Empire* contains, in an issue of late date, a stirring speech made by him on "A New Civic and Christian Duty—Total Abstinence." His words were, in part:

I want to talk sensibly and not unkindly. I shall try not to forget that the world has known alcoholic drinks for 5,000 years, though by their sanctions Hindu, Buddhist and Mohammedan sections have been protected against it until of late. I shall not forget that our ancestors quite generally used these beverages; that our relatives and friends are still doing so; indeed, their case is quite general. I do not mean to scold anybody, but if possible to say something that shall lead some to be afraid of alcohol—some because they fear it will affect their health; others because of the menace to the state; and some others, perhaps, who do not fear for themselves, but begin to see that it may be their drinking which encourages others to drink.

The State of Maine

I have been fortunate myself in that I was born and reared in the State of Maine, where prohibition has obtained for half a century. It is difficult to forbid liquor selling wholly, as it is difficult wholly to enforce the law against larceny or vagrancy; but there is no spirituous or malt liquor made in Maine, and, more important, drinking is not a part of the social life of the people—liquor does not appear at state banquets nor on the family table. Citizens who themselves have no scruples about drinking are yet unwilling to violate the law of their state in securing liquor. These things are, of course, a great gain; generation after generation is brought up who do not know liquor, do not heed it. It is no virtue in such that they do not drink; they have been fortunate, I say, in not being schooled to alcohol; it is not a part of their life, they do not miss it, and they escaped its perils. I recall the horror with which, as a boy of seventeen on a visit to a neighboring state, I first saw signs advertising strong drink, and drinking shops in operation with consent of law. I have seen what an advantage it is personally not to be dependent on alcoholic drinks—to be able to go about one's business without the expense, the inconvenience, the risks of drinking; and I have seen the advantage of a social life in which wine, whisky, and all the rest are not only not needed, but not even thought of. For these reasons I must be interested in the question; also I must do my part in leading men to think about it. It is not necessary to reiterate the evils of drink. We will not stop for those who do not observe them, and who will not read to know that alcohol-poisoning is the major peril of the age in which we live. It is entrenched not only in profits, as was slavery, but also in appetite, and yields very slowly to attack. But it is being forced home that nations may be wrecked today as in the past by alcohol; that while its reckless use continues man can never come to his full stature, and the vision of a higher humanity can never be fulfilled.

PRISON "LIGHT-BEARERS"

A recent Sunday afternoon was a pentecostal season at the Cook County jail, in Chicago, where 300 youths, inmates of the prison, engaged in religious services under the Cook County W. C. T. U., led by Mrs. Fannie M. Woodmansee, superintendent of the department of Prison Reform. "It is marvelous," says Mrs. Woodmansee, "to note the change in the attitude of the criminals toward our work since we started holding services for them four years ago. We were called 'rubbernecks' when we first visited the jail with a view to helping the prisoners, but now we are welcomed with joy. The inmates are chiefly young men, few of them beyond their twenties." A helpful program, which includes prayer, addresses and music is given. The boys join heartily in the singing of the gospel hymns, and the authorities say that after the meeting is over and the workers have left, the boys who have learned the hymns start them, and they are caught up in one corridor after another, until a large part of the prisoners are singing. Magazines and papers are left with the inmates and are greatly appreciated. Stationery is also provided for them on which to write their personal experiences to be handed in at the next meeting.

"THE THIN CRUST OF CIVILIZATION"

(Continued from Page Four)

cal option election, 'how difficult it is to raise a boy or girl in Newark. At every turn, day or night, he faces one of the eighty saloons. Great signs stretch across whole buildings or shine out in electric lights from the roofs. Is it any wonder he is caught? Only a few nights since I saw several schoolboys drunk behind one of the school buildings. . . . If I dared tell you what I know of some of the doings of the young men in this city, some of them yet in school, you would not believe me.'

"What a farce it all is! Spend thousands yearly in schools, boast about enlightenment, and turn boys and girls loose for amusement in a town infested with eighty saloons and thirty or forty houses of prostitution! There were half a dozen or more schools in Newark, sixteen churches, one feebly-supported Young Men's Christian Association building, no playgrounds, no library building at all—and *eighty saloons*, occupying the best business sites in town and working day and night!

"When I saw those young boys in jail —(the young fellows who participated in the Newark tragedy) I thought to myself that they were as truly the victims of the civic and moral indifference of Newark as was young Etherington last July. What earthly chance had they? A little smattering of learning in the school and this sort of immoral teaching in the greater school of life!

"Were these boys, then, to blame? Or was the town to blame; the business men who supported the lawless saloons and helped elect the lawless mayors; the preachers who winked at it all; the manufacturers who placed profits above humanity—were not these to blame?"

FAKE CONSUMPTION CURES

(Continued from Page Four)

potash. She then refers the inquirer to her secretary, and letters come extolling "Nature's Creation."

The "Consumption Cures" mentioned in this article are only a few out of many of fraudulent character. They succeed in deceiving multitudes because so few people understand that drugs do not cure disease of any kind. Some drugs in the hands of experienced and carefully trained medical men help tide over emergencies, but it is Nature that *cures*. Drugs in the hands of the unskilled and ignorant are potent for harm. Drugs are especially harmful to the consumptive as they nearly all affect the stomach injuriously and a consumptive needs to have his digestion in the best possible condition. Upon the assimilation of food his life depends.

It is time a mighty protest went up all over the land against the false advertisements in so many newspapers. The W. C. T. U. should begin an agitation for laws which will curb or destroy the iniquitous advertising whereby multitudes are robbed of both money and life by sharks who ought to be in prison as aiders and abettors of the killing of their fellowmen.

NOTE.—See if you can get your local newspapers to reproduce this article entire or in part.

"A great reform too easily won lacks permanency and power, and must needs soon be fought over again."

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WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
THE MERRIAM WEBSTER
The *Only New* unabridged dictionary in many years.
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"HOW TO CONDUCT A PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.". Per 100 .....$ .25

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PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEMPERANCE RALLY. Per 100.....$ .50

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"THE BIBLE TEACHES PROHIBITION." Mary Harris Armor.

"THE SALOON VS. THE LABOR UNION." Rev. Father Cassidy.

"WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS." Governor W. R. Stubbs.

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"WHY I HATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

"AS THE MAN ON THE STREET SEES IT"

"POINTS AGAINST THE SALOON"

"CONFESSIONS OF A BREWER"

"BEER, FACTS AND FICTION"

"GENERAL GRANT AND PROHIBITION"

"ABSOLUTELY FIENDISH"

"BEER OR FLOUR, WHICH WILL YOU BUY?"

"BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN KANSAS." Elizabeth P. Hutchinson.

"PROHIBITION IN NORTH DAKOTA." Judge Charles A. Pollock.

"IS PROHIBITION IN MAINE A SUCCESS?" Lillian M. N. Stevens.

"MAINE PROHIBITION." Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield.

"PROHIBITION PROMOTES PROSPERITY. OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MAINE CITIZENS."

See page 16 of this issue for other leaflets.

Circulation Department.

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WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY

Words of commendation for THE UNION SIGNAL are received from time to time and are heartily appreciated. We can quote but a few of the many coming to us:

"We feel THE UNION SIGNAL is one of the necessities in our home."—Ella M. Hynes, Greenville, Ill.

"THE UNION SIGNAL is a fine paper and a source of inspiration to me."—Leota S. Kennedy, Ogden, Utah.

"The March 23rd number is the 'best yet' of your always excellent paper."—(Rev.) Charles A. Laurence, Holley, N. Y.

"Congratulations upon the fine paper you are sending out."—Emilie D. Martin, New York City, N. Y.

"I cannot express the comfort THE UNION SIGNAL has brought me all the long years since I have welcomed it into my home."—A. E. Winslow, Brockton, Mass.

"All the numbers of your paper are fine, but the last issue is superior to all for actual practical use in our regular meetings. Nearly every item and article in it is so good and helpful it is difficult to decide what to use. Every member of the organization ought to take THE UNION SIGNAL to become real workers."—Eva Munson Smith, Springfield, Ill.

"I have been a subscriber for many years and have taken much comfort in the paper. It is about my only resource now that eyesight has almost failed me, but I read it a little at a time, taking advantage of the most favorable light. I shall hold on as long as the little sight I possess remains."—Charlotte B. Miller, Skaneateles, N. Y.

"I have just received my UNION SIGNAL and have only had time to glance over three or four pages, as yet, but that little glimpse of the news and excellent articles it contains inspires the wish that THE UNION SIGNAL may find its way into every home in our state."—Elizabeth March, Winston-Salem, N. C.

If THE UNION SIGNAL has been a help to you in your work, speak a good word for it to your friends and fellow workers, who do not take it and thus help us to speed the gospel temperance message."

"Remember that the saloon is the same monstrous, indefensible institution it was the day before election."

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IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1911 model bicycles.
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Vir Publishing Co. 987 Church Bldg., 15th and Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"CROOKED SIME'S" BATTLE

(Continued from Page Six)

slid into the chair, and "fell to."

"Guess I've done better'n yer thought I would!" he said, when he had finished. "I was jest thinkin' how hungry I was, when that kid handed me that bundle! Oh, but that was terrible! If I hadn't happened ter think of you, Mis' Marvel, there ain't no tellin' where I'd a-ben now!"

"Don't think about that, Sime," said Mrs. Marvel, "and don't for a minute imagine that I sent you that bundle! Some one tried to play a wicked trick on you! But let's not care who it was, for the trick didn't succeed, thank God! I know what a terrible battle you've been through tonight, Sime, but you won, and I think that by winning this you have gained strength to fight any that may come in the future. Don't you feel that that is true?"

"I do!" declared Sime, smiling into Mrs. Marvel's noble face. "I feel jest that way! And if you'll keep cheerin' me on, inside of a year I'll win out fer good an' all!"

And that is exactly what "Crooked Sime" did.

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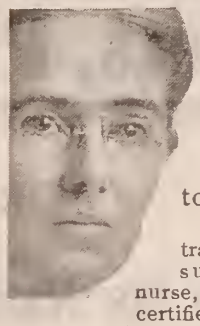

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BRAVE WILLIE MUNGER

(Continued from Page Seven)

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 4, 1911. No. 18

PROHIBITION FOR THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR OF THE UNION SIGNAL, DECLARES STRONGLY FOR PROHIBITION

God has blessed us in permitting us to clean the liquor shops off the high seas and we have total prohibition in Labrador and North Newfoundland, which, so long as I have a ton of coal in the locker of my own steamer and any man near that I can swear in as special policeman, shall be enforced and judgment administered until my commission as a magistrate is taken away.

Of course, primarily I am a surgeon and my work is chiefly surgical work, but naturally I have to look at a case from as wide a standpoint as I can and I should consider it futile to be treating with a knife that which ought to be prevented and could be prevented by other means. I consider it much more expensive to have to operate on a person who has become the victim of disease through drink than to spend money in fighting out the liquor traffic.

Practical Christianity Best

I am, however distantly, trying to follow the Christ, and I believe in the regenerating power of God's spirit, but I do not believe in the "sloppy" kind of gospel which talks to a man about being good but does not do anything to help him to be good, because that costs money and trouble, and I think the Christ would preach a gospel in the cities today in relation to liquor by building up counter attractions, such as the institutes which I am building, and by knocking out altogether the temptations to drink, even as He would by denouncing the evils of the traffic. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that, in my opinion, prohibition, even badly carried out, is far better than no prohibition at all. In cities like Portland, Maine, despite efforts of the liquor traffic to sell liquor by means of blind tigers, the people are far more sober than as if flaring windows and sparkling bottles lured men to their destruction at every street corner, as they do in so many other cities.

While I would deplore personally the destruction of so much good food material as is now destroyed in forming alcoholic liquors, I would concede to the liquor traffic the value of the employment that they say they give in their industry if only when they made their alcoholic liquors they would pour them into the sea instead of down people's throats. It is just the damage that liquor does to the most important cell elements in the human body that makes it utterly impossible for a surgeon to do his work. Many a patient of mine I have been unable to help, or have seen lose his life, for the simple reason that the effect of alcoholic liquors on his kidneys and his liver destroyed his power for recuperation. Therefore, from my point of view, alcohol is unnecessary and inadvisable, and in a world where there is so much trouble and so much sorrow which is inevitable, for any man who is on the side of uplift and more especially for any man who wants in this age to walk in the footsteps of the Christ, it must be of almost primary importance, even if he likes alcohol himself, that he take a stand against it and at least make that sacrifice for the sake of the kingdom of God.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell

The Saloon, a "Focus of Infection"

The deleterious effect of the robbing truck system which we have to fight, often under great misunderstanding, by introducing a cheaper opportunity for purchasing the necessities of life, is small compared to the robbing of the women and children of their food and clothing by the luring of the husbands and fathers into saloons and robbing them of their money and of their souls. So long as there are places to get liquor and no alternative, men will have excuses for self-indulgence. If a man is dry, he wants it. If he is wet, he wants it. If he is happy, he wants it. If he is sorrowful, he wants it. If he is going away, he wants it. If he is coming back, he wants it. He always wants it, and he always has an excuse for taking it. I look upon it from the standpoint of a worker in the kingdom as a surgeon looks upon a focus of infection left in the human body. So long as you cannot get it out, it is always going to give you trouble, and it is worth both great sacrifice and often great risk to endeavor to clean it out.

The founders and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and those who work against the liquor traffic have my entire sympathy and always have had.

Making Men Straight Physically and Morally

With regard to my own work, while modern surgery has made it comparatively easy for me to straighten the limbs of a child with a club-foot or bowed legs and make him walk straight, it is a much more difficult problem to make the men with straight legs walk

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition for the Deep Sea Fishermen, Page 1—Prohibition Campaign in Maine, Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Page 3—Our Most Expensive American Institution, Page 4—The Jubilee Tour Across the Continent, Page 5—News From the States, Pages 2, 5, 12.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN IN MAINE

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The combat deepens in Maine. I think it rather better to say that it heightens. It certainly brightens. So long has Maine been free from the open saloon the people cannot readily understand what the saloon really is, but even the most indifferent are now aroused when we ask if they wish to have the saloon set up next to their home, their school house, their place of business, and already many whom we counted as doubtful are out "on the Lord's side."

The W. C. T. U. is acting splendidly its part. In the cities, the villages, the rural districts, the plantations, on the coast, inland, from Kittery to Eastport, from Calais to New Sweden, white ribboners are awake and working hard to carry out the extensive plans made by the Maine W. C. T. U. We have a fine lot of campaign literature and new leaflets are frequently issued. The campaign songs are very popular. Our long list of out-of-state speakers is constantly lengthening. The clergy of the state, the Sunday schools, the Grangers and the church organizations are all "out for prohibition."

On April 22, the Maine Methodist Conference adopted strong resolutions in favor of the retention of constitutional prohibition.

The temperance men of Maine are working on parallel lines with the W. C. T. U. Utmost harmony prevails—all working for the one great end, to prevent the repeal of the prohibitory amendment; to secure on September 11 an overwhelming victory for prohibition. The Young Campaigners for prohibition are a powerful factor. Miss Anna Gordon is general director of this part of the work and has many efficient helpers. The L. T. L., the Sunday schools, the public schools, all are alert.

From our slope of the mountain everything seems favorable but we realize there is another side. We do not underestimate the strength of the enemy, subtle, astute, with an unlimited amount of money, working with a desperation born of fear, for they declare, "Maine holds the key to the situation; if we win Maine, our future success everywhere is secured."

We are deeply grateful to comrades from various parts of our own country and from over the sea for their interest, manifested by word and deed, and I believe we shall be able to say to them on the evening of September 11—Our triumph is your own.

Prohibition for the Deep Sea Fishermen

(Continued from Page One)

straight. This is the spiritual side of our labors. To show the emphasis that I myself lay on this work, while I have a budget of some $50,000 a year to raise, I have already put aside $130,000 out of a necessary $150,000 to finish at St. John's such an institute as those who are interested in this problem must endorse—a place where a man can get all the attractions of the saloon in a far better way and at a lower rate and in an atmosphere where he is likely to meet the Christ.

There are from 60,000 to 80,000 sailors frequenting this one port of St. John's in the year. There are sixty-seven saloons and there is no place for a sailor to be good except in the middle of the road, and that is a melancholy business at best. The real danger to the sailor is on shore, and I, who have sailed the seas for twenty-five years in small boats, have a right to express an opinion on the matter.

Dr. Grenfell's Hospital Ship "Strathcona"

"State-Wide Prohibition" Michigan's Slogan

Special Correspondence

At our last state W. C. T. U. convention we pledged ourselves to begin the battle for state-wide prohibition. A bill was drafted and introduced by one of our best lawyers, a member of the liquor committee and one of the strongest men of the House, but it was tabled. Our Equal Suffrage bill was also defeated. While at our last election three of our largest counties changed from dry to wet, we gained two wet counties, thus making but one dry county less than last year. Michigan women will keep at it until the liquor question is settled as it should be. State-wide prohibition is the solution of the problem.

It is claimed that the liquor interests of the state contributed to the election expenses of seventy members of the House. Thus more than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have mortgaged themselves to that clan.

According to the showing made by the Circuit court calendar of Barry county, there has been a remarkable decrease in criminality. The calendar is the shortest known since the county was sparsely settled. Barry is a dry county.

Striking Signs of the Times

The Escanaba Manufacturing Company, located at Marquette, which employs hundreds of men, has issued an order forbidding any and all of its employes to cash pay checks at any place where liquor is sold.

The temperance society of the M. E. church offers, in the name of the donor, Prof. F. S. Goodrich of Albion College, a series of three prizes—$50, $30 and $20—for the best oration or essay on any of the following subjects: "The Advantages of Total Abstinence," "The Failure of the License System," and "The Benefits of Prohibition."

A GLIMPSE OF W. C. T. U. WORK IN THE BERMUDAS

Mrs. Susan G. McFarland, Philadelphia, Pa.

An unexpected opportunity afforded me the pleasure of a month in the Bermudas, that lovely chain of islands in the waters of the broad Atlantic. The unique houses, snowy white in color, showing here and there among the green cedars, and surrounded by tropical plants in bloom, with the blue sea as a setting, make a most beautiful picture for the eye of the stranger.

After locating ourselves, we fell to wondering where any of "our folks" were to be found, and upon making inquiry, to our great satisfaction found that there was a W. C. T. U. at St. George's. Mrs. Addie Northam Fields had been in Bermuda some years ago and organized a number of unions. Following her came Miss Helen Gertrude Rumsey, who did good work among the young people and children. The need of leaders and the distances not easily covered are factors that hinder the growth of the work. Mrs. George Boyle, learning of my interest in all things pertaining to our organization, consulted with Mrs. Richard Rankin, president, who kindly called a meeting of the union at her home. A goodly number most enthusiastically welcomed their white ribbon visitor, and there was a conference about the work in general, the work in the Bermudas in particular. The writer made a short address. Mrs. Fields was tenderly remembered as having set in motion much good work.

We enjoyed together the favorite cup of tea, English style, and felt that we had had a most "heartsome" afternoon.

Scientific temperance instruction seems to have gained ground in the colonial schools, and the members of the organization are holding on hoping for better times to come. The military station has the canteen and there is considerable drinking.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

A SEASON OF CONVENTIONS—BRIGHAM YOUNG DENOUNCED—SENATOR FRYE'S RESIGNATION—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS NEED INSPECTION—DANGER IN HEADACHE POWDERS—"MOTHER'S DAY," "FATHER'S DAY"

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Washington has been the center for conventions, congresses, and assemblies of various kinds during the past ten days. First came the D. A. R. holding its annual congress in Continental Memorial Hall, that most beautiful building erected at large cost by the "Daughters" of the nation, and which stands midway between the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the imposing Peace building, donated by Andrew Carnegie, and fronting which stands the towering shaft dedicated to the "Father of his country." The assembly hall, festooned with flags and banners, was all too small to admit the throngs in the lobbies eager to participate in the business or hearken to the addresses given.

Mother's Congress

This gathering of women was followed by the Mothers' Congress, which is still in session. The meetings are being held in the ball room of Hotel Arlington. Specialists along many lines have addressed the congress which is made up of women from all parts of the country.

Still another congress has been in session, viz., the twenty-ninth Church Congress of the Episcopal Church, composed of bishops, clergy and laymen, and has been looked upon as one of the most conservative bodies of the religious world. For the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church of America, the subject of woman suffrage was discussed. This action, while a departure, is regarded as natural, the prelates say, inasmuch as all creeds and classes today are debating the subject. Two representative women expressed the two sides of the question, one a Mrs. Laidlaw of New York City, who is the personification of the alert woman of today and by her wit and wisdom captivated her audience. Her opponent, Miss Irwin of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, stood for the "good old times." Distinguished clergymen followed, and the debate was carried on with great earnestness by both sides.

During the sessions, a recommendation to revise the Ten Commandments was earnestly advocated by a clergyman from New York, Rev. G. B. W. Douglas, and met with less disapproval than one would imagine. He advocates the elimination of all phraseology outside the direct command.

Receptions at the White House, foreign embassies, and at homes of celebrated people have been the order of the day, following each other with rapidity. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, who has just completed a tour in Mexico, Cuba and Nassau (The Bahamas), is in attendance at the Mothers' Congress, holding an official position in that organization.

Brigham Young Denounced

Ringing resolutions were passed by the D. A. R. and the Mothers' Congress demanding that the Secretary of the Navy take immediate action forbidding the placing of Brigham Young's picture on the silver service to be presented to the battleship, "Utah" by the people of that state. Brigham Young was denounced as an "arch traitor, an enemy to his country and a degenerate." It was declared that the United States will be forever disgraced if his likeness is placed on the silver service, and the attempt of the Mormons to dignify their former leader in such a way was branded as "presumptuous, disgraceful, and scandalous."

In the United States Congress, things have been moving on quietly, although in the Senate there has been no end of feeling in regard to the making of committees, but at this writing, April 29, the Senate has approved the roster proposed, and business can now move on. However, when the list was submitted by Senator Gallinger, chairman of the committee on Committees, Senator La Follette submitted a statement in which he declared he was speaking for thirteen progressive Republican Senators. It set forth at some length the growth of the so-called progressive movement in the Republican party. It was claimed by reason of their numbers, they had right to one-fourth representation on the various committees. Senator Gallinger replied he was quite content to let the insurgent statement go before the country, as mathematically they were entitled to 100 committee places; as a matter of fact, they had received 114 places.

Senator Frye's Resignation

Senator William P. Frye of Maine, for fifteen years president pro tempore of the Senate, and for about half of that time its regular presiding officer, there being no Vice-President, has submitted to Vice-President Sherman his resignation. The letter was read to the Senate yesterday but no action was taken upon it. Mr. Frye's physical infirmities, due to his advanced years and recent illness, are understood to be the cause of his resignation.

Mr. Frye has been in Congress longer than any other man in either house, and is the oldest Senator in length of service. He was elected to the House for the Forty-second Congress, thus beginning his congressional service forty years ago. He served for ten years in the House and, after having been elected for two years more, was promoted to the Senate, taking the oath of office in the upper house March 15, 1881, succeeding James G. Blaine when Mr. Blaine was appointed Secretary of State; and he has been continuously in the Senate for the thirty years since. His present term expires March 3, 1913.

Government Buildings Need Inspection

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds which is investigating conditions in the government department buildings, with respect to safety from fire, and to sanitation and comfort, find that many of the government buildings are poorly lighted and ventilated; that there are no regulations to prevent infection from disease; that the system of cleaning is ineffective. The buildings have been found to be antiquated and without proper appliances for fighting possible fires, nor are there necessary precautions for the safety of employes. The presence of barred windows, the condition of fire escapes, the absence of fire alarm gongs, the jamming of hall-ways with boxes of papers and books, show the necessity for immediate action. The committee suggests that "a committee of surgeons and physicians representing the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health service, be appointed and given the right to examine all new buildings before they are used."

Danger in Headache Powders

Alarmed by the number of deaths in different parts of the United States directly caused by the use of headache powders, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, has started an investigation.

Every powder made, he yesterday declared, contains ingredients which are extremely dangerous, particularly to people suffering from weak hearts, and he is of the opinion that something should be done to prohibit sale except on the prescription of a physician. They contain large quantities of either acetanilide, phenacetin, antipyrin, or caffeine, all of which more or less affect the heart. No physician would think of prescribing more than one or two grains of any of these, he said, but the headache powders contain from four to six grains.

Under the law as it now reads, the health authorities have absolutely no way in which to regulate the sale of headache powders, except to see that the ingredients are pure, and conform to the provisions of the pure food and drug laws.

"It is doubtless true," Dr. Wiley continued, "that a large number of people afflicted with slight attacks of headache get accustomed to taking these powders as a relief. Instead, they should go to a physician and have him discover what causes the headache and then prescribe some permanent relief."

"Mother's Day"—"Father's Day"

"Mother's Day" falls this year on the second Sunday in May, and will be celebrated all over the land by every race and creed. "A simultaneous observance throughout the world of the love and gratitude men, women and children owe their mothers." It is believed that this year's observance will be much more extended than that of last year. It should be known that there is no peculiar mark of distinction on the part of those participating in the general observance, beyond the wearing of a white carnation.

And now the women of the Northwestern country have set aside June 16 as "Father's Day," when those who desire to do honor to the "gude mon" will wear a rose, a colored flower for the living, and a white for the dead. Officials in Washington commend the plan, and more than 100 cities have decided to join in the celebration this year.

Our Most Expensive American Institution

BISHOP W. F. MALLALIEU TELLS WHAT WE COULD DO WITH MONEY WASTED ON LIQUOR

It seems not to have been seriously considered that the eighty millions of people that live in the home territory of the United States expend year by year more than $1,500,000,000 for intoxicants. Some estimates are far in excess of this vast sum. Doubtless this is the lowest estimate of the extent of the drink traffic. Why not stop, if only for a little time, and see what this means?

First of all, it means that with this wasted money we could pay off the entire national debt, and have a very handsome balance left.

It means that with this expenditure we could irrigate every acre of land capable of irrigation, in all the arid deserts of the United States, and furnish homes for four millions of families and support for more than forty millions of people.

It means that with this immense sum we could endow fifty universities with $30,000,000 each, and that is far more than the endowment of any university in this land or any other.

It means that with this yearly expenditure for "drink" we could endow one hundred and fifty colleges with $10,000,000 each, and give every boy and girl in the United States a college education.

It means that we could supply 150,000 families with a $10,000 home for each family.

It means that we could supply 300,000 families with a $5,000 home for each family.

It means that we could endow 1,500 libraries with $1,000,000 each, and so bring the choicest and most valuable literature within the easy reach of all the people.

It means that each year, we could build 60,000 new, comfortable, commodious and well located churches, costing $25,000 for each church. It means, that with this wasted money plenty of good food at low prices, plenty of good clothes at half the present cost, good shelter and home comforts for all the people, good schools and churches for the entire population might be supplied.

It means, thank God, it means, that hundreds of thousands of our young men would be saved from ruin, thousands upon thousands of desolate homes would be rebuilt and filled with joy and gladness; that broken-hearted mothers, wives, and sisters would be brought into a new life of joy and comfort, hope and blessedness; that poor little helpless, neglected, abused children would enter upon a new life of promise.—*The Classmate.*

MAINE METHODISTS REINDORSE PROHIBITORY LAW

The prohibitory amendment to the state constitution was reindorsed unanimously by the Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its meeting at Biddeford, April 22 Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Berry, chairman of the Committee on Moral Reform, in an earnest address said:

"That great colossus of greed, the liquor traffic, marches steadily on, in the attainment of his selfish purpose ruthlessly trampling beneath his spiked shoes every interest and creature. This giant seizes the Sabbath and perverts it to his base uses. He enters the home through the newspapers and newspaper advertisements and suggests evil. He enters the home and lures away to shame and desecration, for gain, innocent girls. He establishes the brothels, opium dens, and the gambling rooms and places the saloon on every possible corner at every possible place, and soils, bruises, mars, degenerates and destroys manhood for his own greedy end.

"The sons and daughters of the King ought to wage a ceaseless and uncompromising war against this greedy giant. First, by vigorous, intelligent, tender, evangelistic effort and proper and wise gospel instruction; second, by securing the amendment and the impartial and regular enforcement of wise laws.

"I make the statement that the prohibitory law is the best enforced of our criminal laws.

"Resubmission has been adopted by our Legislature and will be voted on September 11 next. The chief aim of resubmission is to repeal our constitutional prohibitory amendment in order to secure local option. Therefore resolved:

"First, that we reindorse prohibition as the best legal method of dealing with the saloon.

"Second, that in view of the nature of the liquor traffic, constitutional prohibition is the proper, safe and necessary state plan to protect the people from the unscrupulous methods of the saloon.

"Third, that we regard the retention of the prohibitory liquor amendment to our constitution as a matter of supreme moment in the world-wide legal solution of the liquor problem.

"That we will heartily and vigorously co-operate with all organized efforts for the retention of constitutional prohibition in Maine."

CHINA'S OPIUM PROBLEM

Nearly 30,000 Chinese have signed a monster petition which has been sent to the Government of Great Britain, asking that the treaty which makes it impossible for China to immediately prohibit the importation of opium may be abrogated.

W. C. T. U. Petitions in Interest of China

Months ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America sent to the English Government an appeal on behalf of the Chinese in this matter. The women of China are now sending, through the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a petition to the women of England, asking their favorable influence in the negotiations now pending for the cessation of the opium trade between the two countries.

A Pathetic Plea

Some idea of the terrible earnestness of the women of China may be gained from the pathetic words of the petition, portions of which we quote:

"The evils of opium have been spreading in China for more than a hundred years. How our people have been enslaved, rendered homeless, and destroyed by this evil, is more than our tongues can express. Not only are individuals affected but sometimes all the family property is sacrificed; sons cannot support their parents; men cannot support their wives and children; the whole family suffers and must endure the winter cold and beg their food even in prosperous years. The whole country is injured. Every village, city, and province feels the baneful influence of this drug and is impoverished through it.

Country Eager to Free Itself

"The officials desire to root out this evil as quickly as possible, like a great wind, and the movement is spreading among the people. Everywhere opium fields are being turned into rice and wheat fields and the opium users are greatly decreasing in number. Thus you see our country is making a great effort to eradicate opium but we cannot prohibit it entirely because of the agreement made with your country that it should be sent to us for ten years although in an annually diminishing quantity.

"We have heard that in your country, there are many righteous and benevolent people who are unwilling that this evil should be sent into our midst any longer. We received this word with great thankfulness and with one heart petition you to assist us. We look to you to plead with your honorable government in our behalf, to quickly modify the terms of the treaty so that the opium habit in our country and the traffic in opium between our two countries will no longer be a disgrace to the whole world and will show that the treaty was not the expression of your hearts' deepest meaning.

"If your honorable government will consent to change the treaty, the millions of China will thank you, our two governments will be bound together in greater harmony and all nations will honor the benevolence of your government. We send this petition to you to present to your honorable government as speedily as possible as we ourselves are making every effort to drive out opium and all its attendant evils."

A WARNING TO MODERATE DRINKERS

Dr. A. Gilmore Thompson, of Bellevue and Presbyterian Hospitals in New York City, gives some plain facts as to the effects of moderate drinking. He says two-thirds of the wards of Bellevue Hospital are filled with patients suffering from the insidious effects of alcohol, and in denouncing moderate drinking as one of the curses of the land, states: "Dropsy, hardening of the liver, coma, partial paralysis, etc., fill our hospitals with patients who have been moderate drinkers. These men do not take enough alcohol to befuddle the brain, but it produces fatal structural changes in the body. If you will look in the laboratory, you will find that to harden pathological specimens of tissues of the body the professor places them in alcohol. The man who habitually bathes his own tissues in alcohol is more slowly, but none the less surely, producing cirrhosis of the tissues of his arteries, liver and other organs."

REFORM MEASURES IN WISCONSIN

Special Correspondence

The Physical Education bill has passed the Senate and is now before an Assembly committee. The Anti-polygamy resolution was presented, but was not acted upon at once because of the objection of one member.

Incidents of Interest

An incident worthy of note occurred when a large delegation of retail dealers from Milwaukee appeared before the Judiciary committee. They represented the grocery, shoe and other trades, and asked that the Sunday law be so amended as to specify that the sale or delivery of their goods on Sunday "shall not be considered a work of necessity or charity." Only a few weeks before this incident took place the bakers of the same city appeared asking for a similar provision for their business, that they, too, might have Sunday rest with their families.

There have been very interesting hearings on the bills regulating the hours of labor for women and girls in factories, shops, etc. The Equal Suffrage bill which passed the Senate last month by a very large majority was reported favorably to the Assembly by the Committee on Elections, and will be voted on late in April. The Social Democratic members of Milwaukee, twelve in number, are a unit in favor of its passage.

The University Bill

But no measure before the present Legislature has aroused greater interest among our unions and the people generally than the bill providing for an enlarged dry zone around the State University, and petitions from sixty-six districts have been received asking for its passage. On April 18 the bill appeared on the calendar for "indefinite postponement," but through the courtesy of the Assembly to the two dissenting members of the committee, who immediately introduced amendments, action was deferred for two days.

The original bill provided that no licenses to sell intoxicating drinks be granted in any university city, or within one mile of any state normal school or county agricultural school. The first amendment provided only that no licenses be granted to sell intoxicants within one mile of the State University. This provoked excited discussion but the amendment was killed by a vote of 57 to 31, the three members of Dane county (the home of the University) voting against it. The second amendment "to create a five-mile dry zone around the University," after further discussion met the same fate by a vote of 65 to 23.

Liquor Lobby Persistent

Another amendment was hastily prepared to eliminate all of the saloons in a circle with the Main Hall as a center, and extending only to the intersection of several streets, not quite a mile, thus saving a few of the saloons that would have been removed by the first amendment. This, too, was killed and then the original bill met its death by a vote of 67 to 15. The liquor lobby had done its work well. The maker of the bill, Mr. Axel Johnson, and the dissenting members of the committee, Mr. Hull and Mr. Ellingson, who fearlessly advocated the amendments when all hope of the passage of the original bill was abandoned, deserve the thanks of every patriotic citizen who desires a cleaner and safer environment for the thousands of young people who are students in this great State University.

THE JUBILEE TOUR ACROSS THE CONTINENT

CLIMAX AND AFTERMATH

DR. L. C. PURINGTON, Dorchester, Mass.

Although the American Board has observed its centennial, it is considerably less than one hundred years ago that women had any representation at all in foreign missionary work. At a men's meeting in Boston, a woman, burning with missionary zeal, had the temerity to enter and ask to be heard on this subject. She was kept standing while the brethren debated whether the request be granted; at the end of half an hour she was given "leave to withdraw!"

I have thought of this incident in the light of recent events and the fifty year celebration and review. The smallest part of the achievement has been the $41,000,000 contributed for foreign missions since 1860 by women and the $1,000,000—the Jubilee ingathering—for the $860,000 and more is bound to reach this splendid total.

Best of all women have found themselves; they are people of parts. Temperance and missionary crusaders have swept the world "without a man's help." It was a "Union Missionary Society" at the start and it is a wonderfully greater Union Missionary Society now; and it has always been a "Christian Temperance Union."

Said Mrs. Montgomery (Helen Barrett), the Frances E. Willard of the movement, "The darkest place in the world is in the hearts of some American women who don't know and don't care and are still thinking Eighteenth century thoughts in the Twentieth century, blind to the great truths of a unified world, a common humanity, and one great Father of us all."

Mrs. Montgomery calls our attention to the fact that, by changing economic conditions, God has made women a present of six hours a day.

The history of the movement is already in print from the hand and brain of Mrs. H. W. Peabody of Massachusetts, the inspirer of the Jubilee tour. The missionary crusade, as the temperance, is to be made permanent, that is, a continued educational campaign, more conventions, greater co-operation and the garnering in of results.

It is all so significant of comity of effort, comradeship and a united front in working for the kingdom!

The following might have been written about a World's W. C. T. U. meeting or a National gathering, as emanating therefrom:

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE HARVEST

JEAN NABERS, Clinton, Miss.

For five years, "The Palace," John Boyd's saloon, had been the most popular resort of the kind in Hazleton. There was a reading room adjoining, with city dailies, sporting weeklies, and all the current sensational literature of the day that would attract the growing boy. In summer there was ice water and free lemonade, and in winter a lunch counter, where sandwiches and coffee were served for a song. The jovial, genial proprietor of the place had grown prosperous and influential.

One winter afternoon, as John Boyd stepped from "The Palace" on the way to the bank to consign his day's cash collections, he came face to face with a small, bent woman in black, who laid a detaining hand upon his arm.

"I've just a word to say to you, John Boyd, and I don't know when I'll get another chance."

"I'm hurrying to the bank, Mrs. Hoskins, and it will close at three. I have only ten minutes."

"I'll not detain you two minutes. I merely wanted to say—my boy—my only boy—has been getting whisky from your saloon, John. I've found the bottles with your label on them in his room, recently. He is—on the road to ruin."

"We are very strict in our rule not to sell to minors, Mrs. Hoskins. We have never sold liquor to Jim. We do not permit the boys who gather in the reading rooms to enter the bar room, and certainly don't sell them drinks."

"It's easy enough for them to get somebody else to buy it for them. You are prospering—growing rich, John, while other people are growing poor, but mark my word, the seeds you are sowing among the boys of this town will bring the harvest, some day, that will—"

"Now don't be harsh, Mrs. Hoskins. I'm really a philanthropist. While making a support for my invalid wife and delicate little child, I am giving men and boys a chance at self education. Why, my dear Madam, I spend fifty dollars a month on reading matter alone."

"Yes, and take in several hundred dollars from the public as a profit. You're training the boys of Hazleton to be our future criminals. Have mercy, John! *You* have no son to be dragged to ruin, but—spare the helpless women from heart-break! Give up this awful business!"

"You forget that a man must make a living, Mrs. Hoskins. I must hurry to the bank or it will be closed. Good afternoon."

The saloon-keeper hurried away, smiling and bowing to friends as he walked, and the widow returned to her shadowed home to bear her heartache as best she could.

Gradually a change came over Hazleton. The prosperous, law-abiding community was fast deteriorating. The criminal docket increased enormously, and at last a succession of fights and killings showed the citizens their danger. Moral, upright, peace-loving people were moving away and desirable settlers sought other locations.

One morning, after a gang of hoodlums had "painted the town red," Judge Greer stopped in front of John Boyd's saloon and asked a bartender to send the proprietor to the door.

"What can I do for you, Judge?" asked Boyd in his genial way.

"A great deal, John. Come on down to my office with me, and I'll tell you."

The two most influential men of the town—the popular saloon-keeper, who was hail-fellow-well-met with the entire town, and the upright, cultured, Christian lawyer, walked down the street together, and entered the latter's handsome suite of rooms.

"What is it, Judge?" asked Boyd uneasily, as the lawyer closed the door of his private consultation room.

"Don't be uneasy, John. I'm your friend—your true friend—and only want a chance to prove myself such. You know as well as the rest of us that Old Nick was to pay in the town last night. The recent fights and killings which have opened up the season will give us an unsavory reputation abroad. I've never taken a decided stand against the saloon, but—whisky and the open saloon are at the bottom of this epidemic of crime and lawlessness. Last night when my Aubrey, who is barely sixteen, stumbled home drunk, I made a vow, which I'm determined to keep."

The Judge paused, his fine face working with emotions he strove to control. He continued forcefully:

"Saloons must go from Hazleton, John Boyd! I intend to put them out as I have vowed, and I need your help to do it. Will you give it?"

The saloon-keeper stared at the lawyer in amazement.

"What do you mean, Judge Greer? You know I have a helpless family dependent upon me, and I never had much chance at an education in my young days. I have no trade or profession, and I failed in the dry goods business."

"I know—I know, my friend. Your wife is an invalid, and you have a frail little girl to be supported. The trade or profession doesn't matter in the work I need you in. You have good sound, common sense, and you are brave and reliable, John. Give up the saloon and return your stock of liquors to the wholesale houses from which you bought them (I'll pay the loss, should there be any) and announce yourself as candidate for sheriff on a dry ticket. I'll see that you are elected, and with the help of the women and the best men in the community, Wayne county will be dry in less than a year. Have I made a mistake in my estimate of you, John?"

"I trust not, Judge."

"You are capable of better things than running a human deadfall, friend, and I want to help you to make a living in a way of which you need not be ashamed. Will you close your saloon today, and trust me to engineer your campaign?"

"I will."

"Here's my hand—with the promise to stand by you in sunshine or storm, John."

The sudden closing of John Boyd's saloon, his announcement as candidate for sheriff, the exciting campaign, the victory of the dry ticket, and the final banishment of the saloon, are recorded in the history of Wayne county, and have for years been the incentive of other saloon-cursed communities to make a similar struggle for prohibition. John Boyd came forth from the contest a hero. He proved himself in every way worthy of the trust Judge Greer imposed in him, and entered heart and soul into the duties of his office. A clean, moral town soon replaced the old saloon-blighted Hazleton, and the citizens prospered and were happy.

John was entering upon his second term as sheriff, when his wife died; a daughter, a fair young girl of fifteen, was all he had left. Upon her he lavished the most ardent devotion. Although it almost broke his heart to part from her, she was sent to a famous woman's college in the East. In three years she graduated with honor, and returned to Hazleton, beautiful, accomplished and winning.

How proud the father was of her and when young Aubrey Greer, who had become his father's junior partner, began to show a decided admiration for pretty Lillian, John Boyd's heart overflowed with gratified pride. In tactful silence he watched the progress of the sweet old story, and when one evening the happy lovers asked his blessing, he bestowed it with tears—tears of joy!

The ardent lover pleaded for an early date for the marriage, and the father consented.

Judge Greer, with advancing years and failing health, turned much of his legal work over to his son. The young man was spoken of as one of the most promising members of the bar in the state. During the term of court following the announcement of his marriage, the young lawyer gained fresh laurels by winning every case he represented.

Among the cases brought before the court was an indictment against Jim Hoskins for carrying concealed weapons, and disturbing public worship while drunk. For years Jim, a worthless drunkard, whose frequent quarrels and

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HELPING PAPA

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida.

"Mama's crying!" announced Ruth, tiptoeing out into the back yard where Jack and Harry were at play. "I don't know just 'zactly why, but I believe it's because Papa's new job isn't a 'spectable one. Papa told her it was bread and butter for us all and he said she ought not to cry, but she is. What do you guess makes her."

"It's 'cause Papa lost his rec'mendations and can't get any more as good, I guess," said Jack. "He can't get a 'spectable job unless he has some good rec'mendations, I heard him tell Mama last night."

"Yes, that's it, Ruth, I know," added Harry. "He told Mama he hated workin a saloon just as much as she hated to have him there, but he couldn't get anything else to do. Mama said something about it's being an awful 'zample for the children and then Papa said we needn't know anything about it. I guess they didn't know I heard them talking."

"Our papa in a saloon! Gracious sakes, I guess Mama does feel like crying!" said Ruth, with a sober look on her round little face. "O dear, I wish we could do something to help find a nice, 'spectable job for Papa."

"Let's think hard!" suggested Jack, arms akimbo and sturdy, bare feet planted firmly in the soft grass. "Maybe we'll find something if we just try to think what he can do."

All three children puckered up their foreheads for several minutes, staring hard at one another meantime.

"Horses—Papa likes to drive horses," murmured Harry, after a little while. "Maybe he could be a drayman."

"Or look after somebody's garden," suggested Jack. "He likes to hoe and tend growing things, you know. If we could find some rich folks who needed their flowers set out and their vegetables hoed right along, wouldn't it be a nice, 'spectable job for Papa?"

"Of course it would," returned Ruth a little sharply. "But where are we to find the rich folks, I'd like to know?"

"Let's go see," said Jack. "Mama won't know where we've gone, so she won't worry. Let's walk up toward the park and when we come to a nice place we'll take turns going in and asking for work for Papa as a gardener. Will you?"

"Y-yes, I guess that's a good way," said Ruth faintly, beginning to feel her courage getting down into her shoes. "Sh! Run on your toes, Harry. O look! What a fine new house somebody has put on our street, boys. We haven't been down this way for so long that we haven't noticed the house before. I wonder who owns it. Must be some nice rich folks. See that big car at the gate! O my! don't you guess they're happy!"

"Just see what a lot of ground there is at the back of the house," said Jack. "I wonder what they mean to do with it."

"There's a sign just been put on that side gate," said Harry. "The man hung it there just a minute ago. Let's go peek at it!"

"My goodness!" gasped Ruth, when she had read the sign. "Did you ever!"

"What luck!" cried Jack.

"Let's go right in this minute and ask if the man will give Papa a trial!" cried Harry, his freckled face abeam.

Forgetful of their first intention to enter one by one, all three children scampered up the path and into the presence of a pleasant-faced, roly-poly old gentleman.

"Bless my soul, who are you?" he asked, his blue eyes twinkling. "Gardeners, eh? Not you, but your father? Ah, I see! Hum-m! You're sure he knows all about it? Well, you tell him to come around this evening and have a chat with me. I don't promise anything, mind you, but I'll not let anybody else have the job until I've seen your father. Tell him from me that he has three pretty good recommendations, anyway."

With a jolly laugh the old gentleman bade his young callers goodbye and they scampered homeward.

Of course the old gentleman gave Mr. Towne the work, and from that very day the fortunes of the happy little family began to mend.

"'Twas your three fine recommendations got you the place," the old gentleman more than once told his good gardener, "three recommendations worth having, I can tell you."

LITTLE ECHOES

We are little echoes
Of your temperance song;
Singing prohibition
As we march along.

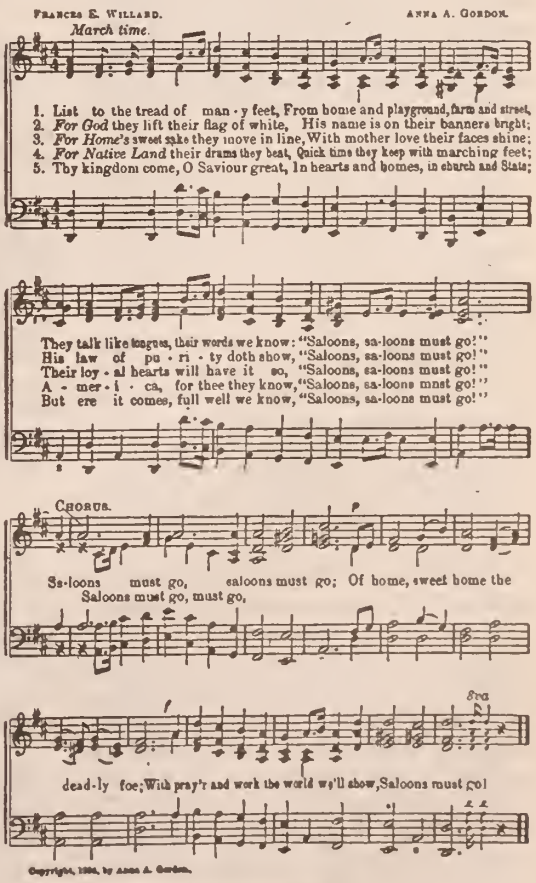
What you think we echo,
What you say we do;
Following in your footsteps;
Little echoes true.

We, as little echoes,
Catch the final ring;
About prohibition
In the song you sing.

And we echo, echo
The glad news to be,
When all lands and people
Have true liberty.

—*Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer*

Saloons Must Go



SMILES

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the doctor. "Let me see your tongue, please."

"What's the use, doctor?" replied the patient; "no tongue can tell how bad I feel."—*News.*

"You're a queer-looking thing to want to fight with me," said the young bulldog, contemptuously. "You're not in my class."

"Perhaps not," thus replied the porcupine, quietly, "but I think I can give you a few points."

A little four-year-old occupied an upper berth in a sleeping car. Awaking once in the middle of the night, his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied: "I'm in the top drawer."

Mrs. Neighbors—They tell me your son is in the college football eleven.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed.

Mrs. Neighbors—Do you know what position he plays?

Mrs. Malaprop—Ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

OUR W. C. T. U. LITERATURE

More space than usual is used for advertising the literature. This will be necessary for a few weeks. The Bulletin is made up from the material used in the advertising columns. Kindly read the notice of the Bulletin. There are excellent offers on the advertising pages. The summer is the time in which to use leaflets freely. Opportunities will come at the fairs and in open-air meetings.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BULLETIN

Leaflets, Books, Posters, Pledges, Pictures, Pins

Send a two cent stamp to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for the Bulletin of Publications and Supplies. In it are listed department leaflets prepared by the National superintendents and other department leaflets in stock; also campaign leaflets; miscellaneous leaflets; portraits, photographs, pledges, pictures, pins and other supplies.

The lists of leaflets and other supplies given in the Bulletin will appear, in sections, in the advertising pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. No one issue of the paper can spare sufficient space to publish the entire Bulletin. Send stamp for the Bulletin and use it freely.

A Twentieth Century Type of Heroism

Occasionally one hears some shallow thinker say that now war is going out of fashion there is scant opportunity for the development of heroes. One familiar with the great temperance reform movements and missionary enterprises immediately recognizes the fallacy of such a statement. The world is full of battlefields where the highest type of courage is needed to meet in close encounter the forces of evil.

Speaking editorially of the work of the patron saint of Labrador, Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, the *Chicago Record-Herald* says, "When men talk of the necessity of war to keep alive the heroic virtues of mankind, think of Grenfell." The reading public is becoming very familiar with the wonderful work of this "peregrinating providence," who has brought to the fisher folk of Labrador and Newfoundland freedom from many forms of tyranny, has restored countless numbers to health, improved economic conditions, given religious opportunities, and has abolished liquor selling.

His uncompromising attitude toward the legalized liquor traffic is plainly set forth in the article which appears in this issue of our paper. It occurs to us that no more stimulating example of heroic living can be presented to our young people than that found in the life of this young Englishman.

Stop the Fire Before It Starts

The twenty-first of this month is to be observed as Anti-Cigaret Sunday. The moral side of the question is the one most frequently dwelt upon. To prevent degeneration is more important than to prevent the loss of dollars and cents, but the latter is also important and should be considered. With some people it would outweigh all other considerations.

Just lately we have had an appalling illustration of the loss of both money and human life in the terrible factory fire in New York City, where 142 human lives and about $500,000 in property was the price paid for the privilege of smoking one cigaret. Fires are generally attended by loss of life and brave firemen perish by scores and hundreds.

Mr. Louis S. Amonson, president of the People's National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, discoursing on this subject in the *Christian Endeavor World* tells us:

"In Berlin the criminally careless person goes to jail or is subjected to heavy fines and made to pay even the expense of turning out the fire department. In New York he collects his insurance and proceeds to have more fires." Chicago burns up annually $5,000,000, Berlin less than five per cent of that sum, but in that city every fire is regarded as a crime.

Mr. Amonson reminds the public that it is a statutory crime to spit on a street car, but that a careless smoker can send hundreds of human beings to a dreadful death without violation of law, by simply flinging a burning cigaret, or a match, on a pile of accumulated waste.

The Beneficent Anti-Canteen Law

The soldier and sailor boys have no truer friends than the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and most of the youths who have experienced the sympathetic interest of the true mother hearts of our organization, are quick to recognize this fact. White ribboners have labored constantly and strenuously for the things that would help the boys and fought valiantly for the abolishing of that which would injure them.

The statement that is "going the rounds" that the W. C. T. U. is almost convinced that it would be well to restore the sale of alcoholic liquor in the army canteen is unfounded and untrue. The W. C. T. U. was never stronger than today in its belief that the Anti-Canteen law (so-called) is a beneficent law, and the W. C. T. U. will now, as ever, oppose the weakening or repeal of this law if such an attempt should be made.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Don't forget that the second Sunday in May is "Mother's Day." Wear your white carnation, lift a prayer for the motherhood of the nation, and then go out to fight the legalized liquor traffic, which is breaking the hearts of so many mothers of our land.

June 16 has been set aside by the women of the great Northwest as "Father's Day," and the wearing of a rose is the order of the day. May it indeed be a day when the fathers who have helped and are helping by their votes and their influence to give to us a safe and righteous government shall be truly honored, and when the fathers who have not yet risen to that high privilege may have a clearer vision of their obligation and privilege, and a deeper sense of their responsibility as citizens.

July 1, 1911, is the opening day of the "International Conference for the Suppression of the Opium Evil," initiated by President Taft, which is to meet at The Hague, and is to be composed of delegates from many nations. The suggestion has been made that this day be observed as a day of prayer all over Christendom, that the result of this conference may be the international prohibition of the opium traffic.

The women of Washington are still pursuing their "civic housecleaning" with vigor and effectiveness. It is stated that it was largely through the vote of the women that at a recall election in Tacoma Mayor Fawcett, accused of complicity with the saloons, was replaced by Mayor Seymour, who is in sympathy with the reform movement.

A COINCIDENCE OR A CAUSE?

About the time Warden T. W. Smith made out his last biennial report of conditions at Lancaster, Nebraska, there were 424 convicts in the house built for their accommodation. Of that grand total 132 admitted they were temperate in their habits when at liberty. All the others, a total of 292, confess to having been addicted to the use of strong drink. If these people tell the truth, more than two to one of those who are found guilty of violating the statutes of the state were at the time they "tumbled," members in good standing of the liquor-drinkers' brigade. Was it a coincidence or a cause?

A COUNSELLOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION HONORED

A signal honor has been shown to A. Pearce Gould, M. D., of London, who two years ago became one of the counsellors of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction and Scientific Temperance Investigation. In granting knighthood to such a man England also honors herself, for none can do greater service to his country than the man of science who shows the causes of degeneracy and how to overcome them.

MONEY TALKS

According to the Chicago papers, the candidate for mayor of a certain Illinois town, has not only declared in his platform that if elected he will close the saloons on Sunday, but as an assurance of his good faith and determination, has deposited $2,400 in the bank to be forfeited if he fails to enforce the Sunday closing law. He appreciates the fact that to some people this sum of money will speak more eloquently than hours of eloquent addresses and promises—in other words, that "money talks."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital is preparing to celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary, May 10, 1911. All are invited. The hospital will be open to visitors from two until five in the afternoon, and the board will be pleased to meet all friends interested in the hospital. We infer that those not interested do not know its history, or the temperance work it is accomplishing; therefore they have a special invitation. A silver offering on the occasion will be acceptable. We will be pleased to send Reports to those desiring them.

Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, President

A NEW PROHIBITION PAPER

We note with interest the new temperance reform paper, *The American Advance*, published under the auspices of the National Prohibition Committee. Its first numbers are attractive and contain valuable material. A commendable spirit is to be noted in the editorial statement in the first issue that "This paper is going to be too busy in construction to waste time in destruction."

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, National treasurer, have many calls to address W. C. T. U. meetings. It is seldom, however, that they can find time to respond to these pressing invitations.

Recently Mrs. Parks won the hearts of the young people who met one evening at Headquarters. Once a Y, they now are the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. They not only enjoyed but were helped by Mrs. Parks' interesting address.

Last week the Evanston W. C. T. U. was favored with a parliamentary drill by Mrs. Hutchinson, who has a unique manner of presenting her subject. She made a specialty of such drills when she was president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. The ladies were entertained, as well as instructed, and henceforth, they say, all their business will be conducted in good order.

Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, National superintendent of Work Among Railroad Employes, stopped in Washington en route from Florida to her home in New York City, and did not neglect to pay a visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in the capital city.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., has been elected a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, to be held in Toronto, Canada, next October. The Conference will be composed of 500 delegates, 200 from the Eastern world and 300 from the Western. Five of the delegates are women. The lack in quantity will be made up in quality.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Leatta Brentan, Waukegan, Ill., a devoted member of the local union.

Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, of Martinsville, Virginia, who "passed from earth to heaven" April 11, was the mother of Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, the corresponding secretary of the Virginia W. C. T. U. Mrs. Thomas was a prominent white ribboner and a woman of unusual refinement and culture. Leading W. C. T. U. speakers and workers were most hospitably entertained in Mrs. Thomas' attractive home.

Nellie Cook of Boston, Massachusetts, treasurer of the Frances E. Willard Settlement in Boston and closely associated with the founder, Miss Caroline E. Caswell. Miss Cook has been a most self-sacrificing, able and indefatigable worker, and a devoted white ribboner.

We note the "going home," at the age of eighty-eight, of Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, the famous colored anti-slavery lecturer, author and poet, who was at one time a National organizer and lecturer of the W. C. T. U. It has been written of her that she did more than any other woman for her race.

SYMPATHY FOR BANGOR

As The Union Signal goes to press, the morning papers bring news of the terribly destructive fire that has swept over Bangor, destroying the business and the best residential sections. The loss is estimated at $7,000,000.

The white ribboners of the city will doubtless receive from their comrades of the National W. C. T. U. many expressions of sincere sympathy.

Bangor always has been cited by the brewers and united liquor forces as a notable illustration of the fact that "prohibition does not prohibit and the Maine law is a failure."

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, who was in Bangor while on a tour through the state, says, "I once spent a holiday in Bangor. It was Saturday and a business man kindly took me through the worst section of the city, at a time when any disorder or drunkenness would have been most evident. We did not see one person the worse for liquor. This would not have been the case in any license city in Massachusetts. On the following Sunday night, after I had spoken at a union service in a large Methodist church, the pastor said, 'I have had charges in several license states. I have been in towns in Maine where the prohibitory law was well enforced and also where it was poorly enforced. My experience is that the Maine prohibitory law is the best and only way to deal with the liquor traffic. License high or license low is a failure.'"

The loss of $7,000,000 is a great calamity, but a far more appalling disaster would come to every city of Maine should the splendid prohibitory law of the state be annulled. The church, temperance, and home forces of the state are vigorously working for the retention of the law, and they believe that prohibition will win at the polls, September 11.

Bangor will be rebuilt. It will have handsome banks, large manufactories and happy homes, but it will have no legalized saloons.

The young ladies in the Circulation department at National Headquarters have always taken a special interest in the work among the soldiers and sailors, conducted by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher. The memorial tablet for Mr. Thacher is on the wall of the room where the work of The Union Signal and *The Young Crusader* is daily pushed. At the noon hour one day last week, the workers of this department gathered, and with a hush upon their spirits and a great love for the white ribbon work in their hearts, they prayed for Mrs. Thacher and for the boys on land and sea who are so sorely tempted.

Be not anxious about little things, if thou wouldst learn to trust God with thine all. Act upon faith in little things; commit thy daily cares and anxieties to him, and he will strengthen thy faith for greater trials that may come.—*Dr. Pusey*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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TREASURER.
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Willard Memorial Fund have been received during the month of April, to and including April 20; in each case $2, unless otherwise indicated:

Arizona: $18.

California: Richmond Y, Salinas, Hollister, Castroville, Corralitos, Modesto, Ceres, Casper, Davis, Stockton, Fresno, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, San Leandro, Hughson, San Francisco (B. Sturtevant Peet), Big Pine, Clipper Gap, Loomis, Visalia, Luiden, Petaluma, Turlock, Paradise, Sunny Vale, Boulder Creek, Daunt, O'Neals, Selma, Del Rey, Fowler, Pacific Grove, Woodbridge, Exeter, Oakdale, Wood Colony (W., Y. P. B.), San Francisco county, Salida $1.50, Central $1, Luna Vista $1.40, Mt. View $1, Berryessa $1, Ripon $1.65, Reedley $.90, Bainbridge L. T. L., Santa Clara, Palo Alto, Gilroy, Palermo, Atlanta, Oak Park, Rocklin, Lindsay, Oroville, Hanford, Santa Cruz, Parkfield, Penryn, Tulare, Auburn, Manteca, Graton, Fairfield, Benicia, Vallejo, San Jose, Morgan Hill San Francisco (Central), San Jose Y, Merced. Total $138.45.

Southern California: Whittier $4.20, Redlands (Central Y. P. B.) $1. Total $5.20.

Colorado: Brainerd, Sugar City, Flagler, Berkeley, Salida, Fruita, Fountain, Springfield, Florence, Ault. Total $20.

Connecticut: Scotland, S. Coventry, Mystic, New Haven No. 1, Thompson, Hartford, New Milford, Bantam, Ellington, Portland, Norwich, Mansfield Center, S. Wellington, Seymour, Milldale, Durham, Waterbury, Niantic, Plainville, Stamford, S. Canterbury, E. Hampton, Total $44.

Delaware: Total $27.

District of Columbia No 2: Union Wesley, Fifteenth St. Presbyterian, First Baptist, Lincoln Temple. Total $8.

Florida: Daytona. Total $2.

Georgia: Cartersville, $5. Total $7.

Indiana: Rockport, Columbus. Total $4

Iowa: Burlington, Osage, Hawarden, Shell Rock, Conrad, Des Moines (Willard), Sioux Center, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Sargeant's Bluffs, Shenandoah, Fayette, Colfax, Allison, Green, Storm Lake $2.50, Farragut, Lake Park. Total $36.50.

Kansas: Moran, Le Roy (W. Y. P. B.), Ottawa (North $1, South $3), Eureka, Iola $4, Rose Hill, Delphos, La Crosse. Total $22.

Maine: East Surry. Total $2.

Massachusetts: Florence. Total $2.

Montana: $50, Whitehall $3.25. Total $53.25.

Mexico: Mexico City $1.

Michigan: Dowagiac $3, Alma, Horton $1, Mancelona $1, Esther. Total $9.

Illinois: Macnab, Carterville, Capron, Ravenswood, MacNab No. 2, $.85, Industry, Mt. Sterling, Covell, Aledo, Hopewell, North Henderson, Buckley, Onarga $4, Watseka, Abington, E. St. Louis, Mendon, Payson, N. Belvidere, S. Belvidere, Lamoille, Princeton $2.50, Champaign, Rantoul, Savoy, Urbana $2.10, Chrisman $3, Mazon, Aurora, Elgin, Grant Park $4.60, Long Point, Odell, Pontiac, Huntley, Marengo, Woodstock, Marissa, Greenville, Edwardsville $2.55, Leaf River $1, Polo, Baldwin, Houston, Sparta, Springfield, Moweaqua, Windsor, Morrison, Prophetstown, Rockford (Central) $3, Rockford (West End), Eureka $3, Garfield, La Grange, North Side, West Side, Hindsboro, Farmington, Atkinson, Geneseo, Newton, W. Liberty, Bristol, Yorkville, Colfax, Lexington, McLean, Normal, Saybrook, Stanford, Jacksonville, Griggsville, Granville, Drury, Port Byron, Toulon, Bowen, Powellton, Grand Ridge $1, Marseilles $3, Ottawa $1, Streator, Tonica, Roberts $1, Gibson $4, Guthrie, Deer Creek, Minier, Washington, Joliet (F. E. Willard, Mary H. Hunt, North West, Ridgewood), Wilmington, Davis, Freeport, Orangeville, Van Brocken, Windslow, Trenton, Batavia, W. Freeport, North Shore Federated, Dixon. Total $224.60.

Minnesota: Byron, Atwater, Lake Crystal, Lincoln, Beaver Creek, Buffalo, Ada, Janesville, Carry Knox, Ogilvie, Kimball, Welcome, Dover, Rochester, Worthington, Chatfield, St. Paul, Hamlin, Minneapolis (Lucy Hayes), Mabel, Northfield, Adrian, Lake Crystal, Dawson, Montevideo, Blue Earth, Dover, Trumann, Brainerd, Preston, Marietta, Madelia, Spring Valley, Cherry Grove, Hinckley, Lafayette, Minneapolis, Coma, Minnesota City, Tracey, West Duluth, Pleasant Prairie, Carlos, Frazee, Clinton, Aitkin, Fairmont, Chokio, Vernon Center, Mazeppa, Albert Lea, LeSueur, Spring Valley, Etna, Marshall, Willmar, Hamley Falls (W, Y. P. B.), Faribault, Fertile, Garden City, Nelson (Y. P. B.), Clinton, Malta, Hancock, Park Rapids, Springfield, Farmington, Elliott, St. Paul (Willard) $1, Austin (East Side) $1, Byron $1, Fairfax $3, Lafayette Y. P. B. $3, Rushford $3, Waseka $3, Dundas $4.20, Minneapolis (8th Ward) $2.68, Redwood Falls $4.50, Granada $2.45, New Auburn $2.50, Fergus Falls $2.50. Total $159.83.

Pennsylvania: York Springs, Gettysburg Y, Sheshequin, Wyalusing, Rome, East Smithfield, Berrytown, Towanda, Sayre, Powell, East Athens, Milltown, E. Mauch Chunk $1, West Grove, Honeybrook, Russelville, Dilworthtown $4, Kennett $.71, Berwyn, Avondale No. 2, Millville (W $1, Y. P. B. $1), Bloomsburg, Carlisle, Albion $3, Kellettsville, Nebraska, Waynesboro, Mercersburg, Indiana, Marchaud, Marion Center $.25, New Wilmington, Laquin Y, Newcastle, (Arlington Ave., Central, West Side, South Side, Harper Thurman), Harlansburg, Volant, Allentown, Macungie, Emmans, Williamsport (Central), Ricksford, Kane $3, Cool Spring, Fredonia $.50, Sharpsville, Sharon, Salem (Canard Y), Leesburg, Carpenter's Corners, Pittsburg (E. E.). Total $173.01.

New York: Castile, Gainesville, Hermitage, Portageville, Perry $3.66, Silver Springs, South Warsaw, Warsaw, Houseville, Clintondale, Walkill (May Moffett), Millton, Ballston Spa, New York City (Central) $4, Auburn (Central) $1, Ames (Frances Willard League), Lockport, Newfane $1, Niagara Falls (South, Willard), Ransomville $5, Ridge Road, Sanborn, Warren's Corners, Wilson $3, Brookton, Coddington Road, E. Lansing, Etna, Groton, Jacksonville, N. Lansing, Peruville, Angelica (Helen Barker), Trumansburg, W. Dandy, Catskill, Coxsackie, Cairo, Prattsville, Slater Springs $1.25, Lion Mountain, Peru, Plattsburg, Rouses' Point, Schuyler Falls, Avon, Caledonia, E. Avon, Glenn's Falls, Warrensburg $3, W. Glenn's Falls, Dundee, Bath, Cannister, Corning $1, Greenwood, Hammondsport, Elba, Hornell, Kanona $5, Painted Post $.70, S. Dansville, Wallace, Bergen, LeRoy, Oakfield, Stafford, Alfred, Almond, Andover, Belfast, Belmont $4, Friendship, Little Genesee, Nile, Phillip's Creek, Richburg, Rushford, Middlehope, Middletown, Montgomery, Newburg, Port Jervis, Waldon, Binghamton (Central, S. Side), Ouaquaga, Tracy Creek, Cassaguana $1, Ft. Anne, Greenwich, Hartford, Hudson Falls, N. Granville, Salem, Shushan, Colton, DeKalb, Madrid, Nicholville, Parishville, Potsdam, Winthrop, Erie Co. $22, Perry's Mills, W. Galway $1, Mrs. S. C. Kimm, Ulster Park, Suffern. Total $248.61.

(Continued Next Week)

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Antlers, Colorado Springs, Colo.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J.S.ZIEGLER CO., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago Ill.

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. women of Wyoming county, Pa., are rejoicing in the fact that six licenses for saloons have been refused. The Tunkhannock union is steadily adding to its membership, every meeting bringing an increase to its list.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. is planning to bring Captain Richmond P. Hobson back to the state in May. His address, "The Great Destroyer," was pronounced by professors and teachers of the several student bodies before which he gave it, the most masterly of any ever delivered before them.

After about forty days in the field, Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizer and lecturer, has been given an opportunity to come into closer touch with her work as superintendent of Legislation for Wisconsin, and for a few weeks has been in Madison watching the progress of reform measures in the Legislature, and speaking before committees.

A very successful county W. C. T. U. institute was held in Newburgh, Ind., early in April. A program consisting of papers on various legislative phases was given and Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, state vice-president, delivered an excellent address. The county president, Mrs. Kagle, presided at the sessions.

A new union in Conrad, Mont., is the result of the work of Mrs. Ida Ferris Waterman. In Collins, a town of about 100 inhabitants and having two saloons, the union organized last fall is pressing forward against great odds. These two unions are the only ones in Teton county, but there is a great awakening along temperance lines throughout the whole state.

A new W. C. T. U. has been organized in New Orleans, La., with Mrs. John J. Zeigler as president. It has an active membership of sixty, and is preparing to take up Y. P. B. and L. T. L. work. Mother's meetings, too, will receive a share of attention. For two weeks previous to the organization Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, National Y. P. B. college secretary, agitated the subject in the various churches of the city.

The W. C. T. U. of Richmond, Mo., held an interesting all-day institute, April 20, Mrs. Mary Esrey, president, presiding. The occasion celebrated the third anniversary of the union's existence and the program was full of good things. A parliamentary drill and a debate on woman suffrage brought people to the meeting who never before had attended a W. C. T. U. gathering. Should the decision of the judges be incorporated into law, the women would at once have a chance to vote!

The women of the Rahway (N. J.) W. C. T. U. had the pleasure April 17 of greeting at an afternoon meeting Miss Esther H. Elfreth, state president. Miss Elfreth gave an inspiring address on "The Things Which Go to Make Up a Good Worker," and an hour of social intercourse followed, in which the privilege of becoming personally acquainted with the state's new leader, was enjoyed by the members present. One writes, "We were much impressed with her earnestness and charm, and feel that under her guidance we will go marching on to victory."

The work of Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, National superintendent of the department of Work among Colored People, is highly commended by the workers in East Washington. Mrs. Anna Angier, state president, writes: "Mrs. Peterson came into the state on her way to California and at Fort Wright spoke to an enthusiastic audience of soldiers. She laid the foundation for a union at Spokane, which has since been organized with twenty members. She also organized an L. T. L. with eighteen members. Wherever she went people were inspired and helped."

Every day is full of interest to the white ribboners of Kansas City, Mo. The headquarters are a center of education along temperance lines and the callers are many. Regular meetings are held, literature is distributed, and information disseminated. Mrs. Kate F. Newton, state president, led an institute and a "workers' conference" upon a recent occasion, and Mrs. Carrie L. Carter Stokes, former state president, conducted a question box. Several district presidents were present and an informal reception was later given for Mrs. Newton. It was a day of friendly communion. Another welcome visitor to Kansas City was Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National field secretary of the Young People's Branch. A reception in her honor was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stokes, also the home of Charles B. James, their nephew and president of the Hoffman Y. P. B. The Kansas City Y. P. B.'s were delighted at the success of the affair.

The convention of Imperial county (Cal.) W. C. T. U. met at Calexico, April 14-15, Mrs. C. Angie Miller, its president, presiding. Delegates attended from the six unions in the county. The presence of the state superintendent of Evangelistic work, Mrs. Mary Pentony of Riverside, and her heart-stirring talks and uplifting prayers, were an inspiration to the workers. A special meeting was held for the soldiers encamped there to preserve neutrality and the people of Calexico, in spite of the uneasiness prevailing, entertained the delegates most heartily. A prize essay contest was held, Holtville securing the prizes; an L. T. L. chalk talk was given and much interest manifested in the work of that Branch. Imperial county has been dry since its organization and the temperance people are girding themselves for the fight brought about by the local option law passed by last winter's Legislature.

INSTITUTE HELPED TO ENFORCE LAW

The W. C. T. U. of Wyandotte county, Kansas, held an interesting institute in Kansas City, April 13-14. Although the chief-of-police was not in attendance, he was not left in ignorance of the meeting, for a message was sent to him in regard to enforcing the curfew law. The suggestion was heeded and the policemen *that* day found an instruction upon the bulletin board to arrest all children under sixteen years of age found upon the streets after nine o'clock unaccompanied by parents. At the evening meeting ex-Governor John P. St. John gave a fine address on woman's suffrage. Prof. M. E. Pearson, superintendent of the public schools of Kansas City, told of a school extension enterprise under consideration —the forming of a mother's club in each of the schools in the city; the mothers to be called together at least once a year to listen to a strong talk on child training. The institute was helpful in all its features, and the statement of the white ribboner who said she would not exchange her twenty-five years' work in the W. C. T. U. for a college education, was voiced by many of the attendants.

A very interesting medal contest was held at Springfield, Mass. The judge declared he considered the training young people receive as contestants, of inestimable value to them all their lives.

A WIDOW'S LUCK

Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Injuring Her

A woman tells how coffee kept her from insuring her life:

"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches and neuralgia; but although incapacitated at times for my housework, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass me.

"This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life.

"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was benefited by leaving off coffee and using Postum. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at once.

"My health began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth!

"Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination.

"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the big little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ILLINOIS FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

Our state-wide prohibition bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Legislature by Hon. Joseph Anderson of Lake Forest. Illinois workers are making definite plans for a vigorous campaign to begin at once, with the hope that in 1913 the battle against the liquor traffic in their state may be fought to a finish. A systematic plan for the flooding of the state with temperance literature is being inaugurated, with the purpose that all may know the facts and thus work intelligently.

Will Enlist All Forces

Our enrollment plan will be enlarged, that every man and every woman who is in favor of state-wide prohibition may be listed. Our organizers who are in the field will do more thorough house to house visitation than ever before and will push the work of all local unions. Superintendents will urge department work as a direct means to this end. The young people and the children will be listed as agitators, messengers, carriers and prohibition light-bearers.

No Vacation This Summer

Illinois will take no vacation this summer, but every white ribboner will line up for work. Now is the time to lay deep and broad the foundation upon which prohibition shall be builded. This can be accomplished by agitation, education and organization, through our forces with their present day activities.

Spring Institutes

Our institutes are proving of unusual interest. The attendance at these meetings is large and the offerings generous.

IN CANTON, OHIO

The Ohio white ribboners are keeping at the enforcement of the Curfew law in Canton, Ohio. If the bell is not rung, it is probable that the tooting of a whistle will summon the little folks off the streets. Mrs. Sarah J. Meredith, state recording secretary, whose residence is in Canton, declares that she sees no reason why the law cannot be put into effect there, inasmuch as Minerva, Youngstown and Conneaut have Curfew laws and enforce them.

The days of the temperance crusade in December, 1873, when men and women singing and praying for the abolishment of the saloon paraded the streets, were recalled at a recent meeting of the Canton W. C. T. U. Tears and laughter succeeded each other, as amusing and pathetic incidents of the great campaign were related. One speaker told of a broom brigade which literally swept the crusaders off the pavement where ashes and water had been scattered to make an uninviting entrance for the feet of the doers of good. A receipt from a saloonkeeper of the city who allowed his visitors to buy up all his whisky and beer, stating with great earnestness that he wished to leave the business entirely was mentioned by another worker as being still in her possession. "The gutters were choked with the contents of the kegs and bottles."

TIDINGS FROM GEORGIA

Special Correspondence

The essay medal contest held by the Albany W. C. T. U. resulted as follows: Miss Bessie Bruce Harris won the high school gold medal and Miss Lucy Ashby Tucker that offered the grammar school scholars. Master Albert Bullard of the fifth grade took the prize of five dollars in gold and Miss Bernice Rosenberg the special sixth grade teachers' prize. These essays will be entered in competition for the state and National prizes and will be published in the city daily paper. The W. C. T. U. has erected a beautiful pavilion on the Chautauqua lawn and ice-water will be free to the thirsty. Over the entrance is the motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," and the letters, W. C. T. U. Albany union is prospering.

The village of Demorest, nestling in the hills of North Georgia, is among the unique places of the state. It is named for W. J. Demorest, the originator of the medal contest idea, and husband of a prominent white ribboner. The original charter of Demorest provided against the saloon evil. It has never had a jail, a policeman or a lock-up. At one time the town marshal, finding it necessary to arrest an offender, had a temporary affair built in which to confine him. The prisoner turned the calaboose over and escaped! This arrest is the only one on record and it is said that the finest schools to be found in the state are located in Demorest and that not a teacher or preacher in the village uses tobacco.

It is believed that the 800 comfort-bags desired for the battleship, "Georgia," will be ready to supply to the eager sailor boys.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Alcohol and Health (for study course). Paper, .15; cloth.....$0.25
Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today. Per 100 ..... .25
Hand Picking. Christine I. Tinling. Per 100 ..... .30
Plans for College Young People's Branch. Each, .05; per 100..... 4.00
Pledge Book ..... .10
Year Book. Each, .05; per 100..... 4.00
Young People's Temperance Chorus Book. Each, .15; per 12..... 1.50

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

Hand Book for the Loyal Temperance Legion. Each, .05; per 100.$4.00
L. T. L. Constitution. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .25
L. T. L. Manual Study for the Local Union. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger. Per 100 ..... .30
L. T. L. Leaflet Brigades. "Jac" Lowell. Per 100..... .30
Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger. Per 100 ..... .30
Temperance Lesson Manuals. Each, .05; 25 copies or over, each..... .04

Vol. III

1. Scientific Temperance for Boys and Girls
2. We and Our Friends
3. Beer and Tobacco
4. The Houses We Live In

Vol. II

1. Alcohol and the Body
2. Alcohol and the Mind
3. Alcohol and the Pocketbook
4. Alcohol and the Nation

Ten Wonderful Men (a temperance exercise for the L. T. L. and Sunday School). Per 100.....$0.40

DEPARTMENT LEAFLETS

Anti-Narcotics

A New Arithmetic (a sticker). Per 100 .....$0.10
Anti-Cigaret Pledge. Per 100..... .20
Anti-Tobacco Pledge. Per 100..... .20
Does it Pay to Use Tobacco? Per 100 ..... .30
Expert Evidence Concerning Tobacco. Per 100 ..... .30
The Cigaret at the Bar of Justice. Per 100 ..... .75
The Opium Curse. Narcissa White Kinney. Per 100..... .30
What I Have Seen of Cigarets. Judge Ben Lindsey. Per 100.... .25
Where's the Harm in Cigarets? Ida Hamilton Munsell. Per 100..... .30
Why is the Cigaret More Harmful Than Tobacco Used in Other Ways? Charles M. Hamilton, M. D. Per 100..... .30

Christian Citizenship

Civic Thoughts. Freeman L. Harford. Each, .02; per 100.....$0.25
Prohibition Results. Selected. Each, .02; per 100..... ..... .25
Queries. Helen D. Harford. Per 100 .15
True Christian Citizenship. Selected. Each, .02; per 100..... .25
Wanted—A Righteous Citizenship. Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon. Each, .02; per 100..... .25
Why the Department of Christian Citizenship. Isabella Webb Parks. Each, .02; per 100..... .25

Colored People

Fifty Dollars and a Blessing. Per 100 .....$0.30
Saved. Per 100..... .25
Temperance Rally Songs. Per 100. .25
The Second Emancipation. Per 100 .25
White Ribbon Poems. Per 100.... .50

Co-Operation with Missionary Societies

Annual Report (National). Ella Gilbert Ives. Each, .02; per 100.....$0.50
Co-operation with Missionary Societies. Mary L. Brumbach. Per 100 .30
Plan of Work. Ella Gilbert Ives. Each, .02; per 100..... .50
Temperance and Missions. Dr. L. C. Purington. Each, .02; per 50.... .50
The Great Foe of Modern Missions. Ella Gilbert Ives. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .75
The Relation of Temperance to Missions. Dr. Purington. Each, .02; per 50 ..... .50
World-Wide Co-operation Between Temperance and Missions. Dr. Purington. Each, .02; per 50.... .50

Curfew

Benefits of Curfew. Per 100.....$0.50
Curfew (The). Per 100..... .50
Objections to Curfew. Per 100.... .50
Plan of Work for Curfew Department. Miss M. E. Brown. Per 100 .50
Street Dissipation. Mrs. Thornton, Topeka, Kansas. Per 100..... .15
The Lure of Luxury. Mrs. L. C. Dana. Per 100..... .15

"OUR BROTHERS" IN ARIZONA

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, while awaiting an opportunity to enter Mexico, in safety, visited her daughter in Tucson, Arizona. She tendered a reception to the soldiers from The Presidio, San Francisco, California, and in describing the occasion says:

"Never did the boys enjoy home-made cake and coffee more than these *'our brothers'* and when the good-nights were said many of them told us they never had been so well treated. One said 'I have no mother, no father, no home and do not go to church, but these hymns that mother used to sing, that you sang with us tonight, make me want to be a better boy.' Another said, 'Oh, if the good women only knew what a help, what an encouragement it is to us who have so little to help us to be good, they would surely do this often.' Another said, 'I have no home, no mother, and my uncle got tired of me and kicked me out. I want to do right.'"

"INEVITABLE," SAYS DR. JORDAN

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, recently said: "Universal suffrage is inevitable. We are going to have it in California, as well as in every other state in the Union. I believe it is a good thing and will work well, particularly in regard to the liquor traffic."

A department of work among foreign speaking women, who have expressed a desire for information concerning their responsibilities as citizens, has been adopted by the Voters' Educational Association of Tacoma, Wash.

ALCOHOL RESPONSIBLE FOR INSANITY

"The first cause of insanity" recently declared Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, President of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, "is alcohol. Next in importance is the sowing of wild oats by the young, which results in diseases which cause insanity. It is a matter of record that 26.9 per cent. of the causes of lunacy in our hospitals result from the use of whisky or other spirituous liquors."

Dr. Ferris asserted that out of a total population of 1,117,279 in 1910 the number of known insane persons was 32,659. He said further that, while the increase in population since 1890 had been 47.6 per cent, the increase in the number of crazy persons had been 103.9 per cent.

Dr. M. Allen Starr, professor of neurology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has said: "It is possible to control some of the external causes of insanity. There is a remedy for insanity of the city type. That comes because we live too fast. We work too hard. We strive too intensely. We feel too keenly."

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

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Rogers Park, Illinois

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CHICAGO

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children.

Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP vivacious and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the inspiration to Happy, Useful Right Living. You must be well to do this.

Judge what I can do for you by what I have done for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion	Torpid Liver
Constipation	Catarrh
Anaemia	Asthma
Sleeplessness	Weaknesses
Nervousness	Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have reduced in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and increased the weight of as many more.

NO MEDICINE NO DRUGS

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to keep them.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT
Dept. 37-B 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Principles of regaining woman's health and figure.

THE HARVEST

(Continued from Page Six)

fights had given Sheriff Boyd many a dangerous tussle with the rough element, had been the terror of the county. His case was in charge of a young lawyer who was glad to take anything that offered in the line of a client.

As Hoskins entered the court room, in a half drunken condition, he passed an ante-room where the district attorney stood in consultation with Aubrey Greer. The evidence was so strong against the offender, that the case was decided without delay. To pay the statutory fine did not suit Jim's fancy, and his dazed mind instantly connected Aubrey Greer with the verdict against him.

"If you'd kept your mouth shut," he grumbled as he passed Greer, "I would have come out clear. *You* put the district attorney on to some facts that needn't have been mentioned. I'll get even with you yet!"

Ignoring the half-drunken man's threat, Aubrey Greer busied himself about getting his business in shape for his absence. Two more days and he would leave the town.

Accompanied by his friend, who was to be his best man at the wedding, Aubrey was entering the court-house the next morning to procure his marriage license. Suddenly a wild-eyed, disheveled man rushed from the court room and fired, aiming his pistol straight at the young lawyer's heart. There was a shriek of agony—a fall—and the bright young life of Aubrey Greer, with all of its possibilities, was ended.

Almost instantly Sheriff Boyd and his deputies were on the scene. There was a brief struggle, and Jim Hoskins, manacled and harmless, was carried to the county jail.

The dead man had been removed to his father's desolated home, and the sheriff sat in his office, his gray head bowed upon the table in front of him.

"How can I tell her! How can she bear it—my darling—my poor bereaved darling!" he moaned.

A tremulous hand touched his arm. He looked up again to face the small, bent woman in black.

"It came at last, John Boyd! My boy—my only boy—is a murderer! You will hang him. I know there is no hope. But let me see him, John! You are the one who can grant me permission. Let me see my boy!"

The man turned upon her, his eyes blazing with anger. He opened his mouth as if to speak, but in his rage his lips gave forth no sound. The woman continued:

"Don't blame *me*, John: I did the best I could to keep my fatherless boy in the right way, but whisky dragged him down! Saloons planted the seed, John, and some of us have to reap the harvest. I'm not blaming you for putting my boy in jail. It was your duty as an officer of the law, but be merciful and let me see him while I can!"

"I'll give orders that you see your son as often as you wish, Mrs. Hoskins."

"I thank you, John. Oh if you only knew what I suffer—what I suffer!"

She passed from the room with a dignity. The strong man bowed his head and groaned in anguish of soul.

"If I knew what she suffered! It isn't for her to suffer remorse until her dying hour! *That* harvest is mine!"

SAVE THEM

In the course of his recent tour in South Africa the Duke of Connaught was appealed to by the Bechuana chiefs to protect their people from the drink. Chief Khama, on behalf of the others, made a touching appeal to the Duke of Connaught, "not to permit the people to be driven to madness by brandy."

A Refreshing Tub Bath

is now made possible for everyone—whether you reside in the city or village or on a farm. No PLUMBING NECESSARY. THE ROBINSON FOLDING WATER BATH is a godsend to humanity. It is within the reach of every family, and permits of all the luxury of a full length tub bathe. Far preferable to tin tubs, and will last for years. Shipped on approval subject to inspection. Two grades, No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $9.00. Money back if wanted. Don't deprive yourself and family of this luxury another day. Send for descriptive literature. Robinson Mfg. Co., 627 Jefferson Av., Toledo, O.

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ONE CUP FOR EACH

Are all obliged to drink from the same cup? Shall the church be the last to adopt the hygienic, sanitary methods used everywhere else? Urge the adoption of a THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE in your church. Send at once for our "Special Introductory Offer." Address, THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box U, Lima, O.

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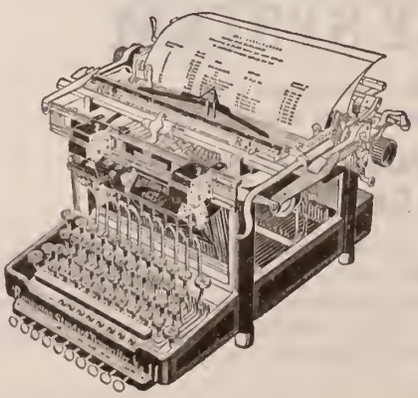
Remington

in perfected form, the best typewriter ideas by whomsoever advanced.

For our latest manifestation of this policy, inspect the new Visible Writing Remingtons Nos. 10 and 11, which embody every desirable feature extant---PLUS *an Adding and Subtracting Mechanism* which constitutes an innovation.

The voice that cried in the wilderness 30 years ago: "You cannot afford to write in the old way;" now acclaims with equal conviction: "You cannot afford to calculate in the old way."



Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
35 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE

"DARE TO BE A DANIEL"

The son of a president in one of our most prominent Eastern colleges was about leaving his native town for Paris to enter upon a special course in surgery.

As he was bidding his friends good-bye, his betrothed, obeying a sudden impulse, whispered as her parting word:

"Charlie, 'Dare to be a Daniel!'"

"Only that old saw," said he, while a look of disappointment shadowed his face.

"That, only, Charlie; but it may mean much to you," was her answer.

The bearer of a letter of introduction to a distinguished nobleman and scientist in Paris, the young American was soon received with marked kindness.

In a few days he was the recipient of an invitation to a small banquet at the count's residence, at which were present some of the savants of the great city.

During the progress of the feast the host, filling his ruby-tinted glass (an example which his guests followed), proposed a toast, "To the wives, daughters, and sweethearts of America," to which he invited a response from his youthful guest, motioning a servant meanwhile to fill his glass with the red wine.

What followed can best be told in the young man's own words:

"Mother (he wrote) for a moment I was in an agony of trepidation. I would rather have faced a cannon. All had risen, and in the hand of each was the cup of wine, which I had pledged from my childhood not to 'touch, taste nor handle.' My head swam. Suddenly, I heard the words, 'Dare to be a Daniel!' They got through my head like an electric flash. I touched my white glass—a servant filled it with water. Rising, I said as well as I could for the great lump in my throat:

"'I beg leave to say that to the typical wife, daughter, and sweetheart of America the purity of this, nature's own beverage, illustrates the lives they aim to lead and the dangers they seek to avoid. Permit me to use it in their dear names.'

"Following the example of Count B—, every white glass was instantly raised and the toast drunk."—*New York Voice.*

THE JUBILEE TOUR ACROSS THE CONTINENT

(Continued from Page Five)

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College presided at the Carnegie Hall meeting. A resolution which she proposed, "resenting as an insult to womanhood the existence of the Mormon body in our land" and requesting the Government to decline the silver service presented to the battleship, "Utah," bearing the picture of Brigham Young, was passed with a demonstration of applause that lasted for several minutes. Other resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the opium treaty between China and England, praying for the suppression of the opium traffic; indorsing President Taft's efforts in behalf of international peace, and offering encouragement to temperance workers throughout the world. It was resolved to call upon the Christian women of America to observe Sunday, May 26, as a day of special prayer for the success of the anti-opium movement, which comes before an international conference at The Hague in July.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MISS H. M. BOLTON, Nauvoo, Ill.

Medal Contest work does great good among the young people and opens their eyes along educational lines. It has made prohibition votes, has enabled the contestants to get better acquainted with each other and to keep in good company. The temperance teachings of the contest promote the formation of new W. C. T. U.'s. Often a desire for an education grows out of contest work and one boy, as a result of his efforts in this line, received a scholarship.

Nineteen diamond medal holders are on our list of contestants, all of them fine young men and women, all but two belonging to the W. C. T. U. or the L. T. L., some to both organizations; four are teachers and two local contest superintendents. Of the grand gold contestants, five are matrons and there are nine others who are young people. Of these, six are advocates of temperance and all in high schools or colleges. Eight matrons have gold medals and four are temperance workers. Six young people, of whom three are teachers and one an L. T. L. president, are also on the gold medal list. Of the silver contestants, one is a Prohibitionist.

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Evangelistic and Almshouse

Canst Thou Sing in the Storm? Per 100 ..... $0.75
Evangelistic Hand Book. Elizabeth W. Greenwood. Each, .05; per 100 1.00
I Will to Will God's Will. Per 100. .75
Letters from the Psalm Country. Mary A. Lathbury. Per 100..... .30
Prayer. Rev. Frances R. Townsley. Per 100 ..... .30
Temperance Bible Reading. Per 100 .30
The Open Bible. Julia H. Thayer. Per 100 ..... .30

Fairs and Open-Air Meetings

Boys' Pocket Series; 10 leaflets. Per 100 ..... $0.25
Fathers' Home Series; 10 leaflets. Per 100 ..... .25
Girls' Own Series; 10 leaflets. Per 100 ..... .25
Mothers' Home Series; 10 leaflets. Per 100 ..... .25
Temperance Blotters. Per 100..... .25
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a Nut Shell. Per 100.. .25

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A Cluster of Posy Poems. Per 100. $0.60
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Flower Mission Text Cards (Willard Quotations). Per 100..... .25
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions. Per 100..... .25
L. T. L. Flower Mission Text Cards. Per 100 ..... .12
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The Life Sketch of Jennie Casseday. Each ..... .03
What the Flower Mission Should Mean to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Community. Per 100..... .60

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Leaflets in Arabic, Syrian, Bohemian, Chinese, French, Finnish, German, Hebrew, Yiddish, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian-Danish, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Spanish, and Swedish languages:
1 page & Envelope Series. Per 100, .15; per 500..... $0.50
2 page & Envelope Series. Per 100, .25; per 500..... 1.00
4 page & Envelope Series. Per 100, .50; per 500..... 2.00
In English: Program for W. C. T. U. Meetings, .03; Experiences of Workers, .02; Suggestions for Workers, .02; Stop and Think, .02.

Franchise

A Whole Humanity. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace. Per 100..... $0.75
Course of Study in Governments. Per 100 ..... .50
Franchise Bible Lessons. Per 100. .50
Legal Disabilities of Women. Mrs. S. L. W. Clark. Per 100..... .50
Woman and Law. Mrs. S. L. W. Clark. Per 100..... .60

Health and Heredity

Heredity (a booklet). Louise C. Purington, M. D. Each, .10; per 10. $0.50
Heredity and Environment. Luther Burbank. Per 100..... .30
Manual—How to do the Work; including literature list. Each, .05; per 12 ..... .25
Nerve Dissipation, Cause and Cure. Louise C. Purington, M. D. Each, .03; per 12..... .25
Sanitary Maxims (Consumers' League). Per 100..... .50
The Elements of House Sanitation. Each, .05; per 10..... .35
The Right to be Well Born. Each, .03; per 12..... .25

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An Indian Loyal Temperance Legion. Per 100..... $0.30
Hints and Helps for Work Among Indians. Per 100..... .30
Sequoyah, the Cherokee Cadmus. Per 100 ..... .30
What Shall We Do For the Indians. Per 100 ..... .30

Institutes

Plan of Work. Each, .02; per 100. $1.00
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Case of One Boy. Per 100..... $0.25
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Juvenile Probation. Per 100..... .25
Some More Ways. Per 100..... .25
Ways of Juvenile Court. Per 100.. .25

A TRUTHFUL ADVERTISEMENT

Temperance newspapers would be glad to receive liquor advertisements if they were as frank in statement as is the following:

The Truthful Saloon-keeper

"*Friends and Neighbors:* I am grateful for past favors, and having supplied my store with a fine line of choice liquors, allow me to inform you that I shall continue to make drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober, industrious, respectable part of the community to support. My liquors will excite riot, robbery and bloodshed.

"They will diminish your comforts, increase your expenses and shorten life. I shall confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and incurable diseases.

"They will deprive some of life, others of reason, many of character and all of peace. They will make fathers brutes, wives widows, children orphans, and all poor. I will train your sons in infidelity, dissipation, immorality and every other vice. I will endeavor to corrupt your ministers of religion, obstruct the gospel, defile the church, and cause as much misery and wretchedness as I can.

"I have paid my license, and the traffic is lawful, and if I don't sell it somebody will. I know the Bible says: 'Thou shalt not kill; no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven,' and I do not expect the drunkard-maker to fare any better; but I want an easy living, and I have resolved to gather the wages of iniquity and fatten on the ruin of my species.

"I shall, therefore, carry on my business with energy and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation and endanger the safety of the state."

"God's message from on high says: 'Courage shall outlast the years, but every coward soul shall die.'"

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We will ship you "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States *without a cent deposit in advance*, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will *not be out one cent.*

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you $10 to $25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1911 "Ranger" Bicycle furnished by us. You will be astonished at the *wonderfully low prices* and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1911 sample going to your town. Write at once for our *special offer.*

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone at any price* until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. **BICYCLE DEALERS,** you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at $3 to $8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write today for our *Large Catalogue* beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. L309 CHICAGO, ILL.

There are four cities in Massachusetts of over 50,000 population without open saloons, the only instances in all the world of cities of that size where the voters of the city themselves have voted out the saloons.

A local paper in a section of the country which has recently voted to continue wet, gives as a reason for this undesirable result that General Apathy had charge of the campaign for the dry forces.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Kindergarten

For a Sane Fourth. Each, .02: per 100 ..... $0.75
Story Books for Child and Mother. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .40
The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public School System. Each, .02; per 100 ..... 1.00

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Legislative Manual for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.. $0.15

Lumbermen

Comfort Bag Service and What to Put In (National Superintendent). Per 100 ..... $0.50
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Contest Books (Nos. 1 to 18). Each. $0.10
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Educator No. 17, Frances E. Willard Book.
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Why a Medal Contest Department? Per 100 ..... .25

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Alcohol and Digestion. Per 100... $0.30
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Alcohol Shortens Life. Per 100.... .25
Beer Drinking Injures Health. Per 100 ..... .30
Coco Cola, A Drug Drink. Per 100 .30
Dangerous Soft Drinks. Per 100.. .30
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Give No Alcohol to Children. Dr. Max Kassowitz. Per 100..... .30
Proprietary Medicines. Per 100... .35
Safe Remedies In Illness. Under 50, each 2 cents; per 100..... 1.00
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A Model Mothers' Meeting. Helen L. Bullock. Each, .02; per 100.. $0.50
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Parliamentary Studies (four numbers). Per 12, $1.80; per 100.. $12.50
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Suggestions for Conducting Peace Bands ..... .05

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Ministering Women. Per 100..... .75

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 11, 1911. No. 19

THE CRY OF THE "LITTLE SUBJECT"

LADY DOROTHY HOWARD
Daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's W. C. T. U.

(Excerpts from an address delivered at the Annual Public Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, Manchester, England)

Go with me for a moment to a home in which there are two kinds of subjects whose liberty is to be considered—the slum home in London—which I visited at the time of the famous Licensing Bill election. In that home there was an angry woman; she was ill-dressed, dishevelled; there looked to be little coal on the hearth; there looked to be very few household utensils in her kitchen. She said to me, "They tell me they are going to try and take the public-houses from us." She said, "I would like to know who dared to interfere with the public-house to which I want to go. What business have they to make me go further down the street for my beer? I, a busy working woman, I am," and behind the woman who wanted her liberty considered there was a small baby crying inside. By the looks of that baby, by its dirty face, its dirty clothes, its sallow complexion, its wasted limbs, it did not look as if the baby had much air or food or milk. Probably the milk it had was milk from town-fed cows, fed with brewery leavings, and which give very bad milk. That baby was wailing, that baby was fretful, and I thought to myself cannot we translate that cry into the cry of another for the liberty of the subject—the liberty of a little subject that cannot speak for itself—but says, give me the right to grow up uncrippled, unhindered, with a strong brain and strong arms; give me the right to an education; give me the right that when my time comes I shall be able to work. Friends, the cry of the little subject is a stronger, further, greater cry than that of the woman who wanted her public-house.

LADY DOROTHY HOWARD

Law-making Strange

It is a queer thing this law-making of ours; it is a queer thing the laws we have—the laws which forbid theft, the laws which prevent breach of contract, but which nevertheless allow man and wife to take the clothes from the baby's back to sell them or pawn them round the corner. It is a queer thing, when they have undertaken the contract to bring up their child, that there is no law that says you shall not pawn away that which you have contracted for in the bringing up of that child. We have a law which says that we shall not do murder. What about the laws which make it so easy for murders to be done by the thousand in our midst, the wreckage of the drink traffic.

We have got those generations coming that we must think of. We have got those small children before our eyes, and those that are coming after them. Let your word go forth amongst the hundreds in every part of the country, that from this day forward you will not rest until you have made a better home and a better land for the thousands and thousands of children.

Inducement Should Be Unnecessary

Do you know, friends, I think we take a terrible lot of inducement to make us get to work in temperance social reform. We want to wait till we get reward for it. We want to wait until newspapers say, "Oh, how good of so-and-so to take so much trouble." We want to wait until our deeds shall be cried from the housetops. Friends, in this temperance work it is not those who have made much cry who have been the ones who have done the most.

It is not those who have waited for publicity and rewards that have made the greatness of our movement. I heard a story the other day, and I think we are rather like the people I am going to tell you of. It was on one of the coasts of England, and there was a very strong tide race, and a girl went out in a boat—very foolishly, because she was not strong enough to row against the tide. From the shore the fishermen saw the girl getting further and further out into the tide, and they shook their heads and said, "She will be in the tide soon." But they did not do anything. She got further out round a rocky headland. They

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

MRS. DELLA GRAEME SMALLWOOD
Representative of the National W. C. T. U. at the Mothers' Congress meeting in Washington, D. C., April 25-May 2

"To Cure Was the Voice of the Past; to Prevent, the Divine Whisper of Today"

The second International Congress on Child Welfare convened April 25, under the auspices of the National Congress of Mothers meeting jointly in its fifteenth annual convention, in Washington, the city of conventions. The motto, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," was shown in the spirit of the discussions, and the method of help for the child was embodied in a phrase on the first page of the program: "To cure was the voice of the past; to prevent, the divine whisper of today." The scope of general topics was the relation of home, school, church and state to child-welfare.

The founders of this National Congress of Mothers were Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, and the list of officers includes the names of many women all over the land who are interested in the uplift of children. Its president is Mrs. Frederic Schoff of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The preparation for the Congress was made by Mrs. Arthur A. Birney and a loyal corps of assistants. The delegates numbered 250, and represented twenty-eight states who are interested in child-welfare. These delegates, in many instances, were appointed by governors, mayors, philanthropic and civic societies throughout the land. The object of the Congress is to raise the standard of home life by a study of the duties of parenthood; to bring into closer relationship the Home and School through Parent-Teacher associations; to secure more adequate laws for the care and education of dependent children, and to carry the mother-view into the environments and problems of childhood under all conditions.

Many eminent speakers appeared before the Congress. Representatives from societies all over the United States and from foreign lands were heard. The president, Mrs. Schoff, at the opening session, chose as her topic, "Unrealized Possibilities of Humanity." Among the representatives from foreign lands were: Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain; Merrigio Serrati, of the Italian Navy, representing the royal Italian government; Paul Hagemans, Consul-General of Belgium, representing the Belgium League of Home Education and the royal government of Belgium; Mrs. Berry Hart, delegate from the Parents' National Educational Association, London.

On Thursday, April 27, the topics for discussion were, "The Relation of the Home to Child-Welfare," "The Home's Responsibility in Preventing Immorality," "The Father's Need for Child Study," "The Purity of the Press," and "The Place of Fear in Home Discipline." These subjects were thoroughly discussed.

On Friday, under the "Welfare of the Country Child," Miss Martha S. Gielow made a plea for assistance in the uplift of the children of the Southern mountains. Fatherless, erring, orphaned and defective children were discussed in the afternoon session. Every aspect of child life in which the state was concerned was given detailed consideration, especially the police department of cities, Juvenile courts, and the care of dependent children—the standard being that if it were possible to prevent one generation of children from developing into criminals, the crime problem of the future would be solved.

On Saturday, the sessions were devoted to educational problems; school superintendents, teachers and general educators taking an active part. "Parents' Associations," "School Hygiene," "Open-Air School," "Backward and Wayward Children," were discussed, ending in an address by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

On Sunday, pastors in all the churches were invited to speak on "The Relation of the Church to Child-Welfare." The delegates attended various churches, and congregations were broadly interested in child life and problems.

On Monday, "The Relationship of the Church to Child-Welfare," "Religion in the Sunday School and the Home," "The Welfare of the Immigrant," were topics for consideration.

The last session was devoted to the "Health of the Child," "Hygiene," "Prevention of Infant Mortality," "The Rights of the Baby," "The Necessity for Food Inspection," and "A Municipality's Duty to the Children."

An invitation was extended by Mrs. J. N. Porter, president of the Texas Congress of Mothers, to a convention to convene in Texas in the near future. The session closed with a children's matinee, "The Blue Bird," and a trip to Annapolis.

This Congress had a helpful influence, not only upon the delegates, but upon the people who attended the sessions. It will mean a distinctive uplift to people all over this broad land, for delegates received an inspiration for higher ideals and broader lines of usefulness for child-welfare, which will be a stimulus to greater activities in the home, the school, and in national laws. Truly, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them"—for the children of today hold in the hand the welfare of the nation's tomorrow, even as the little lad held the basket of loaves and fishes that fed the multitude, eighteen centuries ago, by the sea of Galilee.

A PHYSICIAN'S CONVICTION

Winfield S. Hall, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, says:

"I have strong convictions against the use of alcoholic beverages and believe that on strong scientific grounds all scientific men are justified in exerting their influence against the use of these beverages; furthermore, I believe that scientific men who know the truth are not justified in keeping silent."

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, CHIEF CHEMIST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WARNS PUBLIC AGAINST HEADACHE "CURES"

While warning the public against using any nostrum for headaches, neuralgia, and similar affections, Dr. Wiley cites twenty-four preparations which have been proved in the courts to have been purveyed in violation of the federal food and drug act and their manufacturers convicted and fined.

Harper's Cuforhedake Brane-Fude
Funny How Quick Headache and Neuralgia Cure
Falck's One Minute Headache Cure
Kinne's Sure Headache Cure
Dr. Kohler's Antidote
O. K. Headache Cure
Dr. Parker's Universal Headache Cure
Ramon's Pepsin Headache Cure
Sherman's Headache Cure
Stanley's Instant Headache Cure
Failing's Headache Powder
Wells' Dime Headache Cure
Headache Powders put out by J. F. Gearan
Dr. Peters' Headache Powders
Sure Pop Headache Powders
U-Re-Ka Headache Powders
Mrs. Summer's Harmless Headache Remedy
Howe's Headache Tablets
Huthwelker's Headache Tablets
Dr. William M. Eames' Tonic Headache Wafers
Telephone Headache Tablets
Rexall Headache Wafers
Knox's Head-ake Powders
Preston's Hed-Ake

THE CRY OF THE "LITTLE SUBJECT"

(Continued from Page One)

said, "She is going still further out." But they waited still. When she got out of sight they said, "Now, as it will be a five shilling job, we will gang." Do not let any of us wait for the rewards. Let us get to work before it may be too late for somebody who is drifting down the tide.

TEMPERANCE DOXOLOGY

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him who saves from sin and woe,
Praise Him who leads the temperance host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

IMPETUS TO PEACE MOVEMENT—ANDREW CARNEGIE AWARDED MEDAL — CONGRESS DEMANDS INVESTIGATIONS — A PERTINENT QUESTION ANSWERED—NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION'S FIELD DAY

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

International peace has received a mighty impetus during the past week, it having been the theme at banquets and conventions attended by some of the world's most famous peace advocates. At the fifth annual banquet of the American Society of International Law, held at the New Willard, among the principal guests were President Taft, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Ambassador Uchida of Japan, Senator La Fontaine of Belgium and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada. These and many others of international fame spoke of their confidence in the time fast approaching, when war shall be no more. The Chief Justice of Canada said: "The proposed international treaty between Great Britain and the United States would sound the knell of possible conflicts between the two nations, and would be the means of bringing the other nations of the world under the mantle of universal peace."

Baron Uchida of Japan declared the "talk of war between his nation and the United States a myth and fabrication. The two nations were never on better footing and will continue to remain at peace."

Andrew Carnegie Awarded Medal

May 5, Andrew Carnegie received what he called his "greatest mark of honor," when twenty-one American republics bestowed upon him the gold medal awarded him by unanimous resolution of the international conference of American States held last summer in Buenos Aires. The medal bears on one side the words, "Benefactor of Humanity" and on the other, "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie." The Mexican Ambassador made the presentation speech. Secretary of State Knox presided; President Taft and many other notables were present and took part. The meeting was held in the beautiful hall of the Pan-American-Union Building, erected by Mr. Carnegie at Washington at a cost of one million dollars.

The Third National Peace Congress has been held in Baltimore during the week past, in which President Taft, Andrew Carnegie and many others have taken part, and we can but believe that the great trend of public opinion, evidenced by the three representative international gatherings in one week, denotes a marvelous advance toward that day when the "Prince of Peace" shall be recognized and accepted as the "King of the whole earth."

Congress Demands Investigations

There probably has never been a Congress that has made greater demands looking toward investigations and probing into Government departments and public utilities than the present Sixty-second Congress. A searching investigation of the affairs of the Washington Gas Company is called for in a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette. The House Committee on Rules has decided to provide the machinery by which the entire sugar industries in the United States and its insular possessions may be investigated by a select committee of the House. A House committee of nine is to be appointed to "investigate the United States Steel Corporation, its organization and operations," while a committee of five will thoroughly investigate the American Woolen Company of Boston, to ascertain "whether the woolen corporation has had any relations or affiliations tending toward violations of law, with or in connection with any company or corporation whatever."

Indian affairs, too, are to be probed. For years there have been endless rumors and vague accusations of graft, trickery, and appropriations designed for the Indians but going to land-grabbing rings; of looting the Indians' estate all over the country. Waste in providing educational facilities will also have thorough study.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to probe express charges, petitions having been received from 125 cities complaining of extortionate charges for express transportation.

Just how far politics enters into the appointment of postmasters, the Senate Committee on postoffices will, if possible, ascertain. Hence it will be seen there is a general house cleaning time in departments connected with Uncle Sam's domain.

One day this week, Representative Clayton of Alabama, speaking in favor of the free list bill, reached into his desk, drew forth a Bible, and read from the forty-ninth chapter of Genesis to illustrate a certain point he desired to make. The reading was listened to with much interest, and he was warmly applauded.

The work in House and Senate has moved very slowly this week, the time of the House being taken up with speeches and debate upon the Farmers' Free List bill. What the members have to say is taken down verbatim and printed in the Congressional Record, and later is sent to their constituents who believe their Representative has made the great speech of the session.

Instead of opening at twelve noon, the House has met at eleven o'clock and adjourned at six, in order that every one who desired could express his views on the farmers' free list. Beginning next week, the daily meeting hour of the Senate will be two o'clock. For two years, Senator Bailey of Texas has sought to have this departure from a custom of one hundred years agreed to.

A Pertinent Question Answered

A question comes to my desk: "Can a bill which has been introduced in one Congress but fails to come to a vote, be carried over to the next Congress, and taken up and worked on just the same, unless it is desired to alter the bill or present it in some other form?"

Every bill dies with the end of the Congress in which it was introduced. Hearings may have been held, a committee may have reported it, the bill may have gone to the calendar, but if it did not come to a vote and become a law, it dies with the Congress. For instance, Chairman Johnson of the District Committee has introduced forty-one bills in this new Congress, most of them measures which were presented by Chairman Smith in the Sixty-first Congress.

No matter how many Congresses a bill may have been in, if it did not come to a vote and was not passed, it is necessary to begin at the very beginning as though it were an entirely new bill. For example, in the case of the Curtis-Miller Interstate Commerce bill, at the last session it failed to come to a vote, and so died with the Sixty-first Congress. The same measure has been introduced in this new Congress, and will have to take its place as an entirely new bill, although no changes or alterations were made in it.

National Civic Federation's Field Day

Yesterday was a regular field day for the National Civic Federation. At noon a meeting was held in the palatial home of Mrs. John Hays Hammond, president of the Welfare department. Addresses were made by Mrs. Hammond, Hon. Seth Low, president of the Federation, Hon. August Belmont, and Hon. W. R. Wilcox. Mrs. Hammond, in opening her remarks, said, "Do you realize that every morning an army of 3,000,000 working women march out to meet the day—an industrial army which is contributing its service to increase the material wealth, and in that way the political importance of our country among the nations of the earth." Between 200 and 300 were present, among them Mrs. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, several Senators and their wives, and others prominent in Washington society.

In the afternoon from four to seven, the President and Mrs. Taft received the members and friends of the Federation at a garden party on the beautiful White House grounds. Under the spreading boughs of an immense maple, the President and Mrs. Taft received their guests. The Marine band in scarlet coats and hats, the handsomely gowned women, the beautiful fountain with the great Washington shaft at one end and the historic old White House as a background, made a picture never to be forgotten.

PRESIDENT OF NORTHERN IDAHO W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Vina D. Moore, of Moscow, Idaho, president of the W. C. T. U. of Northern Idaho, who was elected to that position at the state convention of October, 1910, has always been interested in the temperance reform. She was a leader in the movement resulting in putting the city of Moscow and the county of Latah on the dry list. At the time of the organization of the state W. C. T. U. in 1903, she was elected its first treasurer and has been continuously active in the work ever since.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

THE COLLEGE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

I have given April to beautiful Louisiana, where this weepy-eyed month is like June in the northern states. Roses, larkspurs, bachelor buttons, are in full bloom and my eyes are gladdened by my first view of the beautiful magnolia blooms, so fair, so white, so delicate that just a touch turns them brown.

Two weeks were given to the quaint old city of New Orleans, where I gave six public addresses, nineteen talks—three to Sunday schools, one to an Epworth League, another to a club, two to missions, four before orphans' homes and asylums, and eight before schools and colleges—and held one service in a jail.

The Sophia Wright School for girls was visited. I also spoke before the Sophie Newcomb College for women, which ranks with Vassar or Wellesley. The Newcomb pottery coming from this school has a world-wide fame, having taken prizes at two great World's Expositions. About 1,500 students were reached in these talks, and since then seed has been sown which ought to bear fruit in the future.

At Natchitoches, I spoke to 700 students in the State Normal School—a bright, appreciative lot of young people who will soon be Louisiana school teachers. Later in the month I spoke in various high schools and grammar schools, giving thrift talks, in this way reaching the boys and girls along the financial phase of the alcohol and tobacco problem.

Schools are closing now in the southern states and I am engaged for May to help Louisiana. The state convention was recently held at Winnfield and the newly elected and re-elected officers are taking up the work with renewed zeal, and the state is pushing on to statewide prohibition. At Pollock a Loyal Temperance Legion of thirty-six members was started to work through the school vacation.

I realize that the college girls and boys will be scattered before another Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will reach them, and so I am sending some suggestions for the vacation season. The college student who goes home to put on superior "airs" before the young people of the home town will have an unhappy time, but the one who returns full of college fun and life and a desire to help the young people of the home town into larger visions of the joy of useful service will have a happy, glad vacation, and when college opens again in the fall will leave pleasant memories in the hearts of the home young people, and a longing for the next vacation time.

WHAT THE COLLEGE Y. P. B. CAN DO IN THE SUMMER VACATION

1. Organize a Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. in the home town, if none already exists. If there is one, join heartily in the plans of the young people for the creating of a better temperance sentiment.
2. Organize a Temperance Glee Club and offer your services to sing at all temperance meetings and occasionally at church or Sunday school; at Christian Endeavor or Epworth League meetings. Be ready to sing at picnics and outdoor gatherings.
3. Get up a medal contest among the young people. From the proceeds buy a full outfit of contest books and temperance songbooks; pay for your medal and be in good condition to hold more contests.
4. Organize a Loyal Temperance Legion. What you can teach the children in but three months is worth while. Many a boy and girl has been thoroughly established in temperance principles in that length of time.

A PENNSYLVANIA Y. P. B.

The Maxham Y. P. B. of Johnstown, Penn., which was organized the last of December, has not been asleep, as is shown by the following account of the work done the last few months: "Increased our membership from six to nineteen; had a purity meeting, addressed by a W. C. T. U. purity worker, and a mothers' meeting with an address by the county president, Miss Cora Cramer; held a temperance clipping contest, a membership contest, a basket social, and helped the W. C. T. U. in the Frances E. Willard memorial service. The six dollars realized from the "Box Social" is to go for literature and anti-cigaret blotters to be placed in the public schools. The girls are making a quilt for the Christian Home for Girls in Johnstown, which is supported by the W. C. T. U., and want to raise $25 and give a donation entertainment for this Home. It is needless to say that the members show great interest in the work—the above speaks for itself. How many other Y. P. Branches can give as good a report?

MAY MISCELLANY

"JAC" LOWELL

Kind May's Message

May comes for one and all.

Her blue skies smile, her gay birds sing, her fair fields glow for all who walk abroad in the land.

Whether they be saints or sinners, May displays her beauties with equal lavishness. Like the patient stars, she turns her face from no child of God.

To the weak and erring she seems to say:

"Look at me. I grew from rough and cruel winter. God helped me to grow white and fair. He can do the same for you!"

To the strong and godly she seems to say:

"Look at me. I smile for one and all; for your weak brother, as well as for you. God made me so. Learn from me the lessons of kindness, patience, and blessed charity."

"Second-hand Experience"

"Get the experience first-hand!"

This advice is constantly held up to young people. Young people constantly follow it. And with what result? That countless numbers of mere boys and girls go plunging into experiences which bring them to disaster's brink.

In the search for "first-hand experience" they actually sow those so-called "harmless wild oats," which in nine cases out of ten bring forth harvests of tares and thorns.

We need to sound a warning against this growing habit of getting all sorts of experience first-hand.

It all depends upon what the experience is. The advice ought to read: "Get the experience first-hand, if it is safe to do so. If not, get it second-hand, or not at all."

If we would help the drug-fiend, we must understand him.

If we would help the drunkard, we must understand him.

If we would help wayward youth—of either sex—we must understand them.

But this doesn't necessitate "a taste" of drugs, drunkenness and waywardness.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B.'S—OLD AND NEW

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

After traveling about 4,000 miles since I left my home early in January, I am now in Illinois for a few institutes and shall soon be homeward bound. My last week in Texas I was for two days in the only license town between Houston and Fort Worth. The people were looking forward to an election and it was a real pleasure to me to organize the women and outline some campaign plans. I was in Fort Worth three days for their county convention. This busy city is growing rapidly and hundreds of beautiful homes have been built since I was there four years ago. Through the efforts of Mrs. Bishop, the vice-president of the union, I was privileged to address about 1,000 students in the three colleges of the city. A Y. P. B. was organized in each, aggregating about 100 members, and each Branch aims to win every student in college before the summer vacation, with a view to equipment for intelligent work which shall help to make Texas dry this year. A yearly subscription for THE UNION SIGNAL was put in each library and plans laid for another year which include intercollegiate debates, lectures and program work. One evening in Fort Worth all young people's church societies were invited to supply decorations of their mottoes, banners, etc., and to furnish music.

Missouri Branches

Leaving Texas, where my route had been made by Mrs. Mihills, state Y. P. B. secretary, I came into Missouri for three weeks, visited unions, schools and the Branches of Carthage, Triplett, Huntsville and Kansas City. The last city has as promising a lot of boys and girls as I have ever met. There are two Branches in the city, both of which have young men presidents, and a healthy rivalry exists between them. Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes gave a reception for me, having as guests the Y. P. B.'s and a few outside friends. The Y. P. B. Orchestra of seven pieces played a great part of the time. It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Stokes in her beautiful, new home, over which she presides with the same grace and charm we were familiar with in her platform work. Her nephew, Charlie James, is president of one of the Branches. I organized new Branches at Marshfield and New Florence and both of these are already planning to send delegates to the state convention. My dates in Fulton were arranged by Miss Ratekin, the Y. P. B. corresponding secretary and president of the local Y. P. B.

Speaks to Deaf and Dumb

I spoke at the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb through one of the professors, who acted as an interpreter, and it was very interesting to see the boys afterward "talking" among themselves, and I knew they were repeating what I had said about cigarets. I also spoke at William Wood's college for women, presided over by Prof. Jones. Both he and his wife are old friends of our cause. I spent the day at the college and organized a Y. P. B. of twenty members. The girls decided they would meet in each other's rooms, having a social affair of an informal nature, using our programs and occasionally holding a meeting for the whole student body. I enjoyed meeting Mrs. Bentley while in the state, and she has done a fine work as general Y. P. B. secretary of the state. I was in St. Louis two nights and we believe a Y. P. B. will follow as a result of the meetings.

Following the institute at Argentina, Illinois, I organized a Y. P. B. and planned for one at Meredosia. I have addressed the students in Milliken College, Illinois College for Women and Bloomington Normal school. At all of these I met interested young people and believe our plans will be carried out through the Y. W. C. A. I addressed the students of Monmouth College, also. The opening was made for me through Prof. Bretnall, whose wife is county president of the W. C. T. U. I organized a Y. P. B. of both young men and women.

Time to "Clean House"

This is the time for spring housecleaning, and may we not have a general clearing up in our society, pay our debts, send money on to the proper places, finish matters left over from the winter and get things in order to do pleasant, systematic work through the months before us. I saw such a pretty thing the other day in a room in a church used for Epworth League, missionary and other meetings: The young people had hung great baskets of ferns and other growing plants, had placed pictures on the wall and put a pretty white cover on the table. If there had been a corner with temperance literature, a Y. P. B. pennant, and a picture of Miss Willard I would have thought the furnishings complete.

As I near the end of this long trip undertaken in the interests of our work, I feel glad to have been able to know personally the rank and file of our Branch. Let us as we work on be cheered by these encouraging words of Dr. Van Dyke: "Good work does not perish. Truth is not lost. Example does not evaporate like mist. The great are not dead. They live like the trees and vineyards their hands have planted." May all our members and all our general secretaries plant well the precious truths for which our organization stands.

HEADQUARTERS HEEDINGS OR DO'S INSTEAD OF DON'TS

SIBYL E. HORNING

Pay your dues tomorrow that you may be a member of the Y. P. B.

Subscribe for the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Start a MEMBERSHIP CONTEST to end the first of July and win the pennant offered by the Headquarters secretary for the best report.

Send items of interest to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Give an entertainment and send the proceeds to the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

Hold a Frances Willard medal contest and help the Memorial Fund.

Keep a record of every bouquet, can of fruit, clothing, food, fuel, and visit made to the sick or needy. It pays to report good deeds.

Organize and conduct Loyal Temperance Legions.

Order a Year Book for every member of your Branch. Price, $4 per hundred.

Have debates on live topics.

Follow the programs in the Year Book and study "Alcohol and Health."

Order all Year Books, our new song book, our dainty Y. P. B. pins, leaflets, study books and pledge books of the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Let the remaining months count for much, that the year's work may sound encouraging when the time comes for final reports.

HAVE YOU ANSWERED THESE QUESTIONS?

Do you keep up a correspondence with any other Y. P. B.? How do you secure a good attendance at your meetings? What departments of the W. C. T. U. interest your young people most? What are *your* plans for raising money for the missionary work? Will not some one send in a good recipe for fruit lemonade, as a number have called for this? Can some one send us an account of an experiment to show the evil of alcohol or tobacco, as we would soon like to print a list of such experiments in THE SIGNAL? Send answers to any of the above questions to Miss Horning.

A dear, thoughtful friend of the Minnesota young people, who calls herself a middle-aged woman, and who does not believe in working in the Branch because of her age, has found a beautiful way of helping. She is sending the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL and one of the 1911 Year Books to the president of the Fairfax Y. P. B.

FOR THE SECOND GENERATION

PRISCILLA WALLACE

"Yes, everything is ready," mused little Mrs. Loring, with a critical glance at the artistic ensemble of softness and glow that were characteristic of her living-room and hall. "Those chrysanthemums are perfect, the log burns beautifully, and there isn't a speck of dust anywhere." She ran lightly up the stairs, peeped about the upper rooms to make sure that all was in order there, and then slipped quietly into her bedroom, where she prepared to don a crisp and dainty dress, as white as the snowflakes flying without. Today it was again her turn to entertain the Cooking Club, so called—the most exclusive organization, notwithstanding its unpretentious name, among the younger women of the little city. Marian Loring had been the first bride of the group and her home had become a favorite rendezvous.

The exaggerated stillness of her movements was due to her wish to avoid waking the very attractive specimen of one-year-old humanity now slumbering peacefully in the white-draped crib in the alcove nursery. As she moved about, she now and then threw an adoring glance in Baby Gareth's direction, but a puzzled, uncertain expression played at hide-and-seek in her dark eyes.

"Shall I use it?" she asked herself for the fortieth time, "Or shall I not?" For a minute she hung over little Gareth. Suddenly the baby opened his eyes and fixed them upon her in earnest gravity. Something deep and far-seeing in that look thrilled the mother. When the petal like lids dropped again, Mrs. Loring hastily drew her kimono about her and sped down the back stairway, entered the kitchen and hurried on to the basement. In her provision-room she found in its usual place a wooden case which once on a time had been very heavy, its present and less bulky contents now rolling about as it was lifted. Without looking into the box, Mrs. Loring carried it to the furnace and pushed it on to the glowing coals. "Now," she laughed, as she again hurried up the stairs, "I *can't* change my mind!"

The committee on culinary demonstrations had assigned her the making of Welsh rarebit—an accomplishment for which she was famous among her friends. All the ingredients, except one, were in readiness. She now took from the china-closet a quaint, imported jug, and after filling it with rich, creamy milk, she added it to the silver tray.

At half-past two the women who made up the membership of the club had nearly all arrived. Divested of their picturesque hats and modish wraps they were soon grouped sociably about the rooms, chatting gaily of all their varied interests; for the members of this club were to each other on these occasions as they had been in school days, simply "the girls." They exchanged opinions on the aesthetics and insanity of the fashions and the desirability and possibility of votes for women, before passing to the brief program which must precede what they all agreed would be the masterpiece of the afternoon.

"No one ever *could* make 'rabbits' equal to yours, Marian," declared Jeannette Willard, emphatically; and her words had a dozen silvery echoes.

"There's some magic in the way she does it," said Adelaide Mitchell.

"Or in what she puts in," added Jeannette mischievously. "But I don't see how you *get it*, Marian, now that the town has 'gone dry.'"

"Not so difficult," interpolated Jessica Mills. "Gary would help his wife out there."

The butter was sputtering promisingly in the hot pan and Marian was lifting her silver ladle for the first installment of grated cheese. Before she could reply, the maid appeared at the farther doorway with "Gareth Junior," now awake and attired for inspection.

At sight of his infantile highness, the attractiveness of his mother and her culinary demonstration temporarily lost prestige in the eyes of the assembled ladies. They surrounded him in an admiring circle, exclaiming with delight over his cheerfully cooed responses to their sugared adjurations.

"Marian doesn't allow us to kiss him!" complained Miss Mitchell in an undertone. "But I've a mind to, anyway. I just can't help it!"

"Gareth Junior" smiled invitingly and gurgled in answer. And his gurgle sounded (so they all averred) exactly as if he said, "Doo—oo—oo!"

But his mother was ringing the little bell, for the golden mixture in her chafing dish was done, even unto the Worcestershire sauce. When served with accessories which made the whole repast "an edible symphony in yellow," the rarebit's toothsomeness proved too delectable to be passed without special comment and renewed inquiries.

"The best you ever made, Marian," insisted Adelaide Mitchell. "Now tell us, where did you get the contents of the dear little, queer little jug?"

"I got it," replied Mrs. Loring, with the air of one announcing a great secret, "from Pete, the milkman." She turned toward them the pitcher, which still contained some of the creamy beverage.

"Dear me!" said Jessica Mills. "I've heard you say you'd never think of using milk in a rarebit—that it wouldn't be fit to eat!"

"I did," Marian agreed, "but I changed my mind about an hour before you came."

"Why?" queried Adelaide Mitchell, with the freedom of an intimate friend. "I know your husband isn't too finical to take a little beer occasionally."

"But you're mistaken," returned Mrs. Loring, smiling at her. "He is. It's quite true that he did take a glass at bedtime regularly for a while, and I took it with him; but we've changed our minds lately."

"Because of the influence of the new minister?" questioned Mrs. Mills, with the faintest of ladylike sneers on her face.

Marian's cheeks were a trifle flushed, for she had rather dreaded Jessica's comments, but she answered evenly, "No, it was because of the influence of Gareth Loring, Junior."

"Of course," she went on, her eyes starry with earnestness, "it would be impossible to think that a man of Gary's steadiness could ever be led into real intemperance, or—" she laughed at the absurdity of the supposition, "that I could, either. But after Baby came, we began to see some things differently; Gary decided that for Junior's sake we would never take another sip of anything alcoholic. I had planned to use some of the contents of our last two bottles in the mixture I have just made and served. Baby helped me to decide. I—threw the risky stuff in the furnace and substituted a liquid that isn't the most distant relation to it." She paused for breath. "Dear me! I'm afraid I've made a speech."

"But the 'rabbit,'" they all murmured, "was delicious. It was the best you ever made."

"The last time you made it," confessed Miss Willard, "it was a little bit 'rubbery;' but this was perfect."

"Hereafter, *I* shall use nothing but cow's ale in mine," announced Adelaide, the irrepressible, and there were more silvery echoes.

"Junior" autocratically claimed attention at this moment and "the girls" soon discovered that the afternoon was gone. Hats and wraps were donned and the group dispersed.

Marian, brightly returning her guests' gay goodbyes, presently realized that Jessica Mills was lingering upstairs. "I waited purposely, Marian," she said, her large eyes fixed on her hostess' face, "because I wanted to see you alone. I wanted to ask you if *that* was why you withdrew—you and Gary—from the Country Club."

"If what was why?" smiled Marian.

"If it was because the Clarksons and Jimmy and I insisted on having champagne served out there? Ah, good evening, Gary," as Mr. Loring came in.

"I'll let him answer," said Loring's

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STORY OF A PICTURE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Don't drink it! There is poison in wine, father. Miss Mary at the school, she say so," said Guido, covering the wine-glass on the table with his small brown hand.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the peddler, "you gotta be smart boy. Know more than your old father, yes? You go no more to that school."

Guido jumped up quickly and ran to his mother. "O carissima," he sobbed, "he say I go no more to the school where are flowers and music and Miss Mary."

The Italian woman stroked the boy's hair gently. "I begged you to not talk of the wine. Your father thinks he knows."

"I do know," sneered the peddler, "that a boy must do what his own father says. It is the law. I sell many statues today and so I drink a glass of wine to feel good about such fine business."

The woman winced as if she had felt a blow. "It is no the way to do right and I am tired. You will be drunk by night." The thought of the little boy sobbing on her breast strengthened her in a sudden new purpose. "I want Guido to be a good man," she went on, "and if you drink all the time, soon he drink, too. I will not have it so. If you keep him from school where he is happy, if you drink we cannot stand it."

The half drunken man rose threateningly. "He is mine," he cried. "If I go on the streets and sell images for him, he must do what I say and you, too. You are my woman and the school, it would take you away. No."

"You no frighten me any more, never any more. Miss Mary's Christ, He will protect me," replied the mother.

There was a great light in the dark, slender face and the man, seeing the divine in her faith, was somewhat ashamed and went grumbling out of the room.

When the father went home that night, the little hair cloth trunk that had always stood in the corner by the window was gone. There was no laughing, romping Guido to search his pockets for a handful of peanuts and no gentle woman to make him comfortable. He was sober as he lighted the lamp, though his hands trembled from the weakened condition of the flesh due to prolonged dissipation. With the sense of his loss, anger seized him and he spoke harshly of the little school and Miss Mary, the sweet young teacher who had taught Guido and his mother about the sin of drinking wine.

"She take my boy, that school teacher, will she? No, no, no. I—I find—"

He stopped at sight of two pictures which Miss Mary had given to Guido. In one of them the Christ stood with outstretched hands blessing little children. In the other was the agonized face of the Christ on the cross. The Italian seemed to hear Guido's childish prayer calling across the night:

"O Christ, look in pity on Guido and Guido's little mother. Also bless much the father and keep him from drink. Amen."

He went closer and something in the divine anguish of the Christ's face held his gaze. The little stories of this Man of Sorrows that Guido had learned in the school on the corner came back in a flood of memories. He had healed the sick, made the blind to see, and the lame to walk, and for love of men He had died a cruel death on the cross. Christ had suffered alone in some garden, Guido had said, never thinking that his own father would some day be utterly alone. In deep remorse the Italian fell to his knees and lifted his face to the pictures above.

"O Christ, look in pity on Guido's father. Keep him from drink. See his breaking heart and send his little one and the mother home. Amen."

And so it was that even as he prayed, the door was softly opened and a woman looked from under her red shawl at the figure of the kneeling man and heard him call to her Christ and the boy's for help and comfort.

Guido could not be kept back. "Father," he cried shrilly, "see, we have come back to you. We could not stay away when it came dark and night."

The man held out his arms in eager welcome. "Come to me here," he begged humbly, touched by their need of him when the dark came. "I would pray much to your Christ. He is good. I will drink no more to hurt Him and you, for He heard me when I prayed."

The father held his wife and son close to his broad breast and the face of the crucified Christ looked down in mercy on their bowed heads.

SMILES

"'Queen Isabella sold her gems to help Columbus,'" read the teacher. "Now, who can tell me what gems are?"

Instantly Bobbie sprang to his feet, his hand waving frantically.

"Well, Robert," she said.

"Biscuits!" yelled Bob.—*Housekeeper*

"What is the meaning of *'alter ego'?*" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin. "The other I," said the boy with the curly hair. "Give a sentence containing the phrase." "'He winked his other I.'"—*Chicago Tribune.*

May Festival in India among Anglo-Indian children, in the interests of Medal Contests

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, May 11, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

FLOWER MISSION NUMBER

THE UNION SIGNAL for May 18 will contain a suggestive program for Flower Mission Day, June 9, and material which can be used in carrying it out. Articles by National workers in the Flower Mission department will furnish helpful information for the summer's blossom campaign. This number will be an excellent one to distribute among those who, through the Flower Mission department, may become interested in the many-sided activities of our great organization.

"SALOONS MUST GO"

Frances E. Willard

The W. C. T. U. issues no more popular or beautiful song than that given in THE UNION SIGNAL, of May 4, page 7. It is the original "Saloons Must Go."

The music was written by Miss Anna A. Gordon and in the chorus she includes the words, "Of home, sweet home, the deadly foe," just as Frances Willard wrote them.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Printed on postcards, price 3 for 5 cents; per 12, 20 cents.

An International anti-alcohol journal in Esperanto will appear in 1911 at Koetschenbroda near Dresden.

One in Heart and Purpose

The men of Maine, altogether outside of temperance societies and religious bodies already committed to the work for the retention of the Maine law, have organized a unique committee. This movement affords strong evidence of the opposition among Maine business men to anything that may aid in the readmission of the licensed liquor traffic to the state. Included in the long list are the names of men prominent in the business world—captains of industry who have contributed to the development of the resources of the state and who have enlisted in this movement because they believe that prohibition is of great value to the state from a business standpoint. These men have had a wide experience and extensive observation and are capable of comparing conditions in Maine under prohibition with conditions elsewhere under license, and are convinced that it is for the highest interests of Maine to retain its prohibitory law. Presumably the enemy of prohibition will do all within its power to overthrow the Maine law, but it will find unusually hard conditions with which to grapple, for the Church, the Grange, the schools, the temperance organizations, the business men are all one in heart and purpose to keep the law which has so long blessed the "Pine Tree" state.

The "Good Old Time"

According to the liquor men the "good old time" was when the trade was unterrified by legislation, and when the convening of a Legislature did not serve as a wet blanket on the liquor business. According to their testimony, "whisky dribbles into a state for the three months, more or less, while the Legislature is sitting, but as soon as the session is over, if no legislation is passed, business trips along again at a lively rate." In other words, a law-making body is looked upon as a menace to the trade, whether anything is immediately at stake or not.

However, the trade makes a mistake in attributing adverse legislation to "political demagogy." Quite to the contrary, it is the voice of the people leading. Demagogues are not moving for reforms. They have to be driven by the people and more and more will they hear and heed the voice.

The people are becoming aroused, and the time is at hand when no one will wish for the "good old time" of inertia which is death, but will rejoice in that activity which is life and social salvation.

The Drug Habit

Dr. Harvey Wiley, government food and drug expert, says: "Unless something is speedily done to stop the growth of the drug habit, the United States will become a nation of weak-minded and befuddled people!" He attributes the large and ever increasing number of dope fiends to the fact that doctors prescribe harmful drugs when not at all necessary, and says a physician should never prescribe opium or morphine unless it is for the purpose of saving life, for when a drug is given for some trivial illness, the odds are strong that the patient will continue to take the drug and will finally become a slave to the habit. A bill was presented to Congress which required all druggists to keep a record of drugs sold, this record to be made public. If this measure were passed, Dr. Wiley thought the Government would be in a condition to fight this menace to the welfare of the nation.

Dr. Wiley does not magnify the evil, but we believe it will take more than a druggist's record to check it. It would be a possible restraint to a new victim, but no preventive against the prescription, or the sale of drugs without a prescription.

A Day for Honoring Mothers

The memorial month of May is a fitting time in which to reserve a day for grateful and loving remembrance of mothers. The W. C. T. U., which Frances Willard called, "organized mother love," has long observed the birthday of Madam Willard, January 3, as Mothers' Day, but every white ribboner will join heartily and enthusiastically in the observance of May 14, as a day on which tribute is paid to all good mothers.

Ex-governor Shallenberger of Nebraska in a Mothers' Day proclamation, has said: "The idea of Mothers' Day is not idle sentimentalism. It has well been called 'the highest bit of practical sentiment that has ever taken hold of the hearts of men.' A tribute to the mother's love resolves itself into a tribute to the mother's law, and recognition of the mother's law means love for country, for comrades and for God."

If this shall be the outcome of a yearly observance of Mothers' Day, we may well congratulate ourselves upon awakened consciences as a result. Some one writing to the *Chicago Tribune* asks if it would not be a good idea for the mayor of the city to close all the saloons for the day in order that all mothers' boys might spend the day at home with them. May we not hope and expect that an aroused loyalty to mothers may give an impetus to the movement which shall close the saloons not for one day of the year but in all places, for all people, for all time.

PEACE DAY

The Peace department of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in co-operation with other Peace organizations, suggests that May 18, the anniversary of the first conference of nations in the interests of international peace, held at The Hague, be observed by the public schools for the promulgation of peace principles.

A Chicago paper states that a plan is being seriously considered by the members of the Wisconsin Legislature which will oblige all students desiring to matriculate at the University of Wisconsin, to take a pledge to abstain from intoxicants.

NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CURFEW DEPARTMENT

Miss Mary E. Brown, who was appointed National superintendent of the Curfew department, has for a number of years been an active worker in the W. C. T. U. on the Pacific Coast. Her native state is Iowa. She was a teacher for twelve years, and gave a number of years to evangelistic work in the Middle West and Pacific Northwest. In 1907, she was appointed superintendent of Purity for West Washington, and occupied the position of Protective worker for women and girls on the Exposition grounds during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, in the summer of 1909. Previous to her appointment as a National superintendent, she devoted herself to the interests of the Purity department of the West Washington W. C. T. U., doing field work, addressing women's meetings, conducting public services, special meetings, etc.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO WHITE RIBBONERS

"Woman as a Factor in the Peace Problem," in *American Review of Reviews* for May.

"The Conservation of the Child," in *The Outlook* for April 22.

"Fletcherizing the W. C. T. U.," in *Good Health* for May.

"The Relation of Alcohol to Insanity" (in "The Prevention of Insanity"), in *American Review of Reviews* for May.

In an address to students recently given by Emperor William in connection with the centenary celebration of the Berlin University, he delivered a little homily on the text, "Less beer and more sport." He said the college beer-drinking clubs were leading to physical, mental and moral damage to the youths of Germany.

PERSONAL MENTION

Our National President, and vice-president-at-large, are filling numerous engagements. After spending busy hours at their desks they speak afternoon and evenings in localities near Portland, besides addressing meetings at distant points. At Madison, a large manufacturing center, gatherings were recently addressed by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. In the afternoon 500 boys and girls signed the "Muster Roll" of the "Young Campaigners for Prohibition." Victor Robbins, a fourteen-year-old boy, delighted the evening audience with his brilliant cornet playing. He was asked to be state bugler for the "Young Campaigners" and he has promised to play at the state annual W. C. T. U. convention. The united temperance forces of the state expect to win at the polls September 11.

Miss Ruth Davis, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan, recently had the pleasure of attending a most enjoyable reception given by the members of the Friends' Mission at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bowles, Tokyo. Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Alsop and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wistar, all of Philadelphia, were the guests in whose honor the affair took place. Mr. Wistar holds a prominent place in the United States as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs and bears a name that is often associated with Japan in that the wistaria flower was named after his great uncle by a Portuguese botanist. Both Mr. Aslop and Mr. Wistar are members of the Friends' Mission Board. Miss Davis was privileged to preside, with others, at the tea table during the reception hours.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE

White ribboners who attended in 1906 the triennial Convention in Boston of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will remember that that body was honored with the presence and addresses of the Right Honorable, The Earl of Carlisle, husband of Lady Carlisle, president of the World's W. C. T. U. It is with deep regret that we announce the recent, sudden death of the Earl. For twenty years he has been a member of the House of Lords and has sustained, by his speeches and vote, every temperance measure.

The Alliance, a leading English temperance paper, says:

"On succeeding, in 1889, to his estates, George James Howard, ninth Earl of Carlisle, closed all the public houses on his property. In this action he was largely influenced by his Cumberland neighbor, the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with whom he co-operated in coffee-tavern schemes and other movements for the promotion of sobriety. He had no sympathy whatever with the so-called 'true temperance' development of the friends of the liquor party."

The W. C. T. U. women of this country will wish to extend to Lady Carlisle and her family their loving sympathy. The temperance work so ably inaugurated by the Earl and Lady Carlisle will be most enthusiastically prosecuted by their sons and daughters.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH

As we go to press the sad news comes of the passing away of our beloved friend and long-time comrade, Hannah Whitall Smith. Mrs. Smith for many years has resided in London but recently she has been with her son and two granddaughters in a beautiful home on the banks of the Thames, not far from Oxford. A world-wide sense of loss and loneliness is felt. White ribboners in many countries have received great spiritual help through Mrs. Smith's Bible readings and books. Her "Christian's Secret of a Happy Life" is a religious classic.

In THE UNION SIGNAL of April 6, was given Mrs. Smith's last, tender message to the white ribbon women. She must have realized that she was nearing the heavenly home. She said, "I am glad to tell you that I am very happy and contented in my narrowed life and with my lessening capabilities, and from the very bottom of my heart I can say to my Divine Master, 'Thy will be done.'"

A tribute to our late, dear comrade will be given in an early issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

SHOULD UNIVERSITIES PROHIBIT TOBACCO-USING?

The presidents of our great universities are in a position to understand the effects of the use of tobacco upon the development of students, and to speak with authority upon the subject. In a recent lecture before the students of Syracuse University, Chancellor Day is reported to have said: "I don't understand the use of tobacco. They used to roll up sugar in cloth and give it to babies, and now the young men in college roll tobacco in paper to calm their nerves. The use of tobacco by young men is physically harmful, and this is the verdict of the medical profession. I will stand for a little lovesickness of the students, but smoking I will not stand for."

Good Health, in its May number, propounds the query, "Why don't the universities prohibit tobacco-using?" It states: "The French government, a whole generation ago, demonstrated by a thorough-going research that the use of tobacco impairs both the physical and the intellectual development of students, and stands greatly in the way of progress in their studies. Dr. Seaver, the physical director of Yale University, many years ago made a similar study among the Yale students, reaching over a period of years. The non-smokers came out far ahead of the smokers in rate of growth, in lung capacity, and in scholarship. Athletic trainers have always prohibited the use of tobacco by men under training. In spite of these well-known facts, there is scarcely a university or a great college in the country that prohibits the use of tobacco by students. Oberlin College, a pioneer in nearly every great reform, at least in its early days, has always prohibited tobacco-using."

MAINE IN THE LEAD

What state has the fewest criminals? Maine.

What state has the longest school term and most high school graduates? Maine.

What state has the fewest renters and the most owners of their homes? Maine.

What state has the most per capita in savings bank? Maine.

What state has the fewest women working for a living? Maine.

What state has the fewest children in factory labor? Maine.

FRIENDSHIP

If we work upon marble, it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity.—*Daniel Webster.*

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

(Continued from last week)

Nebraska: Lexington, Utica, Orchard, Atchinson, Weeping Water, Burkett, Bancroft, Dunbar, Red Cloud, Tamora, Chadron, St. Edwards, N. Platt, Comstock, Omaha, Pleasantville, Wakefield, Broken Bow, Hansen, Fairmount $3, Mrs. Trister $1, Lyons, Palmyra $1, Institute and Midyear Executive $4. Total $51.

New Jersey: Morristown Chatham, Madison, Union Chapel, Rockaway, Succasuma, Flanders, Beverly Burlington No. 1, Delanco, E. Riverton, Florence (Ella H. Thacher $5, Frank Thacher $5), Jacobstown, Medford, Moorestown $6, Tuckerton, New Egypt $1, Palmyra and Riverton, Pemberton $5, Rancocas, Smithville, Moorestown Y. P. B., Lakewood, Manahawkin, Point Pleasant, Cape May City, Camden (Willard). Total $70.

North Carolina: Pollocksville, Holgood, Avden, Mathews, Salisbury, Guilford College, Raleigh, High Point, New Bern, Margarettsville, Weldon, Greensboro, Wilmington $5.75, Elizabeth City $1.75. Total $31.50.

New Hampshire: Nashua, Boscawen, Claremont, N. Weare, Whitefield, Rindge, Portsmouth, E. Manchester, Littleton, Laconia, E. Rochester, Warner, Ashland, Derry, N. Woodstock, Hinsdale, Peterboro, Webster, Marlboro, N. Charlestown, Rochester $3, Concord $3, Berlin. Total $48.

Ohio: Winona, Berea, Warrick, Sherwood, E. Liberty, Olivett, Mt. Blanchard, Keene, Rushsylvania, Upper Sandusky, Pemberton, W. Portsmouth, Monroe, Buckner, Felicity, Leesburg, Schoenbrun, Zanesville, Millersburg, Somerford, Damascus, Williamsport, Malvern, Harpster, New Comerstown, Lakewood $1, Delta $3, Dayton (Central) $3, Freeport, Marlboro $2.10, Frederickstown $2.54, Delaware (Central), Lynchburg, Lockland, Berlin Heights. Total $71.64.

Oregon: $80.30.

South Carolina: $34.22.

Texas: $35.05.

Tennessee: Harriman, Monterey, Fayetteville, Winchester, Ravenscroft, Salisbury, Nashville (Westside), St. Elmo, Petersburg, Pulaski, Knoxville (F. E. Willard), Memphis (E. End), Dickson, Chattanooga (P. P.). Total $28.

Utah: $8.

West Washington: Sumas, Shelton, Island $1.25, Port Orchard, Woodland, Woodinville $3.70, Belleville, Lowell, Bow, Olympia (Central), Bellingham (Eureka), Woodland (Island), Sedro Valley, Silvana, Port Townsend, Pleasant Ridge, Tacoma (Central), Seattle (University), Granite Falls, Rhoda, Anna Gordon, S. Anacortes $5, N. Anacortes $2.50, Montborne, Port Angeles, Bremerton, Winlock, Elma $4.25, Montesano, Satsap, Seattle (Capitol Hill), Stanwood, Castle Rock, Kelso, Seattle (S. Park), North Bend, Centralia (Central), Chehalis $3, Machais, Seattle, Stevens, Dryad, Roy, Olympia (West), Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Lyndin, Everson, Ferndale, Woolsack, Bellingham (Central, Fairhaven), Ridgefield, Bothell, Tacoma (Seventh Ward), Lone Lake, Oak Harbor, Ostrander, Puyallup, Midland, Arlington, Issaquah. Total $136.35.

East Washington: Clarkston, Pullman $2.50. Total $4.50.

Wisconsin: Appleton, Beloit, Bloomington, Brodhead, Cambria, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Medford, Mellen, Melrose, Merrimac, Milton Junction, New Auburn, Plainfield, Plattville, Poynette, Racine, Soldiers' Grove, Viroqua, Waldo, Loyal $1.50. Total $41.50.

SUPERINTENDENTS

CURFEW

MISS MARY E. BROWN

Will state and county superintendents of Mothers' Meetings please continue to interest themselves in curfew work, especially where no Curfew superintendents have been appointed?

This department is indebted to Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, for Curfew literature already in stock; also, to Mrs. Lurenda B. Smith, National superintendent of Rescue work, for permission to use the leaflet, "Street Dissipation," which was prepared and published for her department. "The Lure of the Street," by Mrs. L. C. Dana, should be in the hands of fathers and mothers everywhere. "Objections to the Curfew Answered" may be helpful to some. The opinions of Juvenile courts, mayors, chiefs-of-police, and probation officers concerning the curfew will make good material for the local or daily paper, and help arouse and educate public sentiment.

Many towns and cities have already enacted curfew ordinances, but with a change of city officials, these are frequently ignored. A judicious, earnest, and determined effort should be made for the enforcement of these ordinances.

The leaflets mentioned above can be obtained by sending to National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, or to Miss Mary E. Brown, 485 Arcade Building, Seattle, Washington.

ORGANIZERS

MISS ROSE A. DAVISON

Since the first of February, I have been afield in Colorado, and will continue in this state until the National Convention. At Eads, one of the first towns I visited, I remained long enough to train a medal contest class of six young men, all of whom did remarkably well at the public performance. Wherever I go I find it easy to gain an entrance to the public schools and the teachers are very appreciative of my help in counteracting the evils of tobacco and impurity. In some places they say, "Take all the time you want. This subject is more important than lessons." At one high school, the teacher requested me to give her pupils a talk on purity and in another place a primary teacher asked me to be sure and come to her room, because a little cigaret smoker among her pupils two years before had been helped by my remarks. At a teachers' reception in this town, Las Animas, I presented the subject of scientific temperance instruction. A similar opportunity to reach the teachers was afforded me at Pueblo.

I spent two weeks in Baca county, where I had to drive 240 miles to hold nineteen meetings because there is no railroad in the county. Never have I met such appreciative audiences. People often drive ten or fifteen miles to attend a meeting and expect to stay from an hour and a half to two hours to pay for the long trip. One woman said to me, "People will talk about this meeting for a month, because we have so little going on." A severe dust storm compelled us to abandon an all day meeting one Sunday. It is difficult to keep unions alive in these isolated pioneer regions, but those that "hold on" are doing valiant work.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BULLETIN

Leaflets, Books, Posters, Pledges, Pictures, Pins

Send a two cent stamp to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for the Bulletin of Publications and Supplies. In it are listed department leaflets prepared by the National superintendents and other department leaflets in stock; also campaign leaflets; miscellaneous leaflets; portraits, photographs, pledges, pictures, pins and other supplies.

The lists of leaflets and other supplies given in the Bulletin will appear, in sections, in the advertising pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. No one issue of the paper can spare sufficient space to publish the entire Bulletin. Send stamp for the Bulletin and use it freely.

HERE AND THERE

A matron's gold medal contest resulted in the carrying off of the honors by Mrs. Lewis Johnson of St. Joseph, Ill., a contestant seventy-one years young.

Milford, N. H., rejoices in a new W. C. T. U. Members of the Nashua W. C. T. U. assisted in its organization and the county convention has been invited to meet in Milford on June 2.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, our National parliamentarian, and for many years president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., has been president of the Fifth district, Michigan, for thirty-one years. She has again been chosen by the counties of Allegan, Kent, Ottawa, and Ionia, which comprise the district, to direct W. C. T. U. work in their midst.

The W. C. T. U. of Albion, Mich., at a recent meeting rendered a Mary T. Lathrap memorial program under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Dickie. The members read extracts from the addresses of her whom they honored and several of her poetical gems were recited. One beautiful poem, which has been set to music, was sung with feeling by several young ladies.

Another school is to have the inspiration of looking upon the pictured face of Frances E. Willard. Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president of the W. C. T. U. of Southern Idaho, recently presented to the Longfellow school of Boise, a portrait of the great temperance leader. As a part of the presentation exercises, songs were sung by members of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Portraits of Frances E. Willard, Washington and Lincoln were presented to a school in Fillmore county, Minn., at the time of the commemoration of Miss Willard's heavenly birthday held in school district twenty-eight. The money for the purchase of these gifts was raised by the pupils of this rural school at an entertainment given during the winter. This is a good example to be followed by other country schools.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Van Buren county (Mich.) W. C. T. U., just held at Gobleville, was most successful. The state recording secretary, Mrs. Annie Andrus, and Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, National organizer, were present and gave helpful addresses. It was resolved that the time was at hand when it was necessary to take a determined stand in working for and sustaining officials who enforce the local option law.

The institute held at Whitehall, Ill., had as its leading attraction Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and the audience showed its appreciation of her address by a liberal offering for the advancement of the work. The Whitehall local union was organized September, 1910, at the conclusion of a temperance Chautauqua. In this short time the membership has grown to sixty-two active and thirty-four honorary members. Joint meetings with the missionary societies and the honorary members have been held, and much work in the way of flower and literature distribution has been done.

The Leominster (Mass.) W. C. T. U. is the largest in the state. It observes all the red letter days and has charge of a temperance day in the public schools. Recent public lectures have been given; an illustrated one to boys on the cigaret and an address by a resident doctor, entitled, "What Every Layman Should Know About Drugs." The union is planning to observe Arbor Day, to have a rummage sale, a birthday party to raise money for state headquarters and May 1 an all day jubilee with breakfast, dinner and supper, a sale and a medal contest. June 9, Jennie Casseday's birthday, flowers will be carried to the jail for all the prisoners. During summer, open air meetings will be held in the parks specially for the children. A membership contest ends in June. This union does a great deal of "hand picking."

Y. P. B. NEWS

Mrs. Hermoine Herbert, state Y. P. B. secretary of South Dakota, has organized a new Branch of between thirty and forty members, most of whom are college young people and all of whom are very earnest. The president is Viola Seymour, the corresponding secretary, Pansey Gurney. Write this secretary a card of greeting.

Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., has organized two splendid, large Branches in Cleveland, O. They are both Shepard Y. P. B.'s—one with a membership of more than seventy-five and the other, sixty, with new names being added every day. Some of the members are college young men and women, and others are lawyers and teachers.

The Anna A. Gordon Y. P. B. of Evanston, Ill., celebrated its first birthday anniversary in Hemenway M. E. church. The address of the evening was given by Miss Elizabeth Gordon, the guest of honor. The members of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. were also present, upon invitation. It being the eve of "St. Patrick's Day," the rooms were decorated in green, and shamrock badges were worn by all in attendance. The collection box was a large, green hat, into which those present deposited pennies to the number of their respective ages. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, select readings and games, followed by refreshments.

Amy M. Coolidge of Downing, Wis., sends a good, long letter telling about the Y. P. B. organized recently. She personally invited all the young folks within three miles of the village to a meeting. Sixty of them came and fifty-five signed the pledge. They plan to follow the programs in the Year Book. The son of the W. C. T. U. president, who is the parliamentarian, gives a ten minute drill at each meeting. The membership contest is expected to bring the membership up to seventy. The Branch has had an interesting debate on, "Which is the greater crime, to sell or to buy intoxicating liquor?" It has started a column in the local weekly paper and plans to raise money for both the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund and the Memorial Fund.

A Beautiful Young People's Branch Pin

An entirely new design, is now on sale. The letters are in white enamel on a back-ground of blue. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address,

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Price, single pin, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00

FOOD IN SERMONS

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons Are Brilliant

A conscientious, hard-working and successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grapt-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet.

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a trial. I made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts with cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had. for so long a time, followed the morning meal.

"My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table.

"I was delighted to find, also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet.

"I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength.

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped, as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation."

Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WANTED—Reliable Man over thirty to represent our house locally or as a traveler. Permanent position. Splendid pay. Experience unnecessary. Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

TOPIC OF THE HOUR IN TEXAS

"HOW ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?"

Special Correspondence

Never since Texas became a state has there been greater excitement than at present. Everywhere you hear but one subject discussed, that of state-wide prohibition and "How are you going to vote?" Thousands of leaflets of every description are being distributed and fasting and prayer among the temperance people are the order of the day.

On April 20 and 21, the executive board of the state W. C. T. U. met in the parlor of Mrs. Curtis' home at Waco, as she was confined to the house by illness. Considerable business was transacted. It was decided to hold the state convention October 4-6, with the new union recently organized in Oak Cliff by Mrs. Mattie R. Turner. A report of Miss Mosher's splendid work in our state was given by Mrs. Mihills of Houston. "Tag Day" was considered a grand success, not only morally but financially. Mrs. Curtis, our state president, and Mrs. R. B. Davis, our corresponding secretary, have been working every moment for the cause. For a time Mrs. Curtis was laid aside by illness, but will soon be at her work again.

Rally for Prohibition.

An enthusiastic rally of the prohibitionists was held in the Cotton Palace at Waco, on the 21st. Among the speakers were Father Murphy, a Catholic priest from Dalhart, who made a powerful speech, and Hon. W. P. Lane, state comptroller, whose eloquence elicited great applause. He gave convincing figures to show that taxation would be decreased by prohibition and disclosed the enormous waste occasioned by the saloon evil. Hon. T. Ball, president of the state-wide prohibition amendment association, presided at the meeting, and in the absence of Mrs. Curtis, a resolution of sympathy and regret that she could not be present was passed by the body. The prohibitionists seem to be working in perfect harmony and everyone is prayerful and hopeful for the outcome in July.

The Waco Frances E. Willard union held a fine mothers' meeting in the beautiful home of its president, Mrs. J. P. Roberts, a short time ago. About forty ladies and one lone man faced a drizzling rain to attend. A helpful program was given, one of the most interesting numbers being an original poem by our state corresponding secretary. At the close she presented life membership certificates to Mrs. Fouts and Mrs. Price. The latter has been a member of the W. C. T. U. for twenty-nine years and Mrs. Fouts is a charter member of the Texas W. C. T. U. Both are evangelists of the local union and well known and loved.

Sunday Closing Movement

A short time ago blanks in favor of closing the post-office on Sunday were distributed by the Waco union. The city was districted, committees appointed to canvass, and Mrs. W. M. A. Romans was made general chairman of the work. There was opposition to the movement, but the windows will be closed on Sundays after May 7 as a result of the agitation. This rejoices the heart of the state superintendent of Sabbath Observance, Mrs. C. A. Westbrook.

The Canadian W. C. T. U. is the first union in the state to have its own property. It is building on a valuable lot and hopes to have the house ready for occupancy soon. It is to have a library, hall, lunch room and offices, and to be well equipped for the purposes of the work.

The W. C. T. U. has experienced another loss in the passing of one of her oldest and dearest members, "Mother Baker" of the Granbury W. C. T. U. Another friend who has recently been promoted is Mrs. M. A. Culberson of Hillsboro, who for years was state superintendent of Medal Contests, and attended several of our National conventions.

EAST WASHINGTON IN ACTION

Special Correspondence

To the member sending in between March 1 and August 1, 1911, the largest number of new, paid, active members, the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrtie D. Roberts, will give a souvenir teaspoon, made of solid sterling silver, with a picture of the little Crusade Church of Hillsboro in the bowl, and Miss Willard's picture, and the world belted with the white ribbon on the handle. To the one sending in the next largest number of new, paid, active members, she will give the book, "What Frances E. Willard Said." When a new member is secured and her dues paid the local treasurer will keep a record and report to the corresponding secretary the names of the two members securing the largest number of new, paid, active members and the prizes will be awarded at the state convention.

A Remedy Found

During the last wet and dry election in Ritzville temperance workers were frequently met with this question: "If you close the saloons, where can the men without permanent homes spend their evenings?" Again: "Until you give us a place to spend our evenings I shall vote to keep the saloons." To meet these arguments the ladies of the Ritzville W. C. T. U. have rented a building on Main street. The funds for this enterprise were secured by a canvass of the business men, who, in most cases, responded most freely and liberally. On Sunday afternoons the local pastor and friends hold services in the reading room.

Local Union Happenings

The Hillyard union has set its mark at 100 members. Three little girls who wished very much to become "little white ribbon members" are on its list. The W. C. T. U. will furnish a room in the new Y. M. C. A. Building.

The 160 members of the Pomeroy W. C. T. U. are doing things. They have had an excellent domestic science institute, at which Miss Alta Bales of that department in the State Normal school was the instructor. Later they gave a domestic science dinner, serving dishes cooked from the recipes learned at the institute. These dauntless women have set their hearts on helping to elect a city council which will keep Pomeroy dry.

The Wenatchee women are a very happy band of women. The beautiful new building, for which they have worked and hoped and prayed a number of years, is at last a reality. They have, in the three stories, a kitchen and dining-room, rest room, public hall, where any woman's organization has the privilege of holding meetings, a splendid array of lavatories, shower baths, gymnasium, etc. There are three rooms for the use of the matron, a suite of five or six rooms to be rented, a large store room, rented for a sum sufficient to pay insurance, taxes and interest. The electric lights and several telephones are all supplied free. The furnishings, among which there are several rugs, chairs, etc., have been donated, and every convenience and necessity is provided for. The gymnasium and a good sized auditorium on the upper floor are for the use of the young ladies of the Y. P. B. and their friends.

WYOMING'S GOOD WORKS

Cheyenne Will Stop White Slave Traffic

Special Correspondence

Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, state president of Wyoming, has the unique distinction of having been president of three states. She was at one time president over the two Dakotas. For some years she has been at the head of Wyoming white ribbon hosts and though she is a busy physician, she always finds time for W. C. T. U. work.

Traffic Hard Hit

April 10-14, two speakers helped to stir Cheyenne on the question of the red light district, Prof. T. W. Shannon and Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, both of Missouri. Even the schools asked for and obtained purity talks to all the children above the sixth grade. The fight has just begun. The infamous traffic will die hard; but hard-hitters are after it and it must go.

Cheyenne engaged the finest talent in the city for a combined Lincoln-Willard memorial. The largest opera-house in the city was literally packed. The W. C. T. U. had been too weak to attract serious attention before. This magnificent program commanded respect even from liquor men, for nothing succeeds like success. State Senators and Representatives were secured to make addresses on this occasion, as well as school principals and the state superintendent of Public Instruction.

April 22-23 Mrs. LaMance met with different organizations of the colored people of Cheyenne, thus completing plans to reach this body of citizens with the W. C. T. U. message.

Live Swedish Union

There are two unions in Wyoming, Pine Bluff and Albin, of which every member of one and nearly every member of the other is a Swede. Pine Bluff was only organized in April. Albin, a place entirely in the country, with not even a store, or blacksmith shop, not only welcomed a W. C. T. U. speaker with a crowded house, but nearly $30 in the collection. This country union, with not a genuine American in it leads the unions of Wyoming in membership. Not only the women, but most of the men, wear the white ribbon.

Rev. Mrs. Minnie Fenwick, an ordained Christian minister, is doing much work in organizing unions in southern and central Wyoming. Some of the Mormon settlements in the southwestern part of the state have sent her an invitation to visit them and organize unions. She will go to them during May and June.

MAY MISCELLANY

(Continued from Page Four)

Spread the truth about experience-getting. Young people everywhere need to know it.

Some Teacher-talk

In line with the talk of experience-getting, there is need of a few words concerning experience-teachers.

The majority of men and women who are teaching lessons of life are men and women who have been fortunate enough to learn their lessons second-hand. But every now and then, young people are shocked to accidentally learn that one of their beloved teachers has "been through the mill of first-hand experience."

This knowledge is apt to create a morbid interest in the teacher's past, a lack of faith in his present, or even such feelings of disappointment and disgust that the teacher's power among his pupils diminishes or is wholly lost.

Such attitudes must be fought like evil itself. We must accept our teachers as they are. If we chance to learn that they have been tried by fire and have come forth to build of their lives fortresses which shall prevent others from meeting the searing flames, are they not doubly worthy of respect and love?

Square Pegs in Round Holes

In some societies there is a firmly established custom of giving each member a chance to hold each office on the list. It is argued that this makes for pleasant feeling among the members; also that it develops latent abilities.

Experience shows, however, that while the method may create pleasant feeling and now and then bring forward undiscovered talents, it is seldom a promoter of genuine progress.

For instance, when following the above method, even in a society where officers are chosen annually or semi-annually, there are bound to come times when musical directors are acting as treasurers, and first-class secretaries, with very little musical ability, are placed in the piano-chair. These are misfits, of course, and no matter how good the intentions and efforts of the individuals may be, the results are bad.

"The right person in the right place" is the best rule to bear in mind when electing officers or supplying vacancies. Even when the rule is followed, mistakes are made, but if perfect frankness and a true work-together spirit exists among the members, the mistakes can soon be mended.

In very small societies where it is absolutely necessary that each member have a term in each office, it is a wise plan to have frequent talks or lessons on the best methods of carrying on the duties of the respective offices. This will prevent any member from being wholly unprepared.

"Ins" and "Outs"

"The 'outs' are always jealous of the 'ins'; the 'ins' are always lordly to the 'outs'."

Sayings of this sort are constantly in vogue, not because they are wise generalizations, but because, like most mottoes, they contain elements of truth. Therefore, the "outs" and "ins" question is worth considering.

In our case, the "outs" are the non-members. We cannot say that they are jealous of us. Neither can we say that we "lord it" over them. Still there must be some reason why they (especially the ones who are in sympathy with our basic idea) persist in remaining outside.

Is it not because we are sometimes prone to lay too much stress on the fact that we are the "ins," patting our own backs, as it were, and making too much talk over mere membership?

To create interest, or even a healthy sort of "jealousy," which is close akin to interest, we must pay more attention to the practical results of our work, thus making the desirable "outs" eager to become "ins" for that best of reasons—that they may have a part in doing a good work in the right way!

Hints and Helps

How about a "June box social?" Good time to plan for one now. And why not feature "white ribbon" decorations at all such affairs?

Of course you have answered some of the questions asked by Miss Mosher, column three, page 4, of THE UNION SIGNAL, April 13. If you haven't, don't forget that you're dodging an opportunity to help.

Here's hoping that your press reporter is getting good live notices of your meetings and "doings" into the local papers. Remember that editors like lists of names, for names sell papers; and remember that printed names tend to arouse new interest.

A letter-writing bee at which letters are written to neighboring Branches makes a pleasant and helpful afternoon or evening, and a letter-reading bee, when bright and amusing replies are read, makes another ideal session.

Have you seen the famous cartoon by Crowley entitled, "Rye?" It is interesting many temperance workers, and waking many drinkers to the error of their ways. An excellent reprint of "Rye" appears in the April number of *Current Literature.*

It's a good time to plant literature just now. Some seeds such as the Hobson-Wright leaflets will bring a good harvest by and by. Sow broadcast in large numbers. The soil is in good condition.

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FOR THE SECOND GENERATION

(Continued from Page Six)

wife, repeating the first part of young Mrs. Mills' question.

"Well, you see, Jessica," Mr. Loring said, seriously, after tossing his son to his shoulder, "when this young man consented to join us, he brought an absolutely white record with him. We feel, Marian and I, that it wouldn't be treating him decently to do anything that might some time help him to smudge it. (Ouch, son, you needn't show your appreciation by pulling my hair out!) Under the circumstances, Jessica, we felt that he wouldn't approve of our belonging to any 'poison squad'—pardon the phrase—no matter how much we might personally like its members. That was our reason for withdrawing. We've got to think of Junior, not as a baby, but as a growing man. I've observed that a son imitates his father; and not only that, but in any line he tries to go him one better, just about from the start. That is why so many respectable and wealthy fathers have profligate and penniless sons. We tried to look ahead a bit—so we cut the Country Club. Has my explanation sounded rude? I hope not."

Mrs. Mills was silent for a full minute.

"You really have a lot of—character," she said at last, slowly. "I guess that's what one would call it. I didn't know Marian had as much as she showed this afternoon."

"You can't quite understand, Jess," Mrs. Loring supplemented her husband's explanation. "It isn't necessarily a matter of mere character. It's a matter of comprehending the obligation to one's child. You and the others can never know exactly how we feel until you have children."

Jessica's stately head was bent. "Maybe—" her voice was low—"we—I—some of us aren't deserving—" She gathered her garments about her and made a movement toward the door. Then she paused.

"Would you be willing to put the case to Jimmy and the Clarksons? You know how quick and impressionable those Clarkson children are. And we—I want Jimmy to do some thinking. Do say you'll come to dinner Thursday evening. I'll promise to serve nothing stronger than coffee; and I'll do my best to help make the others think as you do."

Small Gary gurgled sociably as his father swung him toward the departing guest for goodbye. Each of the listening trio was absolutely certain that the gurgle was a favorable comment on Mrs. Mills' decision.

PROHIBITION LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

Special Correspondence

The Atlanta Journal furnishes interesting reading matter concerning the much talked of Loeb case:

"After a legal fight covering a period of two years, in which his case has gone from the recorder's court in Atlanta through all the state courts and finally through the Supreme court of the United States, Sam Loeb, the young man who was convicted on March 18, 1909, of violating the Georgia prohibition law, has started service of a thirty-day sentence in the Atlanta stockade.

"The vigorous defense of the Loeb case has made it the most famous whisky case in the annals of the Georgia law.

"The principal point upon which the case was appealed from one court to another was the right of the city recorder to sentence a man to the city stockade without privilege of paying a fine. Loeb contended that the recorder had no right to send a person to the stockade unless the defendant was granted a trial by jury. His attorney further declared that a sentence to the stockade was 'infamous' punishment to which no person should be subjected without a jury trial. In addition to the two main contentions, the usual constitutional points were brought out. The reversal of the recorder's ruling by the United States Supreme court would have meant that stockade sentences without fine in liquor cases could not be given even in the most flagrant cases."

WILL TRADE WHERE NO LIQUOR IS

Some forty families of La Grange, Wis., have put themselves on record as opposed to doing business in a wide-open town. They have expressed a determination to do their trading, if possible, where no-license prevails, asserting that "the granting of licenses is *not necessary* to draw the farmers' trade."

Social Worker's

Summer School, June 26 to July 28

Directors: J. C. Lathrop, S. P. Breckinridge, Edith Abbott

Course A—SOCIAL AGENCIES OF A GREAT CITY—PUBLIC and PRIVATE. Jane Addams, Sherman C. Kingsley, Henry W. Thurston, James Mullenbach, James H. Tufts.

Course B—OCCUPATIONS FOR THE INSANE (For Institutional Attendants.) In charge of Edward F Worst, assisted by Mrs. Robert L. Parsons. Each course $15.00. For literature and special information address

Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

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For a Sane Fourth. Each, .02; per 100 ..... $0.75
Story Books for Child and Mother. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .40
The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public School System. Each, .02; per 100 ..... 1.00

Legislation

Legislative Manual for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis .. $0.10

Lumbermen

Comfort Bag Service and What to Put In (National Superintendent). Per 100 ..... $0.50
Emergencies, the First Things to Do. Per 100 ..... .50
How a Tree Writes Its Autobiography. Per 100 ..... .50
The Arrow and the Song. Per 100. .50

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Contest Books (Nos. 1 to 18). Each . $0.10
Educator No. 7, Selections for L. T. L.
Educator No. 17, Frances E. Willard Book.
Educator No. 18, Cuttings From Black Rock.
The Do's and Don'ts of Medal Contests. Per 100 ..... .25
Why a Medal Contest Department? Per 100 ..... .25

Medical Temperance

Alcohol and Digestion. Per 100 ... $0.30
Alcohol and Nursing Mothers. Per 100 ..... .30
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Coco Cola, A Drug Drink. Per 100 .30
Dangerous Soft Drinks. Per 100 .. .30
Do Weak Hearts Need Alcohol? Per 100 ..... .40
Give No Alcohol to Children. Dr. Max Kassowitz. Per 100 ..... .30
Proprietary Medicines. Per 100 ... .35
Safe Remedies In Illness. Under 50, each 2 cents; per 100 ..... 1.00
The Alcohol and Drug Evil. Dr. McCormack. Per 100 ..... .40

Mercy

A Letter to Children. Per 100 .... $0.40
A Pussycat Tale. Per 100 ..... .75
Catechism; Duty of Mercy. Per 100 .55
Fundamental Need of Humane Education. Per 100 ..... .40
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Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits

A Model Mothers' Meeting. Helen L. Bullock. Each, .02; per 100 .. $0.50
Assorted Package of White Ribbon Recruit Leaflets and Pin ..... .25
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Letter to Mothers for White Ribbon Recruits. Each, .02; per 100. .15
My Little Living Interrogation Point. Dr. Mary Wood-Allen. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .50
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Parliamentary Studies (four numbers). Per 12, $1.80; per 100 .. $12.50
The Leaflet Drill. Per 12, .20; per 100 ..... 1.20
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SOUTHERN IDAHO'S FORWARD MOVEMENT

Special Correspondence

At the adjournment of the Legislature we found we must wait another year for the passage of our prohibition amendment. However, a splendid search and seizure law was enacted, which will prove beneficial in the enforcement in our sixteen dry counties of the local option laws.

A strong white slave bill was passed. Many other bills for the regulation of the liquor traffic were put through in the hope of quieting the demands of the people for state-wide prohibition. Because of the large number of Mormon members in both the House and Senate, it was impossible to secure the passage of an anti-polygamy resolution.

Mrs. Chipp Speaks on Temperance and Suffrage

The state president and president of the Boise Central Union recently attended a banquet given in honor of Susan B. Anthony by the new suffrage association, whose very capable leader is Miss Margaret Roberts of Boise. Many tributes were paid to the great suffragist, among them one by the state president, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, in which she took opportunity to speak words of appreciation of the beautiful life of that other great reformer, Frances E. Willard. We have just cause to be proud of the part our ex-governor, James A. Brady, has taken in organizing the states that have equal suffrage, and also for what he has done for the cause of temperance in Idaho.

The state executive convened in Nampa, the last of March, devoting the first day to institute work and holding a medal contest in the evening, Mrs. J. Thomas of Nampa receiving the medal. Miss Daisy Beatty of Greenleaf, superintendent of Medal Contest Work, is building up her department in splendid fashion. Two new departments of work—Franchise and W. C. T. U. Institutes—were taken up.

So many requests have come to the state president from other states for literature and statistics on the subject of equal suffrage, that it was deemed desirable to have a Franchise department, and Mrs. Mary Dugdale of Greenleaf was appointed superintendent.

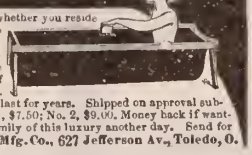
500 New Members the Aim

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald will lecture in all the important cities of Southern Idaho during the month of May, and the executive committee is looking forward to great success along all lines of our work. While she is with us we will have county conventions and institutes in Twin Falls, Canyon, Ada and Washington counties. We are hoping and working for 500 new members this year.

At the request of Mrs. Chipp, state president, our Governor, James H. Hawley, appointed a member of the Boise W. C. T. U., Miss Belle Chamberlain, formerly superintendent of Public Instruction, as a state delegate to the Peace Conference, which meets this month in Baltimore.

We are looking forward with happy anticipations to the time next fall when we will convene in Boise at our silver jubilee, to rejoice over past victories and plan with renewed energy to make our state all white. "On to victory" is our cry.

A Refreshing Tub Bath



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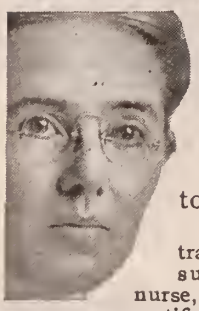
At the recent election in Seattle, Wash., the first person to vote was a woman eighty years of age, who waited two hours for the polls to open.

BECOME A NURSE



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Study Package	.25
Suggestions For County and Local Superintendents. Per 12, .05; per 100	.15
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How the Popular Magazines are Going Dry. Zillah Foster Stevens. Per 100	.30
Sow Beside All Waters. Margaret B. Platt. Per 100	.30
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A Layman's View of the Sunday Question. Per 100	$0.15
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Value of the Sabbath to the Working Man. Per 100	.15

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A Course of Study for Summer Schools. Per 100	$0.25
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What a Superintendent Should Know. Per 100	.40
Why and How. Per 100	.40

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100 Second-Hand Wheels
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Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAY'S FREE TRIAL.**
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Just the Story to Distribute at Fairs, Open Air Meetings, Mothers' Meetings, in Campaigns, at Conventions, and from House to House.

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The modern temperance movement, born of Christ's gospel and cradled at His altars, is rapidly filling a circle of influence, wide as the widest zone of earthly weal or woe, and that is government.—*Frances E. Willard.*

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The King and His Wonderful Castle. Geo. P. Brown	.35
What Frances E. Willard Said. Anna A. Gordon	.75

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 18, 1911. No. 20

"A Heaven-sent mission surely,
To cheer the sick and poor
With bounties that the bounteous God
Has strewn beside your door.

To gladden little children,
To comfort dying hours—
To bear to wretched hearts and homes
The Gospel of the Flowers."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESSMAN HOBSON ON DANGERS OF CITY LIFE —A GOLDEN RULE STANDARD—UNIVERSAL PEACE AGITATION—RECIPROCITY BILL DEFERRED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

There seems to be little desire on the part of Congress to hasten the legislative program. Indeed, the past week has been a sort of play of hide-and-go-seek; first, the Senate would adjourn for a couple of days, then when the Senate would reconvene, the House would adjourn. Our first real taste of warm weather this season may have had much to do with the desire to escape from hot, close, legislative halls. It is suggested that keeping Congress in session during the heated term may not prove satisfactory from any standpoint, but that to close by June 15, or thereabouts, taking a recess until October 1, would enable members of Congress to look after their private affairs during the summer, would permit the President to have a comfortable summer, and would make the rested Congressmen better able to execute the wishes of their constituents upon their return in the fall.

Congressman Hobson Speaks

The one important measure passing the House this week, was the free list bill affecting agricultural implements, meats, and many other commodities. The measure passed by a vote of 236 to 109. Several days had been devoted to speeches pro and con, and after a nine hours' session in which every known parliamentary tactic had been brought forward by Representative Mann, the minority leader, to hold the final vote in check, the vote was taken with the result as above stated. Among the many speeches delivered was one by Hon. R. P. Hobson in which he introduced some excellent points relative to the drink habit. He was speaking of the dangers of city life and said:

"I will not at this juncture discuss the grave perils that attend an abnormal growth of city life, but cannot refrain from pointing out that such a growth preceded the downfall of all the great nations that have perished. It is in city life that the people come under the dominion of alcoholic poisoning which not only saps the life force of those who drink, but causes their progeny to be abnormal and degenerate from childhood. The effect of a vast degenerate vote upon the purity of the ballot has already blighted self-government in our great cities. The yearly consumption of alcoholic beverage per capita in the United States has gone up from four gallons in 1850 to more than twenty-five gallons today, and is increasing steadily with the preponderance of city life. This bill does not go far, but it is a step toward correcting a vicious policy of discrimination in favor of city life that has come to menace the foundations of the Republic."

Reciprocity Bill Deferred

The Reciprocity bill which has passed the House is still in the hands of the Senate committee on Finance, to which committee the free list bill also goes.

It is supposed the Reciprocity bill will be reported to the Senate by the first of next week, but as Senator Borah of Idaho has secured first place for the bill relating to the direct election of Senators, reciprocity will have to remain on the calendar for a time.

Inauguration Day to be Changed

A change of date for inauguration has again come to the fore, the last Thursday in April being the date named. A resolution to this effect was introduced in the Sixty-first Congress, and when brought to a vote it failed of passage in the House by just one vote less than the necessary two-thirds, the change in constitution requiring a two-thirds majority of each House, and a ratification of three-fourths of the states in the Union. Representative Henry of Texas, who has been the constant champion of this measure, declares himself in favor of a change in date of the election from November to the first Tuesday in April. As it is now, men elected to Congress must wait over a year before taking their place, while the defeated candidates are still members of the last session of Congress which closes March 4, thus permitting defeated candidates to follow their own desires, rather than those of their constituents.

A Golden Rule Standard

"For the adoption of the Decalogue and Golden Rule Standard Measure for Laws and Regulations of the Government of the United States" is the title of a joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Pepper of Iowa. The Christian party, which presents the resolution, in its preamble declares, among other things, the disapproval of a standing army, and the expense of further preparations for war; demands the divorcement of our Government from the liquor traffic; that the manufacture of alcoholic liquors be stopped, under a proper compensation for business losses; the suppression of the saloon system, etc.

Universal Peace Agitation

The American Peace Society, the oldest organization in the United States devoted to the formation of universal peace, has just moved its headquarters from Boston to Washington, and will lend its energies to aid in the adoption of the administration's arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The general secretary, Dr. B. T. Trueblood, said today that the organization would do all in its power to make public opinion favorable to the proposed treaty. We have looked in vain for some expression of the people regarding this treaty in the form of resolutions, or memorials, or petitions, to Congress from churches, organizations, or individuals urging favorable action on the part of Congress, but we have found instead that Germany and Ireland have united in a protest against the proposed treaty. The House committee on foreign affairs is receiving from all over the country petitions from the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the German Alliance. These petitions, in most cases, are duplicates and make this declaration:

"We are against all entangling alliances between the United States and foreign nations. This proposed treaty will serve no good purpose, and will be used as a coercive measure against European countries with which the United States has no grievances.

"We look upon the instrument as a conspiracy against the best interests of the United States."

The Red Cross Tuberculosis Day Camp has been opened in this city with as full an attendance of patients as the facilities will accommodate. Four tents will be erected and fitted for the accommodation of additional patients.

Another of the good friends of the temperance cause has passed into the beyond, Mr. J. H. Robinson, husband of the Vice-President of the W. C. T. U. of the District. For forty years Mr. Robinson was chief of the telegraph division of the U. S. Weather Bureau and laid most of the cable lines in the United States controlled and owned by the Government, and perfected the cipher code used in transmitting weather reports. Always ready to aid in the good cause, a loyal friend, his place will be hard to fill.

Help the Peace Movement

Would it not be well to have resolutions, or memorials, sent to both the Senate and House at once, urging the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, thus showing an interest in the long stride made toward universal peace? Two copies should be sent, one to Hon. S. M. Cullom, United States Senate, and one to Hon. William Sulzer, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C., Chairmen of Committees on Foreign Relations.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Scientific men of eminence in this country and in other countries are agreed on the fundamental principle that alcohol is unnecessary and deleterious as a beverage. Time was when we were told by medical men that we could not live without strong drink; now they are telling us that scientific research proves that man is stronger intellectually, physically and morally if he keeps alcohol out of his body altogether. For this aspect of Temperance progress we have to express our thanks to men like Sir Victor Horsley and Sir Frederick Treves, who tell us that alcohol is the enemy to man. It was a testimony to the good sense of teetotalers that their arguments are now being borne out by such clever men. It proves that we have not had water on the brain, are not mere disciples of the pump, but friends of the people.—*Dean of Carlisle.*

SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH

TESTIMONY FROM PROMINENT SOUTHERNERS

Not long ago an article appeared in *Harper's Weekly* entitled, "The Failure of Prohibition in the South." Since then a number of illuminating "open letters" from men of the South have been published by the paper, without comment, all of them bearing strong and emphatic testimony to the success and value of prohibition. Among them is a communication from Governor Noel of Mississippi, showing the untruthfulness of the statements made in the article. He says:

Mississippi's Governor

"The overwhelming public sentiment of Mississippi is in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and of the full enforcement of the law.

"Of course, there are some violations of all laws but our liquor laws are as well enforced as the laws prohibiting gambling, pistol carrying, Sabbath desecration, disturbance of the peace and other offenses.

"That our prohibition laws do immensely curtail the selling and use of intoxicating liquor is manifest to all intelligent and fair-minded men who have seen our laws tested and is demonstrated by the immense expenditure of time, money and work on the part of the brewery and liquor interests in their persistent endeavor to discredit and repeal prohibition legislation."

A Former U. S. Senator from North Carolina

The editor of the *Raleigh* (N. C.) *Progressive Farmer* writes to *Harper's Weekly:* "Old men say there is less drunkenness in Orange than there has been for seventy years. Former opponents of prohibition say they would not go back to old conditions for anything. Two days later I heard Circuit Judge J. C. Pritchard (formerly a Republican United States Senator from North Carolina) say: 'Prohibition has done all that could be expected in western North Carolina. Counties whose criminal dockets were never cleared, now get through court in half time. In my old county the jail is empty for the first time in fifty years—and the county scrip, once worth twenty-five cents on the dollar, is now worth one hundred cents.'"

South to Hold Fast to Temperance Legislation

Robert S. Keebler, writing from Harvard University, says: "I am a Tennessean and to be perfectly frank, a stanch believer in prohibition. For some months after our Southern states began to adopt their stringent prohibition laws, I made a practice of clipping newspaper comments and comparative statistics. Of course a man may choose what figures he will and figures can be produced to prove almost anything. But I tried to be impartial and I came to the conclusion that prohibition was so eminently successful as to render further data unnecessary. Last summer I traveled from Pensacola, Florida, to Bristol, Virginia, stopping off at Birmingham en route, and during the entire journey I did not see a drunken man and the only suggestion of liquor was the breath of a Pullman porter. We have our topers in the South and they must be supplied and occasionally we get a Governor like Patterson who renders null the law. But the South can outgrow these. Patterson is unsaddled and the topers will die off. Clubs and blind tigers may flourish for a time, and even openly under certain administrations. But it is to old appetites that they cater. The enticements of the saloon have largely disappeared. It is the coming generations about whom the South is particularly concerned and if I know the temper of our people, the South will hold fast to her temperance legislation."

THE RELATION OF TEMPERANCE TO MISSIONS AT THE WORLD IN BOSTON

SYNOPSIS OF EXHIBIT

ELLA GILBERT IVES, Dorchester, Mass.

I

Portraits of Frances E. Willard, founder of The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Mary Clement Leavitt, first round-the-world missionary of the W. C. T. U., Banners, Literature.

II

Foreign Field

AFRICA

Pastel portrait of Khama, Chief of Bechuanaland, whose stand for prohibition led to the enactment of law. His dramatic appeal in person to Queen Victoria typifies the child races imploring the Christian nations to protect them from the drink curse and kindred evils.

Picture of Hamburg merchant-liner carrying New England rum to West Africa. A missionary with his Bible on deck; barrels visible in the hold. Beneath, the inscriptions: "The shiploads of rum are the despair of the missionaries."—*Bishop Newman.*

"One missionary to 70,000 casks of rum and 10,000 casks of gin."

"Exports of rum from Boston in 1910, 1,233,311 gallons."

Map of Africa in color showing portions under prohibitory law, partial or complete. The black strip along the west coast, "one long bar room." Result 2,000,000 natives on the annual death roll.

Photograph of natives holding a drinking bout, the rum having reached its final destination. Underneath, testimony before the British Commission of Inquiry as to the price paid for the drink: children put in pawn—the latest form of slavery.

Final act in the drama: Model of one of the numberless graves of native rum victims, with the customary decorations of empty bottles and demijohns. (This "sermon in stone" is copied from photograph, and vouched for, as is all this exhibit, by Mr. Joseph Clark, missionary on the Congo for thirty-one years, and now in attendance at the Exposition.)

INDIA

Painting of Mohammedan mosque and Buddhist Temple with commandments of Mahomet and Buddha underneath. In foreground, a church with this inscription: "Shall the Christian Church continue to allow the Christian nations to undermine the total abstinence principles of the Orientals, enjoined by their religions?"

JAPAN

Colored poster and cards mounted, and showing "Japan's Peril through Japanese eyes"—a mournful "Procession of the Victims of Alcohol" moving down grade. This, offset by the hopeful side of the temperance reform.

CHINA

"China's Peril through Chinese Eyes:" Chart: colored posters picturing the three "devils," Nicotine, Opium and Strong Drink.

Four large scrolls sent from China by Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, president of the W. C. T. U. of that country, depicting powerfully the new evils threatening the land now ridding itself of the opium curse. In one, a cigaret smoker is weighed down by a burden, physical, mental, moral. Below is a statement of Prince Tao on his return from a world tour; and beside it Ideshun's verdict: "The nation with many cigaret smokers is on the road to degeneracy."

A man bound hand and foot portrays the power of habit. Most original of all are the companion scrolls, two young mothers weighing their babies. The one expresses great joy that her self-control has been rewarded by a wholesome, beautiful, and happy-hearted child. The other, with cigaret in mouth, is being rebuked by the father for her habits, resulting in improper nourishment of the child, whose lean and scrawny look is in sharp contrast to the other baby's. Incidentally, these scrolls show the interrelation of our departments. They might well be labelled, "Health and Heredity."

BULGARIA

A chart of great significance showing what one missionary can do for temperance. Dr. J. F. Clarke's remarkable work

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

FLOWER MISSION ACTIVITIES

LELLA M. SEWALL, Brookline, Mass.
National W. C. T. U. Flower Mission Superintendent

The Flower Mission department might today well be called the department of philanthropy of the W. C. T. U.—should properly be so named. There may be readers of this article who will consider this an extravagant statement, but before passing a verdict, dear friend, will you not look back with me one moment to the beginning of flower mission work in this country? No one really knows when the first flower mission work was done, but the records tell us that it was a school teacher who first started the enterprise in the United States—a Roxbury school teacher, who, living in the suburbs of Boston, used to carry a few flowers from her home to the children on the streets of the city. From the simple act of this thoughtful woman has developed a work, the scope of which is almost immeasurable.

Flower Mission Relief Work

In the early days, when flowers were carried into the homes of the poor, the flower missioner soon discovered that whereas the blossoms were most acceptable and added brightness and cheer to the atmosphere of the home, something else was needed—they could not feed and nourish hungry people—and so on her next visit she carried the flowers in one hand, while in the other was something substantial to help the family in its sore need, food or clothing, perhaps, or even money, and thus began a line of relief work which has become a most important factor in the development of flower mission activities. The field for this kind of philanthropy became such a large one that it was necessary to have a central station in some of our great cities for the reception and distribution of supplies, and thus our W. C. T. U. Flower Missions came into existence. The local unions of our organization were able to help, in fact, they stood back of this splendid work, the worth of which cannot be properly estimated. The five largest express companies (American, United States, National, Wells-Fargo, and Adams) also rallied to our side, making it possible, through free expressage, to maintain the W. C. T. U. Flower Missions in our large cities. The advantages afforded a community by a W. C. T. U. Flower Mission are very many, for the wide distribution of flowers opens the door to many forms of relief work. For instance, shut-ins and needy families are supplied with delicacies and food at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter; also at other times. The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Flower Mission for several years took complete care of an elderly woman who was without means of support, not only paying her board, but supplying her with spending money. The New Hampshire W. C. T. U. Flower Mission, finding a poor man in need of spectacles, secured some for him, which proved a great comfort. This same Flower Mission has done much for the protection and relief of children whose parents were ignorant and unworthy.

Heart Testimony

Just here let me quote from a few of the letters received from the unfortunates whose hearts were made glad at Christmas because of the ministrations of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Flower Mission in Boston:

A suffering woman said, "This is the first time in my life that I have been remembered by any one outside of the few friends I know. How I wish that the good staff of women who make this work possible could look in on me now and see the happiness their gifts have made in one little home." At New Year's she wrote, "May the good Lord enrich you all with His blessing and give you strength and courage to continue in your great work. What would the world's needy ones do if it were not for such noble characters as you. Surely your Mission has the true Christ spirit. Please tell the women that the little basket will always bring a happy thought. My little baby Edmund said, 'How did the ladies make guess I wanted a shovel?' And little Gertrude, aged five, said, 'I would like to hug the good ladies to pieces.' She takes dolly to bed with her every night."

Another poor and suffering woman said, "Your little gift was most precious to me because it taught me that I was not forgotten as I had thought. I have seen twenty very lonely Christmases, as I was left alone at that time with a little girl and boy. Two years ago my sorrow was repeated by my daughter having to die and leaving me with her two little children to support. All I ask is to be spared long enough to bring them up as she would wish. I thank you many times for your remembrance. I do not know how you heard of my need, but the gift only seems more strange and beautiful by the mystery that surrounds it."

Gratitude of Blind Girl

A blind girl writes, "To each and all of the dear, kind, thoughtful friends of the Flower Mission, I wish to express my deep gratitude and sincere appreciation for another of the many kindnesses you have shown me. The little baskets so prettily decorated without, so well filled within are indeed a delight to the blind people of the city, and your loving thoughtfulness in sending them is gratefully spoken of by all, for we realize that much time, labor and money are sacrificed for our happiness." Another who received a basket for the first time, said, "I did not know any one was thinking of a poor blind woman like me." Still another writes, "I have your little pine pillow in my room near me and enjoy its fragrance more than I can tell you. I wish that I could express my gratitude otherwise than by saying, 'Thank you,' but I assure you that I shall think of the kind givers every day."

"Tell the ladies," said a consumptive man, "what a comfort this work is to the sick; tell them how lonesome we are. We cannot go out." "I cried when you did not come last week," said a suffering woman. A young girl dying of tuberculosis looks forward to our weekly visits as one watches for the sun to rise after a night of pain.

A woman just out of the hospital writes, "It is so kind of the Flower Mission friends to do so much for a complete stranger like me. I wish that you could have seen my little children Christmas morning when we opened the box. They enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. I had been worrying for fear that I could not get them some little gift to make the day different from others to them. I have no more to say, only to thank you from the bottom of my heart and I pray the Lord to help you on with your good work."

Growing Interest in Arbor Day

The interest in the observance of Arbor Day is a growing one, many trees and shrubs being planted on that day Seven trees have been planted and labelled on historic Boston Common, the tree-planting exercises proving interesting, and helpful to the work of our great

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

JENNIE CASSEDAY

Shut off from the charms of Nature
From woodland, meadow and stream;
Shut in where the days move onward
Like parts of a fitful dream,
Lay one on a bed of suffering,
And there through a mist of tears
She so bravely smiled and bore it.
Then, lo! through the passing years
There shone from that couch of sickness,
Where helpless her frail form lay,
A light that was as a beacon
To many along life's way.
A strength was born of her weakness,
A tenderness born of pain,
Her soul was filled with His spirit,
God's lessons were not in vain.
"O, what can I do for others?"
The cry of her yearning heart—
"Lord, open the way before me;
In this service give me part.
For just to lie still and suffer
Patiently what thou dost send
Is not enough—let me reach out—
To earth's weary ones succor lend."
Then the flowers about her bedside
'Mid their perfume seemed to bear
To her raptured sense a message
That straightway answered her prayer:
"Form a mission—use our fragrance,
Our brightness, beauty and balm
To comfort the weary-hearted,
And earth's sin-tossed souls to calm."

—*Kate G. McDowell*

THE POSSIBILITIES OF COUNTY FLOWER MISSION WORK

ETHEL AUSTIN SHRIGLEY, Lansdowne, Pa.

National Associate, Flower Mission Department

Of all the Flower Mission superintendents—the World's, National, state, county and local—to the county superintendent probably come the greatest opportunities. She is near enough to the local work to come in touch with it, near enough to see that comprehensive plans are made and executed. Her vision embraces the whole county and each branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in it. She is the guide and leader, forming plans for the entire county and yet understanding the needs of each locality. With the right woman as superintendent what great possibilities there are for the Flower Mission department of the county W. C. T. U.!

A Broad, Continuous Effort

Our Red Letter day, June 9, is one to which many flower missioners look forward with interest and for the observance of which they labor earnestly—and well should Miss Casseday's birthday be celebrated. The homes, the prisons and other institutions are visited on or near that date, services being held wherever possible and flowers distributed. It is the duty and privilege of the county superintendent to see that no institution is neglected and, by apportioning the work to near-by unions, to have it thoroughly done.

The difficulty in having a special day appointed is that many do not realize that the work is not confined to that day but should be continued through the year.

In some parts of the country there is an annual gift of flowers to railroad men, street car men and others who work for the comfort of the public. By assigning certain lines to the unions which can most conveniently attend to them, this work can be so planned that no one will be forgotten. Without the supervision of the county superintendent such results might not be possible.

If there is a city in the county, the county superintendent can aid in the organization and work of the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission, and also interest all local unions which can contribute flowers and other gifts. A county without a city can in the same way assist the W. C. T. U. Flower Mission in the nearest city.

Opportunities and Possibilities Many

Many a local union could and would gladly do more systematic and extensive Flower Mission work if a plan were presented. The county superintendent can impress upon the local unions the need of making the Flower Mission a power felt in all local work. The flowers can be used as the "entering wedge" for many lines of temperance endeavor. The opportunities of aiding in Arbor Day celebrations, school gardening, vacant lot cultivation, and in movements for the beautifying of towns grow more numerous every year.

Great are the possibilities of the Flower Mission in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and greater work will be done when the flower missioners realize the many avenues for this beautiful ministry. Nothing can help more than a live county department which reaches all parts of the county and binds the unions together in what is

"A Heaven-sent mission surely,
To cheer the sick and poor
With bounties that the bounteous God
Has strewn beside your door.
To gladden little children
To comfort dying hours—
To bear to wretched hearts and homes
The Gospel of the Flowers."

FLOWER MISSION PROGRAM

Prepared by Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent

Donations of flowers, plants, fruits, garments, etc., for the Flower Mission
Hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee"
Reading from Flower Mission text cards by all members of the union
Prayer
Hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer"
National Flower Mission Report
Reading, "The Blossoms of the Beatitudes"
Paper, "Lessons from the Life of Jennie Casseday"
Hymn, "Some Glad Day," No. 46, "The Temperance Songster"
Recitation, Poems from "A Flower Mission Brochure"
Flower Mission Responsive Reading
Topic for Debate: What are the Duties of Flower Mission Superintendents? Are we living up to them?
Recitation by children, "A Cluster of Posy Poems"
Distribution of Flower Mission Literature and Text-cards
Hymn, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds"
White Ribbon Benediction. Numbers 6:24-26

Send all donations to the sick and poor, as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.

The leaflets mentioned above and other Flower Mission supplies may be obtained from Miss Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon St., Brookline, Massachusetts.

Price of Programs: 25 cents per 100.

A MINISTRY OF BLOSSOMS

AMELIA J. PEMELL, Newtown, New South Wales

Superintendent Flower Mission Department, World's W. C. T. U.

It was Christmas Eve, and so midsummer in Australia, and I was lying in a hospital, recovering from a long illness.

The day had been very warm, but my quiet room at the end of a long corridor opened upon a broad balcony overlooking a garden, with the South Pacific ocean in the near distance, so I had not felt the heat too much. Again, I was never left alone for more than a few minutes, by night or day, and by touching the knob of an electric bell at my elbow I could summon a nurse at any time. The matron was a beloved personal friend, and everything was being done for me that skill could suggest and love execute.

But oh, the weakness and the weariness! As friend after friend left me to prepare for home joys or charitable acts for the morrow, in both of which I had been wont to take part, a feeling of strange loneliness and rebellion took possession of me. Evening came, and my depression continued, and when a band in the neighborhood struck up "Home, Sweet Home," I burst into uncontrollable weeping, although I chided myself all the time for my babyish weakness.

Suddenly I became aware of a delicious perfume, and was able to single out the odors of roses, mignonette, and carnations. The sweet fragrance came nearer, and I felt some flowers touching my face. The matron's voice said:

"Are they not delicious? And here is such a sweet text, attached with white ribbon. A pretty girl brought them, but would not give me her name. I was merely to say that one of your superintendents left the flowers, with her loving sympathy."

Oh, what a revulsion of feeling! What gratitude filled my heart as I recognized that the dear Lord had not forgotten His little one, and had sent one of His angels to bring the assurance of His unfailing love. And what a blessed Christmas that was. When I returned home a few days afterward, it was with faith strengthened, and with my belief in Flower Mission work and my love for it greater than ever.

And if this ministry was so blessed to one provided with everything possible for her relief and healing, what must it be to those sufferers who have only the treatment that the public hospital can afford, with no friend near at hand to visit and cheer them?

Dear fellow-workers in the Flower Mission department, "Be not weary in well-doing" and truly great shall be your reward.—*White Ribbon Signal.*

THE LADY OF THE FLOWER MISSION

A True Incident—one of the Beautiful Ministries of Our National Flower Mission Superintendent

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

"Come along, Petro," said Karl. "See, there's the Lady of the Flower Mission. That's her on the Common, inside the ropes. My, she's a daisy, sure!"

Shy little Petro, keeping just a bit behind Karl, drew closer to the guarding ropes that encircled, in a mysterious way, a small space of Boston's historic Common. It was near a busy corner, at the foot of the hill, leading from the stately State House.

It was just two o'clock Saturday afternoon. The boys knew the time without the aid of a watch, for the friendly clock in the famous steeple of Park Street church was their timepiece and also the joint property of all the loungers (mostly of foreign birth) on that part of the Common opposite the church.

The Lady of the Flower Mission, none other than Miss Lella M. Sewall, was busily making arrangements for the annual tree planting in observance of Arbor Day. Beside her, in the center of the space roped off, stood many white ribboners and young girls who had spent the morning distributing hundreds of bouquets and Flower Mission text cards. Two men, with spades in their hands, carefully guarded three young trees, soon to be planted.

Boys and girls of foreign birth, and even men and women, were attracted by the unusual proceedings. Eagerly they pressed forward so they could see and hear. The Lady of the Flower Mission, radiantly happy, made everyone else so by the smile which accompanied her words of welcome.

"All sing," she said, and sing they did! As the stirring, patriotic air, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," rang out, nationalities were forgotten, or rather, were merged into one. Karl, Petro, Tim, Mike, Gretchen, Bridget and Angela, and a score of other bright-faced boys and girls became ardent Americans as they sang of their adopted "Sweet Land of Liberty."

Different speakers, in simple language, told briefly of the Flower Mission, and the reasons why people should not drink beer or any alcoholic drinks. One lady, in clear, ringing voice, recited these beautiful lines about a tree:

"The wind that blows can never hurt
  The tree God plants;
It bloweth East, it bloweth West,
  But every wind that blows is best.
The tree God plants strikes deeper root,
  Spreads wider boughs, grows higher still,
  For God's good will
Meets all its needs."

"The life of every boy and girl," the winsome lady said, "is much more precious than the life of a tree, and God, who plants the tree and cares for it, will help the boys and girls who put themselves under His loving care."

Karl nudged Petro when he saw the men take up the trees. "Keep alookin'," he whispered, "the Lady of the Flower Mission will begin the diggin'. See that other lady with the white ribbon on? Our Lady's talking to her now. They're allers together and come to our L. T. L. at the Settlement (Frances E. Willard); you must join, Petro. They give us treats as is treats—no peanuts about them ladies."

"Say, Petro, just slip under the rope easy like. Soon as the trees are planted the swellest flowers will be put all around 'em. Let's git some. They'll do us lots more good than they will the trees."

An hour later the two happy boys, with newspapers under their arms, were calling out "Boston Evenin' Transcript!"—"Boston Evenin' Globe!" They were Karl and Petro. Gay carnations were pinned on their rough jackets and Karl had his signed L. T. L. pledge card in his pocket. He had meant to show it to his Lady of the Flower Mission but was afraid to because the minister who prayed stood close to her.

"Petro," he said, when it was time to go home, "let's go to the Common." Soon they stood beside the trees, so little and so young, so typical of the two young human lives. The boys touched gently the slim boles that some day would be stately elms.

"Petro," said Karl, "the Lady of the Flower Mission, she said that we mustn't let anything hurt 'em, and she said if we drank beer and smoked cigarets we would be much hurted and we couldn't grow tall and straight like these trees will. I'll get the Lady of the Flower Mission to give you a pledge card like mine. Let's see if we can say the words she wants us always to remember. I guess we said 'em ten times this afternoon. Now Petro, join in."

God's truth was implanted in two young hearts when the boys repeated the lesson they had learned that memorable day:

"The tree God plants strikes deeper root,
  Spreads wider boughs, grows higher still,
  For God's good will
Meets all its needs."

GOD'S PLAYGROUND

I love to think the outdoor world,
  All full of things so fair,
Is God's own playground, that He made
  For children everywhere.

The flowers He made for us to pick,
  The birds for us to hear,
The little brook, to laugh and play
  And fill our hearts with cheer.

The grass, the trees, so soft and green,
  The leaves to give us shade,
The fish, the bees, the butterflies,
  Yes, everything He made.

The wind He sent to play with us;
  The sunshine from above
Is His own warmth that's touching us,
  A heavenly Father's love.

The raindrops are His gardeners
  That keep the playground bright,
And in the winter-time He sends
  The snow-flakes soft and white.

I'm sure He'd like to have us keep
  Our playground bright and fair;
No unkind thought, or word, or deed
  Should spoil a minute there.

—*Frances McCollin in Christian Socialist*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

MARGERY'S FLOWER MISSION LETTER

A letter written in a round, childish hand, was given by the warden of a certain New York state prison to the chaplain, and he said: "Mr. Wright, here's a letter from a little kid out in the country somewhere to a prisoner. Give it to some one who will enjoy it, for the little thing enjoyed writing it."

The chaplain put it in his pocket and forgot all about it until the next day, when he was visiting a man held for bank robbery. The man was a finely built, stalwart fellow, fine of face, as well, for he was not a hardened criminal. He had yielded in a moment of temptation, and now he was losing the best years of his life in paying the penalty.

The chaplain had tried long and successfully to prepare him for facing the unfriendly world, as his term would be out in another month. He had been talking with him but just now, but he still met the well-bred indifference which the prisoner always assumed.

"By-the-by, Brown," said the chaplain, as he turned to go, "I have a letter from a mighty nice little girl to some of you folks, and perhaps you're the man the Lord meant it for."

Brown took the letter without much interest and laid it on the table. Long after the chaplain had gone he sat staring moodily into space and paying no attention to the little missive, but at last his eye fell upon it and he carelessly picked it up. Two faded pansies fell out of the envelope. Something like a look of interest crept over his face. He picked them up and smelled of them, finding that a faint perfume still lingered.

"Pretty, aren't they?" he thought. "Curious, I haven't seen one since I came here—so long ago."

The flowers appealed to him much more than the thought of a letter from a stranger, but finally he opened the rather soiled little missive and read:

"Oak Dale, N. Y., June 9.

"*Dear Mr. Prisoner:*—I heard my mama say this morning that her Society was going to write letters to the prisoners on Flower Mission day. Mama told about how lonely you were in the jail and I just went off under my tree and cried. I am glad I am not in prison.

"I am a little girl twelve years old. My brother Sam is fourteen, and we are all the children there are here.

"Did you do something real bad, Mr. Prisoner, so they had to put you in jail? Is it dark and horrid where you are, and do you have iron bars on the windows? I hope I'll never be bad enough to have to go.

"Sam and I live on a big farm, and my father has two horses and five cows and lots of pigs. I take care of the hens and have half the egg money and that's what I buy Christmas presents with. There is a big wood across the way. Sam and I play there in the summer, whenever he doesn't have to rake hay and I don't have to wash dishes. But the nicest place of all is our garden. I am going to send you some pansies out of it. The purple one is Sam, because he is sober and nice, but he says the yellow one laughs all the time like me, but that isn't so, for I cry sometimes, too.

"Mama says that when prisoners are real good they let them out, so I hope you won't do anything more that is bad and will get the prison folks to let you out.

"This is the longest letter I ever wrote—longer than I write to my Aunt Martha, and she is my nicest aunt, so I will send my love and goodby.

MARGERY PITKIN."

When he had finished the prisoner folded up the paper carefully with the flowers inside, and put it in his pocket. A faint, hesitating smile came to his lips, unaccustomed to be curved in anything except a half sneer.

"So, once in a while, they think about us poor fools," he thought, "those people who don't know the misery of all this." His glance took in each detail of his cheerless surroundings. "And she wants Mr. Prisoner to be a good man. Bless her dear little heart. He isn't worth the wish. She always smiles, but Sam is serious—like the pansies. I think I used to like children once—so long ago." He walked back and forth, lost in thought. The afternoon passed, but still he walked back and forth, back and forth. "So many years worse than wasted," he said to himself sadly, "because I thought no one cared and so I didn't. But somebody did—a little happy-hearted girl who never saw me."

He was still thinking when the guard passed by that night, but he called after him: "Ask the chaplain to come here when he can."

And when the good man came several hours later an earnest, sad-faced prisoner thrust the child's letter into his hand, saying:

"I wish you'd write to this little girl for me—she was foolish enough to tell her address. She wasn't old enough to know how I might bother her, but I'm not going to. Just tell her that Mr. Prisoner—don't use my name—is going to be a better man, as she asked him to."

* * * * * * * * *

"For the land sakes! Well, I never! What will that child think of next? Margery! Margery!"

A little round-faced girl appeared at the kitchen door.

"Did you write to a prisoner, Margery?" asked Mrs. Pitkin incredulously.

"Why, yes; didn't you?" answered the child wonderingly.

"Well, here's an answer," and Mrs. Pitkin read:

"*Miss Margery Pitkin:* Mr. Prisoner wishes to thank the little girl for her kindly letter and says that he will try to be a better man as she asked him.

Yours very truly,

A. J. WRIGHT, Chaplain."

A month later Prisoner Brown was free. His only possessions, save the clothes he wore, were a yellow and much worn letter and two pressed pansies. But they were enough, for to him had come the great lesson of human sympathy and cheer.—*Selected.*

A SEED STORY

A tiny brown seed all wrinkled and dry
Said: "Can there be use for such as I?"
As it lay side by side with its brotners there
Stowed away in the cupboard with thoughtful care.

"It is time I should plant my posies now,"
Said a sweet little girl with a sunny brow.
So the seeds were sunk in a loamy bed
And covered snugly right over each head.

"I am lost," thought the seed. "How could I grow
All huried deep in darkness so?"
But ere long the seed thrust down a root
And up through the soil sent a tender shoot.

Today it has brought us a fragrant flower
To lend its charm to this gladsome hour.
So the seeds of good in our hearts deep sown,
May in blossoms of love to the world be shown.

—*E. Gertrude Elderkin*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

FLOWER MISSION DAY

We give much space this week to material concerning our Flower Mission work; also program and list of supplies. This is done in the hope that local unions will plan for an interesting Flower Mission meeting, and through it enlist new workers and gain new members.

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

Historic Rest Cottage, a beautiful souvenir booklet, is now on sale by the National W. C. T. U. The illustrations are most interesting and artistic. The original photographs were secured through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, superintendent of the Circulation department of the National W. C. T. U. official organs. The illustrations include a picture of the house, portrait of Frances E. Willard, two views of the Den, the spinning wheel, stairway, parlor, Miss Gordon's office, dining room and reception room in The Willard—National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. For years there have been many calls for such a souvenir booklet and white ribboners are to be congratulated that so choice a reminder of Rest Cottage can now be secured. The price is remarkably low for so artistic a booklet.

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.
Price, each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents

Interstate Protection of the Liquor Traffic

The long delay and postponement of action upon a measure to do away with interstate protection of the liquor traffic has been a cause of sore disappointment to the friends of temperance and prohibition. It was confidently hoped that the present Congress would enact the much needed and desired measure.

While prohibition is successful, as those who live in prohibition states bear strong testimony, it can never be enforced absolutely until all the states of the Union have a prohibitory law, or until the United States Government gives to prohibitory territory just and adequate protection from the invasions of the liquor fraternity.

As is well known, the main feature of the Miller-Curtis bill, which we have endeavored to get through Congress, is that the interstate commerce character of the shipment shall cease at once upon arrival in the prohibition state. In short, it makes adequate provision for the protection of the states in the exercise of their police powers at a point where such exercise is not now guaranteed.

Our organization has long been at work to secure the passage of the Miller-Curtis bill, or a bill of similar import, and will never relax its efforts until this law is enacted.

Growth of Anti-Cigaret Sentiment

The public mind is being moved upon by the testimony of specialists in regard to the effects of tobacco upon the youth of our land. Educators and law-makers are prescribing drastic penalties for its use by minors, the Nevada Legislature going so far as to pass a bill making it unlawful to "sell or give cigarets, or cigaret paper, to any man, woman, or child in the state," and after July 6 Nebraska proposes to bring into the Juvenile court all boys under eighteen caught using cigarets, cigars or tobacco, and if that does not prove a cure, they will land in the Detention home, or the reform school. Many other states are passing similar laws.

It is a good omen that school superintendents are adding their testimony against cigarets and lending their aid to measures calculated to abate the evil. The observance of Anti-Cigaret Sunday should serve to impress the truths concerning that habit upon the minds of millions of children. The lesson chosen gives a picture of God's vineyard in Palestine about 700 B. C., which was spoiled by sin, Isaiah 5:1-12. In our own country the vines in God's vineyard are despoiled by the use of cigarets and alcohol. Evil habits will never be corrected without pruning. In nature, fighting must be done or no fruit will be gathered. The black scale, the red scale, the mealy-bug and hosts of other pests would take the oranges in California if these were not fought and conquered. The black scale (tobacco) and the red scale (alcohol) are blasting our nation. Do we propose to become a weak minded and befuddled people? If, as Emperor William said to his cadets, the next war and the next naval battle will demand "sound nerves" and "nerve power" will decide the victory, where will the United States stand? And if there are to be no more carnal battles, there still remains need of something which is of far greater importance—that self discipline which alone can insure the strength and vigor of perfected manhood and womanhood.

What Dr. Whitney Really Said

Certain newspapers have been publishing a statement supposed to emanate from Dr. Whitney of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., to the effect that alcohol is not the poisonous element in liquor. In reply to a letter addressed to him by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Dr. H. W. Conn, an associate of Dr. Whitney, has, in the absence of the latter gentleman, written as follows:

"Dr. Whitney has made some rather interesting experiments, which naturally the public press has misconceived and misrepresented. Briefly his work shows that there are other poisonous substances in various beverages besides alcohol. His work does not in the slightest degree detract from the known facts of the poisonous nature of alcohol, but simply shows that besides alcohol there are other materials in alcoholic beverages which are injurious. Moreover the other poisonous materials are not proportional to the amount of alcohol, so that some of the beverages which contain smaller percentages of alcohol contain these other substances in larger proportions than do those with higher alcohol percentages. The work in a way shows why the person who is intoxicated by different beverages is differently affected."

We expect later to publish Dr. Whitney's actual statement, which has been so misrepresented in the public press.

The World In Boston

We give in this number a synopsis of the temperance exhibit in the great missionary pageant being held in Boston. Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, our National superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, who has given us such delightful accounts of the great event, writes that requests are coming in constantly for information concerning the exhibit. Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, secretary of the Temperance committee of the International Sunday School Association, has requested a reproduction of the exhibit for use in the Sunday schools of the world. Mr. Gardner, general secretary of the Exposition, writes in *The Congregationalist*: "The movement has come to America to stay. It goes on to Providence in September and October; to other New England cities before the end of the year; to Rochester in February; to Cincinnati in March; to Toronto, Cleveland and St. Louis afterwards; and to Chicago in March or April, 1913."

WEAR THE WHITE RIBBON

"Please urge the women to wear the white ribbon" is the urgent request that comes to the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. "They do not appreciate the opportunities it will give them to speak a good word for the cause, to arrest the thought of busy men and women and direct their attention to the great principles and purposes of our work." In response to this and many suggestions of similar import, we give this week a White Ribbon Responsive Service, written by Anna A. Gordon, and hope that it may be used by many local unions.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

S. California—Long Beach, May 23-27.
Michigan—Petoskey, June 6-9.

PERSONAL MENTION

An Arkansas paper gives credit to Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, our National superintendent of Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor, for the enactment of a Juvenile court law, the first in the history of the state. Mrs. Rutherford last year requested Judge Ben Lindsey to come to Arkansas to assist in securing the desired legislation, and although "the boys' judge" could not come, he wrote a bill which he sent Mrs. Rutherford. She induced a representative to introduce and champion the measure and herself personally appeared before the Judiciary committee frequently and explained the provisions of the bill. As a result, it was passed by both Houses with little opposition.

WHY WE WEAR THE WHITE RIBBON

RESPONSIVE SERVICE

ANNA A. GORDON

LEADER. As members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we love and wear the white ribbon bow.

Response. It is the beautiful badge of our organization, heaven born, to promote a holy cause.

LEADER. It is a blessed bond of fellowship among our members.

Response. It is a privilege of which we are proud.

LEADER. It is a plea for purity of life.

Response. It is a pledge of total abstinence.

LEADER. It preaches the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Response. It proclaims the Gospel of Peace.

LEADER. It is a prayer for home protection.

Response. It predicts a safe path for children's feet.

LEADER. It is an emblem of patriotism.

Response. It is a protest against the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

LEADER. It is a promise of hope to the tempted and help to the suffering.

Response. It prophesies the coming of Christ's Kingdom in all hearts, all homes and all governments.

In unison. Let us wear the white ribbon and follow its gleam.

LEADER. What did Frances E. Willard call the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

Response. Organized Mother Love.

LEADER. What sentiment original with Miss Willard suggests the spirit which should actuate the work of white ribboners?

Response. Only the golden rule of Christ can bring the golden age of man.

LEADER. What has Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens said to the women who wear the white ribbon?

Response. To love one's self last goes a long way toward establishing the Kingdom of God in one's own heart. May it ever be said, and said in truth, of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that they are women of faith, women of high ideals.

WHITE RIBBON RALLY SONG

From the homeland to the farland, from the captive to the throng,
Wheresoever we are needed to uplift a soul from wrong,
'Tis our country and our kindred, all together we belong,
Reach out the helping hand.

CHORUS

Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
The nations of our God.

Page 64, "The Temperance Songster"

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

ALICE TAYLOR LOYD, Kinmundy, Ill., a loved and honored member of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. J. S. PRAY, eighty-six years of age, and a constant reader of THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. I. A. WOODBURY, Sacramento, Cal., formerly of Butte, Montana, a consecrated, active worker in the local union.

BENJAMIN TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. for many years an honored member of the Williard Memorial W. C. T. U.

JOHN C. SUNDERLIN, husband of Mrs. Kate Lunden Sunderlin, well known to white ribboners as the author of "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," one of the favorite songs in "The Temperance Songster."

Upon receiving news of the passing away of The Earl of Carlisle, a message of heartfelt and affectionate sympathy of the United States Woman's Christian Temperance Union was cabled to The Countess of Carlisle, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

This must have been only one of many messages received by the President of the World's W. C. T. U., for her comrades are bearing her on their hearts in the time of her great bereavement.

JUST ONE INCIDENT

Eva Kilbreth Foster, Allston, Mass.

There came to the Massachusetts headquarters one day the story of a young girl, not many blocks away, who was in sore need of help—in sore need of practical and immediate relief. It was indeed a pitiful tale, one heavily freighted with pathos and with tragedy. Quickly Massachusetts' acting president sought the stricken home and quickly, too, she discovered that it harbored three grim visitors—illness, poverty and extreme age! Miss Gordon's tender ministries were augmented by those of other willing hearts and hands; the wee signal of distress flung out from the masthead of this smitten household, as it rocked to and fro in sorrow's heavy sea, was shortly sighted by the trained eye of some Massachusetts flower missioner. Instantly a veritable little fleet of relief measures closed in about the storm-tossed lives; the Flower Mission department of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union had installed a new order of things—chaos and sad disorder had given way to happier conditions

One of the first evils of the place, noted and corrected, was the barren chill prevailing everywhere. In the cold of the early morning, before the day's sun had mounted high in the heavens, one of the new-found friends visited a hardware house, told again the pitiful story and plead for an open grate (instead of the stove which was offered) that the invalid, once a dweller in Old England, might know again, on New England's bleaker shores, the joy of looking into the open face of an open fire!

The small sum at the friend's command finally secured the coveted grate. Coal, too, was procured, and ere that day's sun had sunk away in the western sky, a bright fire burned in the open grate, a soft firelight played over the sorrow-touched faces of the little group.

L. T. L. CATALOGUE

Send a stamp for the L. T. L. Catalogue, which contains a full list of helps for L. T. L. leaders, temperance lesson manuals, general supplies, pledges, postcards, flower mission cards, badges, graduate badge, legion and anti-narcotic leaflets, leaflets for distribution, picture and story leaflets, music, books to be used in post-graduate reading course, and programs, including programs for Temperance Sunday.

In this Catalogue are listed several new leaflets by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National L. T. L. secretary, entitled, "Manual Study, Certificate, Diploma and Post-graduate Reading Course," "L. T. L. Manual Study for the Local Union," "L. T. L. Methods," "The Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund," and "Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls."

"Ten Wonderful Men," a temperance exercise for the L. T. L. and Sunday School, is new and taking.

The leaflets giving the duties of L. T. L. officers have been revised by Mrs. Vayhinger.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE.
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON ILL.

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MRS FRANCES P PARKS EVANSTON ILL

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.
MRS SARA H HOGE LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

The generous responses to the request for contributions to the Philanthropy Fund of THE UNION SIGNAL have continued to come in during the weeks since March 1. The total receipts to date are $218.07, this amount having come from thirty-one states, as follows:

Minnesota	$28.42
Massachusetts	26.70
West Virginia	24.57
Maine	17.00
Tennessee	15.00
Nebraska	10.75
Indiana	10.50
North Dakota	10.12
Wisconsin	8.46
Maryland	7.00
Rhode Island	6.45
Oregon	6.00
Missouri	5.76
New Hampshire	5.10
Louisiana	4.70
Oklahoma	4.02
Kansas	3.71
New Mexico	3.17
Texas	2.89
Nevada	2.50
District of Columbia	2.35
Illinois	2.35
Pennsylvania	1.90
New York	1.65
Arizona	1.36
West Washington	1.20
Alabama	1.00
Mississippi	1.00
Ohio	1.00
South Dakota	1.00
East Washington	.44

I am grateful to all who aided in gathering this fund. It will be carefully guarded by the Editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Stevens prizes this handsome "Philanthropy Bouquet" you have given her and is doubly happy because she can share its "blossoms" with others.

Evanston, Ill., May 10, 1911.

TO RESTORE THE BIBLE AND PRAYER TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD

World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department

(The lively interest in that most popular book of the twentieth century, the Bible, has never been more impressively demonstrated than in the past weeks of the tri-centennial observance of the printing of the King James version. The importance of placing this volume before the youth of our land cannot be over estimated. It seems a fitting time to give, at the request of our Evangelistic superintendent, an outline of the efforts and aims of our organization to restore the Bible to the public schools.—Editor)

Importance

Far more important than questions of tariff, or even of capital and labor, is the question whether religion and morality shall be included in the system which the state provides for its children. This is a question which touches the very heart of the nation's life.

The Situation

When the public school was first established, and for 150 years after, definite religious instruction was an important part of its curriculum. Today special religious teaching is often banished from the public schools of the country. In a few of the states the reading of the Bible is still authorized; in some, permitted if no one objects; in others, positively prohibited by statute.

Reasons for the Change

This change in sentiment has resulted from the multiplication of religious sects; the so-called appeal to "fair play;" the fear of sectarian training, and the rush of immigrants from every land. Meantime the cry arises that our schools are "Godless," "heathen," and that "we are bringing up all over the land a lusty set of young pagans, who, sooner or later, will make havoc of our institutions."

Vital Truths

Religious and moral teaching are essential to character. Any system of education which does not inculcate sound morality is defective and dangerous to the state. The culture of the conscience is far more essential to manhood and citizenship than the culture of the intellect. Religious and moral training are *not* sectarian training.

The Bible as history, literature, poetry and oration is unequaled, and its pure style has formed the literature of the world. Its morality stands for righteousness, reverence, truth, purity, honor and enthusiasm for humanity. In the public school alone the great mass of our children can be reached.

Our Aim

Is not to teach Protestantism or Catholicism; not to unite Church and State and plunge into the difficulties of England or France, but to make religious and moral instruction one of the prime factors in our system of popular education; to teach every child the basic principles of the great religious truths which are supported by Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, and by all creeds, as God's sovereignty, the Immortality of the Soul, the Brotherhood of Man, the fact of Sin, and its consequences, the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the Golden Rule, Lessons of Psalm and Proverb, the Parable of the Good Samaritan.

Call to Evangelistic Workers

For this great reform the Evangelistic department of the undenominational W. C. T. U. is especially fitted. Have we not come to the kingdom for such a time and work as this?

How to Work

Secure a correct knowledge of the laws of your state regarding the teaching of the Bible in the schools. If such teaching is permitted, ascertain carefully and courteously if it is given daily, with reverence. Take interest in the appointment of teachers, remembering that religion is a life and spirit. Teachers whose spirit is one of reverence, righteousness, godliness, temperance, purity, self control, kindness, courtesy and good will, will impart this spirit to their pupils. Place in the schools pictures of men and women who have been truly great in our national life, and encourage the observance of their birthdays.

When the Bible and such teaching are not permitted, strive by petition and an arousing of public sentiment, to secure a change in the law of your state. Appoint a wise, tactful, ladylike committee of mothers, whose children are in the schools, to confer with the pastors, Protestant and Catholic, and with educators. Hold mass meetings to arouse parents; write for the press. But be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. Let it be clearly understood that you seek not sectarian, but moral teaching.

Above all, let us unitedly, each day at noon, pray for wisdom and success.

"HELPS FOR THE LOCAL UNION"

The National W. C. T. U. Hand-Book, entitled "Helps for the Local Union," has been prepared under the direction of the National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks. It is endorsed by the National W. C. T. U. General Officers, and the plans recommended have been tested in all the states.

It contains a brief extract from Frances E. Willard's message to the local union, and also a message from Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. It has organization hints, suggestions for local officers and for department work that any union may follow; it tells how to advertise and plan for a public meeting and how to arrange for a public speaker; it gives the program for a new union and department programs for regular meetings; a welcome service for new members, a responsive service, "Why We Wear the White Ribbon," parliamentary and prohibition quizes and some things any member can be and do.

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building
Evanston, Illinois
Price, each, 5 cents

HERE AND THERE

The first Flower Mission leaflet in Arabic is being printed for the Syrian W. C. T. U. The translation is made by Dr. Howie, husband of the president of the Shweir W. C. T. U., and the expenses are paid by the W. C. T. U. of Delaware county, Pa.

The work of Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore, National organizer, is heartily commended by Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman, vice-president of Arkansas, who writes: "Mrs. Moore is doing fine work in the state and if an earnest, conscientious, and effective worker is desired, it would be well to send for Mrs. Moore."

The high school of Lubbock, Tex., now has the inspiration of a beautiful picture of Frances Willard upon its walls. It is the gift of Mrs. M. J. Abernathy, an earnest white ribboner. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. S. Stubbs. Dr. Warren, a former resident of Evanston and acquaintance of Miss Willard, also spoke words of appreciation of her beautiful life.

Mary T. Lathrap's birthday was fittingly remembered by the white ribboners of Adrian, Michigan. The W. C. T. U. hall in which the exercises in her memory took place was beautifully decorated with white flowers and snowy bows of ribbon. Her work at Lansing in the interests of an industrial home for girls, which was the outcome of a public exhortation on her part for such an institution, was appreciatively mentioned and her beautiful poems were feelingly quoted.

Mrs. L. H. Pedersen, who was appointed National W. C. T. U. representative for Alaska to succeed Mrs. Cornelia Jewett Hatcher, has, with her husband, carried on the work largely through correspondence, striving to awaken throughout her territory the interest of pastors, missionaries and public school teachers and secure their co-operation in plans to impart temperance instruction, secure signatures to pledges and eventually organize unions. The outlook for a great work in Alaska is promising.

Green county (Ohio) W. C. T. U. held a most inspiring institute at Xenia, on May 6-7. The leader, Frances Ensign, the state president, gave a number of helpful talks. A theme which elicited a lively discussion was, "Why Ohio's constitution should provide for equal suffrage." Prosecuting Attorney Frank Johnson's speech on Law Enforcement was greeted with hearty applause. A matron's silver oratorical contest, at which all spoke on franchise, and a silver musical contest, were interesting numbers.

Miss A. Herrera, National Flower Mission superintendent for Mexico, has been doing very successful flower mission work. The W. C. T. U. has granted her 500 leaflets in Spanish to distribute among boys and workmen. Recently 700 moral leaflets and some flowers were distributed at the penitentiary. Miss Herrera asks that the W. C. T. U. of Mexico shall print monthly 1,000 temperance leaflets in Spanish and she proposes to distribute them in schools, hospitals for erring women, and among workmen and working women.

The W. C. T. U. of Darby, Pa., endorsed a movement for a "town beautiful" for Darby and Colwyn (the adjoining town), and also for a "cleaning day" when there was to be a general cleaning of houses and streets, and a planting of trees and flowers. The union offered to give a vine for every public building, factory, etc. The resolutions adopted stated that the W. C. T. U. would rejoice still more when the town was so purified as to have no evil temptations upon its streets and nothing obtainable which would in any way detract from the health of the people or the happiness of its homes.

The semi-annual spring institute of the Salem county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. was of great interest to those in attendance. The county president, Miss Emily R. Kirby, presided and the opening devotions were led by Mrs. William Patterson. Cordial greetings were extended by the pastor of the church, Rev. William Trostle. A paper on "Christian Citizenship," by Mrs. Mary E. Lawrence was pronounced excellent and the value of both the state and National paper was emphasized. Miss Ida Lillian Page, state treasurer, in a talk upon THE UNION SIGNAL, gave it as her opinion that one must be a subscriber to the official organ "in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the work at large."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BULLETIN

Leaflets, Books, Posters, Pledges, Pictures, Pins

Send a two cent stamp to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for the Bulletin of Publications and Supplies. In it are listed department leaflets prepared by the National superintendents and other department leaflets in stock; also campaign leaflets; miscellaneous leaflets; portraits, photographs, pledges, pictures, pins and other supplies.

The lists of leaflets and other supplies given in the Bulletin will appear, in sections, in the advertising pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. No one issue of the paper can spare sufficient space to publish the entire Bulletin. Send stamp for the Bulletin and use it freely.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA'S FLOWER MISSION SUNSHINE RAYS

"Our 'rays of sunshine' system was adopted two years ago and has been a great success," writes Mrs. L. O. Macomber, state superintendent. "The plan is to call every little act of kindness which we could not name in a report, without lumbering it unnecessarily with details—a 'ray.' Thus tea and toast, loaves of bread, milk, etc., have their just enumeration but in an attractive way!"

The Flower Mission field in California is as broad as the seas. The opportunities for advancing the cause, opening the way for more aggressive work, reaching hearts and homes, are far-reaching indeed. How often a few flowers, tied with our pure white bow, or a glass of jelly, a book, perhaps, or an article of clothing has gladdened the heart of a weary, over-burdened, disconsolate soul, whose load was all too heavy. Tired of the struggle, he or she feels that there is nothing in life worth living for, and then comes the white ribboner with her gifts, accompanied by words of love and sympathy. Who can estimate the fruitage from these little seeds of kindness sown here and there?

FEED YOUNG GIRLS

Must Have Right Food While Growing

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain that which is upbuilding and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic condition and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I finally quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk at my meals, but at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum.

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it made right—according to directions on the package—I found it grateful in flavour and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than for a long while before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CONFERENCE ON WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD
Magazine, Ark.

Encouraging reports of improvements made and plans for aggressive campaigns for better conditions were interesting features of the Conference on Woman and Child Labor, which occurred at Atlanta, Georgia, April 25-27. Delegates were present from all the Southern states, two from Oklahoma and one from Texas. Mr. H. P. Hanson of Memphis, Tennessee, presided. Stirring speeches were made by Jean Gordon, Hon. Seaborn Wright, Jerome K. Jones, Mrs. Somerville of Mississippi, and others.

The following resolutions embody the recommendations of the workers present:

Uniformity of child labor laws.

That no child shall be employed under the age of fourteen years.

No child under sixteen shall be employed in mine or quarry or other dangerous occupation.

No child unable to read and write shall be employed under the age of sixteen.

No boy under sixteen, or girl under eighteen, shall be employed between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. except in agricultural or domestic work.

A working schedule for women and children of not over sixty hours a week. This a concession, not the ideal by any means.

The conference favored the adoption of the Kentucky statute requiring rigid factory inspection and forcing the manufacturer to keep a list of labor certificates of children in his employ, on file in his office and posted in his shops.

It also favored compulsory education and free school books and insists that no boy under sixteen, or girl under twenty-one, shall work in a distillery or brewery; disapproved the convict lease system, favored pensions for crippled and indigent widows and favored the prohibition of the employment of children in theaters and concert halls.

B. F. Smith of Macon, Georgia, said that the child labor law is being continually violated, that he knows of a factory in which scores of children of not more than eight years are working.

John T. Smith of Kansas City told of a new boot-black stand that advertised. "Your boots shined by a pretty girl," and the work was actually done by girls until stopped by the authorities.

Miss Jean Gordon, who was elected president of the organization for the ensuing year, stated from personal observation the soul-destroying effects of the employment of young girls in the cheap vaudeville stage and moving picture shows.

The conference adopted a resolution setting forth that "if women had the privilege of voicing their opinions at the ballot box, many of the injustices now practiced upon women and child laborers would be abolished," and endorsing the movement for woman suffrage.

I had the pleasure of addressing briefly the W. C. T. U. of Jacksonville and of Atlanta, and in the latter place of urging co-operation with the newly appointed probation officer and judge of the Juvenile court, which is just being inaugurated.

A bill providing for the Juvenile court is pending in the Florida Legislature.

We found the women of Atlanta very much aroused on the suffrage question, and there is a hot campaign waging for "equal pay for equal service" among the women teachers of the city. Mrs. Somerville, the president of the Mississippi Suffrage Association, says her state is much alive on the suffrage question. She suggests a federation of the suffrage organizations of the Southern states, which I hope will be speedily realized.

A CUBAN FLOWER MISSION

The W. C. T. U. of Havana, Cuba, during the past year has made an excellent record especially along benevolent lines of work.

The Flower Mission department, Mrs. B. H. Clay, superintendent, has been especially active distributing nearly 500 bouquets and some 2,300 leaflets. It has sent out a number of garments to the poor and has made many visits to suffering ones in their homes, as well as to those in the hospitals. A handkerchief sale held for the benefit of the Flower Mission, netted $29.50.

The department of Mercy, Mrs. Jeannette Ryder, superintendent, has made itself felt in the city of Havana. Largely through its influence the bill permitting bull fights and various forms of gambling was defeated in the Cuban Senate. During the Christmas holidays the W. C. T. U. and the Havana Band of Mercy gave a dinner to 150 poor newsboys of the city at an expense of more than $100.

Mrs. B. V. Smith is the president of the W. C. T. U. of Havana; Mrs. Ella H. Ross, corresponding secretary; vice-president, Mrs. M. N. McCall; recording secretary, Miss Alice Taylor; treasurer, Mrs. Jeannette Ryder; Flower Mission superintendent, Mrs. B. H. Clay; Evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. R. J. Parker; Press superintendent, Mrs. Ryder.

JUST LIKE KANSAS

Two months ago the law and order people of Kansas were uneasy. They had reason for being uneasy. Less than three per cent of the voters had forced the wet and dry question in Missouri—this by the drys. In Oklahoma the wet and dry question was forced by eight per cent—this by the wets.

But things commenced happening. First, the ringing resolutions—passed with unanimity and cheers by the State Editorial Association, representing about 800 newspapers and periodicals—endorsing prohibition and declaring against resubmission.

Second, the suffrage bill. They (the wets) didn't want the women in the fight. They hesitated. "We're not lost," they said. "Both parties are pledged to pass an initiative and referendum bill; we can get the necessary eight per cent in three of our border counties."

But, third, the initiative and referendum was killed, and with it went the only possible chance to win. It was a solar plexus blow.

And a little later—number four—a bill was passed by the Legislature making a second conviction for selling booze a penitentiary offense.—*The Kansas Issue.*

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THE NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

HELD AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND--MAY 3-5

One of the most interesting things to be noted of the third great National Peace Congress was the presence of so many prominent figures on the program. The peace movement is fast becoming a popular one, and statesmen, educators, men high in commercial and professional circles, and editors are among its advocates.

The two lines of peace work dealt with by the Congress were the awakening of the public conscience by addresses directed against the folly and the injustice which flow from war, together with the economic waste of universal armaments, and the practical means of making war difficult by establishing institutions which will take away the excuse for war.

We give some of the most significant utterances by speakers of note:

PRESIDENT TAFT

"We have had wars and we know the horrors and burdens they bring and would have none of them and need no more territory. But we have attained great prosperity and have been powerful in our community, and therefore on us is the responsibility for peace in our neighborhood and the burden of helping the nations that cannot help themselves, if we can do it peacefully.

"An arbitration treaty between two great nations of the world would be an important step in securing the peace of the world. It is a step only, and we must not defeat our purposes by enlarging the expectations of the world as to what is to happen and then disappoint them. We must realize that we are dealing with a world that is full of weakness, and that the reforms that are worth having are brought about little by little and not by one blow."

CARDINAL GIBBONS

"I am persuaded that the signing of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would not only be a source of incalculable blessings to those two great powers, but would go far toward the maintenance of permanent international peace throughout the civilized world."

ANDREW CARNEGIE

"The heroes who stand and shoot at each other, scarcely discernible miles distant, or in ships at sea firing through space seven miles away—for such has modern war become—the courage required for this does not strike one as obviously very heroic."

THE RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions adopted by the Congress urged the early negotiation of a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain; the formation of a model all-inclusive arbitration treaty on the same lines with a view to its adoption by all the leading powers; the earliest possible establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice and the formation of an International League of Peace to promote the peaceful settlement of all questions between the civilized powers.

Can't Get Away From It

Is it possible to nourish, strengthen and Rebuild the Brain by Food?

Every man who thinks uses up part of the brain each day. Why don't it all disappear and leave an empty skull in say a month of brain work? Because the man rebuilds each day.

If he builds a little less than he destroys, brain fag and nervous prostration result sure. If he builds back a little more each day, the brain grows stronger and more capable. That also is sure. Where does man get the material to rebuild his brain? Is it from air, sky or the ice of the Arctic sea? When you come to think about it, the rebuilding material must be in the food and drink.

That also is sure.

Are the brain rebuilding materials found in all food? In a good variety but not in suitable proportion in all.

To illustrate: we know bones are made largely of lime and magnesia taken from food; therefore to make healthy bone structure we must have food containing these things. We would hardly feed only sugar and fat to make healthy bone structure in a growing child.

Likewise if we would feed in a skillful manner to insure getting what the brain requires for strength and rebuilding, we must first know what the brain is composed of and then select some article or articles (there are more than one) that contain these elements.

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash) 2.91 per cent of the total, 5.33 of all mineral Salts.

This is over one-half.

Beaunis, another authority, shows "Phosphoric Acid combined" and Potash 73.44 per cent from a total of 101.07.

Considerable more than one-half of Phosphate of Potash.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows: Potassium and Phosphorus (which join and make Phosphate of Potash) is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumen and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

The natural conclusion is that if Phosphate of Potash is the needed mineral element in brain and you use food which does not contain it, you have brain fag because its daily loss is not supplied.

On the contrary, if you eat food known to be rich in this element, you place before the life forces that which nature demands for brain-building.

Mind does not work well on a brain that is broken down by lack of nourishment.

A peaceful and evenly poised mind is necessary to good digestion.

Worry, anxiety, fear, hate, etc., etc., directly interfere with or stop the flow of Ptyalin, the digestive juice of the mouth, and also interfere with the flow of the digestive juices of stomach and pancreas.

Therefore, the mental state of the individual has much to do (more than suspected) with digestion.

Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumen and water.

Grape-Nuts contain that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required. Brain rebuilding material is certainly found in

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE RELATION OF TEMPERANCE TO MISSIONS

(Continued from Page Three)

in his field is suggested by many crimson balls with connecting lines, each ball labelled significantly. One far down, in red, white and blue, represents Bulgarian literature, prepared by an American missionary, and distributed to Bulgarians in Chicago, by the Tract Society. Though Dr. Clarke is very ill, his work goes on, and several more red balls will soon be added to the diagram. One might well cross a continent to hear Ellen M. Stone comment on this chart.

III

Home Field

North American Indians. Six charts, photographs of Indians before and after receiving the temperance gospel, loaned by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer.

Frances E. Willard Settlement, at the West End Boston. Models and charts exhibiting the wide range of a Christian Temperance Settlement in its varied activities related to city missions.

IV

A Loyal Temperance Legion Exercise,

ON MIDWAY PLATFORM, MAIN HALL

Recitations, songs, pledge and rally cries by boys and girls in costume representing the L. T. L. work in mission fields.

NOTE. White ribbon stewards are in constant attendance.

FLOWER MISSION ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page Four)

organization. The encouragement of school garden work, also gardens and window-boxes among the poor are Flower Mission activities of today, prizes being offered for the best work done. And thus might many other lines of flower mission work be described, did space allow. Enough, however, has been written to give one a glimpse of some of the activities; to create an interest in this noble work and perhaps touch the hearts of good people who will be ready and glad to "lend a hand."

"In sunshine and shade, let us gather the flowers,
Bestrewing with beauty the onpassing hours;
Leave the bramble and thorn as onward we press,
And with hands full of flowers humanity bless."

FLOWER MISSION SUPPLIES

Text Cards, 12c per 100; $1.00 per 1,000
Text Cards (Loyal Temperance Legion) 12c per 100; $1.00 per 1,000.
Comfort Powders, 25c per box.
Plan of Work, 60c per 100
Flower Mission Responsive Reading, 50c per 100
The Mission of the Blossoms, 60c per 100.
Frances Bennett Callaway, 60c per 100 (A Noble Flower Missioner and Her Noble Work)
The Story of Jennie Casseday, 60c per 100
Arbor Day, 60c per 100
What the Flower Mission Should Mean to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Community, 60c per 100
Duties of Superintendents, State, County or District, and Local, 25c per 100
Increase the Common Joy, 25c per 100
Why a Flower Mission (a poem), 60c per 100
A Cluster of Posy Poems, 60c per 100
Frances Willard and the Lamplighter, 25c per 100
Program for a Flower Mission Meeting, 25c per 100
Report Blanks, 45c per 100
Record Cards, 5c per doz.; 35c per 100
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions, 25c per 100
Lights and Shadows of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions, 60c per 100

NEW FLOWER MISSION LITERATURE

The Annual Report of 1910
A Flower Mission Brochure
(Four short poems by Anna Adams Gordon)
The Blossoms of the Beatitudes, published in the Flower Mission number of THE UNION SIGNAL, June 3, 1909, through the courtesy of *The Interior* of Chicago

All of the above can be secured from the National superintendent, (Miss) Lella M. Sewall, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts. Any amount of literature can be obtained at the same rate proportionately. Ten per cent discount on an order of five dollars.

PRICES

The Annual Report of 1910, 50 cts. per 100
A Flower Mission Brochure, 10 cts. per doz.; 60 cts. per 100
The Blossoms of the Beatitudes, 60 cts. per 100

"A thousand blessings on the kindly hands
Which pluck the fragrant blossoms for the poor!
A thousand blessings on the willing feet
Which falter not, but go from door to door
And leave, with tender, loving charity,
The sweet and fragrant gifts of love divine!"

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

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The Great Destroyer. Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. (A) Alcohol 11,600 Times as Destructive as All Wars; (B) Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization; (C) Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue; (D) Moderate Drinking Injures Prosperity; (E) The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty; (F) We Must Destroy the Great Destroyer. Per 100 ..... .25
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MISCELLANEOUS LEAFLETS

Achievements of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. Per 10, .20; per 100.....$0.75
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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Does your pastor read THE UNION SIGNAL? Many pastors do and they bear testimony to the value of the paper to them. Rev. Leopold A. Nies of Massachusetts says: "I regard THE UNION SIGNAL as the brightest, newsiest prohibition paper that I know. The page from Washington is invaluable to one who wishes to keep abreast of the reform legislation of the nation." Rev. Nies is "a man of parts" and we prize his good opinion. Suppose you discuss this topic at the next meeting of your local union: "The Value of THE UNION SIGNAL to the Local Pastor."

Please send us the place and date of every institute and convention, giving the name and address of the one to whom sample copies of our papers should be addressed. Notify us in plenty of time. A request for sample papers for an institute to be held in South Dakota, May 24, cannot be filled if the notice reaches us on the last mail, May 23. Allow about four times as long for papers to go through the mails as you would allow for a letter. Every order is filled promptly in this office.

It will help us to serve you if you will read and heed the following requests:

All letters containing *subscriptions* for THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader*, requests for sample copies, orders for change of address, etc., or any inquiry relating to the *Circulation Department*, should be addressed: "THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.," or "*The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill."

Subscriptions to both papers may be sent together to the address of either. Do not address letters or make money orders payable to individuals.

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Do not send personal checks or drafts except on Chicago or New York banks unless you include 10 cents to pay cost of cashing. To send a personal check for your subscription is asking us to send you the paper at a reduction, as we must pay for cashing your check. If you find it necessary to send stamps for small amounts, remember the stamp book marked 25 cents contains only 24 cents' worth of stamps; larger sums correspondingly short.

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Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
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SUFFRAGE NOTES

Wellesley College has decided to take up the study of woman suffrage in its economic course. Its purpose is to show the girls in the class rooms what are the forces at work in the industrial world; which of them make for progress and which for decay.

In Australia at the recent elections more than 400,000 women voted as against 600,000 men. In New Zealand at the first election after the granting of equal suffrage 109,461 women out of a colony of 139,918 cast their ballot, and the proportion has been increasing ever since.

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Near Berlin is an old church of picturesque type which attracts tourists and which painters often sketch. The church graveyard is usually kept locked, but a notice is visible which reads:

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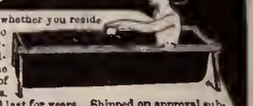

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FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Edited by Florida State Officers

QUESTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

What do you think the greatest value of the W. C. T. U? I was greatly impressed the other day by this statement from a minister: "It is not the campaign spurt work of a union that I value. It is its persistent, intelligent, systematic educational work day by day throughout the year. Every community needs it. Our women need to be in it."

Over and over I am hearing from West Florida towns that there is now no need of a union as there is no issue before us. Until our state is free from the curse of rum there is an issue before us. Our homes are in danger and every woman is needed—not on the firing line this year, but in the camp, alert to every alarm of invasion, meanwhile faithfully preparing for efficient service in any emergency.

"But what can a union do in a small place in dry territory?" We were outvoted on November 8 last. Why? Because your men were not sufficiently educated to the evils of the liquor traffic to vote for state prohibition. How will it be the next time opportunity is given to vote on that question? That depends on the work you women do in your local unions.

We must build a strong temperance sentiment in every community and this can only be done by steady, continued teaching. Public meetings, medal contests, socials, picnics, prayer meetings, regular meetings of your union—these will not fail to create an interest in temperance, and to establish your people in earnest convictions so they will live right and vote right.

"Why do not our women attend our meetings?"

Sometimes because you do not give them a meeting worth attending. When you invite friends to dine with you, you do not set them down to bread and syrup. Some people can't live on that, you know. Well, some people do not like just business details of your work, nor do they like to see a few people come straggling into a meeting announced for three o'clock, any time within an hour of the time appointed, and to hear just indefinite questioning, "Has anybody anything to read to us today?"

Divide your union into groups and start a rivalry on meetings. A little planning, a little pride, a little spirit of having the best, will make your union the popular organization in the city.

"Why does not our union accomplish more?" Sometimes because your officers do not *read* THE UNION SIGNAL.

Let us each for herself determine to be a factor in the success of our temperance work. That is all that is necessary to win us every success.

Yours loyally,

Minnie E. Neal

Jacksonville, Fla.

WILL YOU TRY THIS PLAN?

My dear Presidents:

The time has come when we must have some definite plan by which our women will get the desired education to enable them to be the "right-hand" (*not the left*) in the temperance work, especially in our Florida. No better literature could be had than our own UNION SIGNAL. How will we get them interested enough to take it? I see in our recent church paper a plan that is a success to put the church paper into the home of every family in the church and that is what we must do in our temperance work. "The Centenary Methodist church of Toronto distributes the church paper to its members just as the Sunday school literature is given out in the Sunday school." Could there be any better plan to use *in Florida especially* than this? The unions could at least send the Florida Edition to every member and those who feel able can add the seventy-five cents to the twenty-five cents—the cost of the Florida Edition—and take the weekly, which of course all officers of our unions should do. The unions could all do this and I heartily advise all of the Eighth district unions to adopt this plan at least for this year, to get the paper introduced to the homes and the ladies as well. Will all the unions of this district accept this as an earnest request from their district president?

Manatee *Mrs. J. Gates*

NEW LEGISLATION

When the Florida Legislature convened in Tallahassee April 4, the W. C. T. U. opened headquarters in a room very near the Capitol, with the state president, Miss Neal, in charge.

Several bills had been prepared for the W. C. T. U. by friendly attorneys and these were introduced during the first week, and most of them reported quite promptly by the committees and not unfavorably.

Bulletins were sent each union in the state, first mentioning the measures desired, later giving the number of such bills as they were introduced, that readers of daily papers might keep posted as to the progress of the bills. The intention was to send out a post card report each week, but so few letters expressing any desire for such information were received, that the plan was not carried out.

Much interest centered in the Anti-Racetrack Gambling bill, and all will rejoice to know it passed both Senate and House with an overwhelming majority.

It is not possible, at this writing, to say what other measures will pass. A bill to regulate the sale in wet counties that will cut out social drinking; one to prevent soliciting sales in dry territory; one to prohibit the employment or harboring of minors and women where liquor is sold; one to prohibit the procuring of girls for immoral purposes—all these are likely to pass and our men hope for many others.

A SPANISH MEDAL CONTEST

Florida has achieved distinction or rather Tampa has. Who ever heard of a Spanish medal contest? "Here," says Tampa.

Mrs. Alfredo Diaz decided it would greatly help the mission work in Tampa to have contests among the Spanish speaking people. There was no literature prepared for such purposes, but undaunted by what would have stopped most workers, Mrs. Diaz proceeded to *find* some literature, writing to Mexico and to various workers in our country. Enough was secured after weeks of searching, to begin with, and May 5, the first contest was held.

The contestants were three young people from the mission schools of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, and the music consisted of patriotic and temperance songs by the schools. The pastors and teachers of the missions assisted in the program and the whole entertainment was meritorious and valuable in impressing the necessity of abstinence and purity.

Now the Italian people are begging for contests and Mrs. Diaz is searching for appropriate selections to be translated into Italian. Mrs. Carman, the National superintendent of the Medal Contest department, having been appealed to, writes she will soon have some helps for Mrs. Diaz and soon will be announced an Italian contest.

COMFORT BAGS

Of course every union in the state is working on its share of the comfort bags for our battleship. Did you ever think that the one that is sewed and filled to an accompaniment of loving thoughts and prayer for the sailorman will carry most cheer to the one who receives it? Sounds absurd, does it? Now let me prove it. The woman who puts a bag together because she is expected to and gets through with it as quickly as she can, not caring if the bag is a little smaller than it should be, or if the draw string doesn't pull quite right, or whether the needles are put in so they will stick into the hand that is thrust into the bag, or forgets some of the little things, thinking, "O! well, they don't need that anyway," misses the joy of work well done. Now can't you see just what a mess that bag is in? On the other hand, the woman with love for the work of helping others will think, "If this were my boy I would want everything just so nice for him." First the bag will be made of pretty, bright stuff, sewed so it will stay together; the strings that pull it together will pull easily; the needle book will be in place and rolled up with the needle points all covered close; the buttons in their little bag, will be correct as to number and size, and all the other little things will be just as they ought to be.

The letter? Why it will be there, of course. It is not hard to write to one's own dear boy and the sailorman is almost that by the time the bag is ready for the letter. What should that letter be about? It should tell of interest in his welfare, of hope that he is and always will be a brave, manly man, a follower of Christ as he is a defender of the flag. That's easy, isn't it?

Have you made a bag? Yes? Well, make another and tell your friends about it and see how many you can interest. You know enthusiasm can do wonders.

WHY THE UNION SIGNAL?

Something new for the next meeting of the union? See the reports of meetings in THE UNION SIGNAL.

You wonder what is being done for temperance in England or Japan, France or China, Scotland or India, Germany or Mexico; in fact, anywhere? You will find it in some numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL.

What are the boys and girls doing for temperance? Did you look in THE UNION SIGNAL?

Red-Letter day? THE UNION SIGNAL will help.

What are other states doing? THE UNION SIGNAL tells about them.

What is your own state doing? Why, my dear lady, there is the Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL every month.

THE UNION SIGNAL is like a dear friend coming every week to help you over the hard places, to cheer and inspire you to do better work for the great cause. You can no more do without it in your temperance work than you can do without windows in your home. A window lets in light and air, lets you see what is going on in the world close about the house. THE UNION SIGNAL is a great window overlooking all the world of temperance. Just take a peep through its pages each week and you will be up to the minute in everything concerning temperance, and your work will show it. Don't lay the paper on the table and forget it; it cannot help you so. Use it, read it once, twice; then go through it again for the things you overlooked. You will like it better every week. The weekly UNION SIGNAL a year. Your name please.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

SILVER AND GOLD CONTESTS

Plant City union believes in medal contests. Miss Bessie Merrin is the energetic superintendent and has held medal contests in many new places. At Dover they were so much interested that a new W. C. T. U. is the result.

Magdalene has had two Frances E. Willard memorial contests. They were declared by many to be the best ever held.

Tampa is preparing for a gold contest to be held May 5. This will be something good.

Sarasota held a matrons' silver contest, April 21, and in connection with it a musical contest.

District Number 8 is preparing for a grand gold contest for the convention in June.

Montbrook is busy holding contests and each grows better.

Magdalene is preparing to take a class to a nearby neighborhood, taking singers and contestants in a two-mule wagon and giving the people a first-class entertainment.

I hope each union will remember that it is responsible for a part of the ten medal contests asked of each county—Hillsboro county has already held twelve.

I ask again that the rural districts be remembered.

These temperance truths presented at the school-houses and country churches can be a means of entertainment and also enlist many young people in the great work for temperance and righteousness.

Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall

R. D. 1, Tampa

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT IN CONVENTION

The counties, Washington, Holmes, Walton, comprise this district and every union in them was new last year save St. Andrew's. Mrs. J. R. McColskey of Chipley was the organizer.

The convention at Bonifay opened Monday evening, May 1, with a good program of welcomes, responses and music, including a fine address by the state president, Miss Neal, that created much enthusiasm.

Delegates were there from Bonifay, Chipley, DeFuniak and Noma, the one from the latter union driving seventeen miles over a rough road. All Tuesday was filled with many helpful talks and discussions on methods of work in local unions.

At night a good audience gathered for the closing meeting and greatly enjoyed a wonderful address by Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee—so full of brightness and cheer and earnest exhortation it kept the interest of all every minute.

Thirty-five new members were secured, a record breaking number in so small a place.

Officers for the year were elected, as follows: President, Mrs. J. R. McColskey, Chipley; vice-president, Mrs. N. Manning, DeFuniak; secretary, Mrs. Goodwin, Bonifay; treasurer, Mrs. D. Hughes, Ponce de Leon.

CONTESTS IN SARASOTA

Our matrons' silver oratorical medal contest, combined with an instrumental musical contest by the large girls of our town, was a success. The house was filled with interested and appreciative people, and this occasion will long be remembered by those who were present. The matrons' medal was awarded to Mrs. Ferman Helveston and the musical medal to Miss Elsie Lebert. Our medal contest will certainly increase the interest of the members and arouse the interest of many heretofore disinterested.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee came into our state from the west on the twenty-second of April and will be with us until the ninth of June. Everywhere the meetings with the union have been very beneficial in instruction in methods and in inspiration to real devotion. The various evening audiences have been wonderfully pleased, and from every place come cordial invitations to return.

Mrs. M. A. Macy, president of Eau Gallie union, is spending some weeks at Gainesville. Her union misses her greatly, but Mrs. Macy hopes the visit will give her opportunity of learning from the methods of others how to make her own union even a stronger factor in the temperance cause.

Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, state corresponding secretary, has been in Tallahassee two weeks in charge of W. C. T. U. headquarters to relieve the president so she could do some visiting in West Florida.

Mrs. Jennie Park, one time president of St. Petersburg, sailed for Germany, April 26. Health is one object of her trip abroad, and a visit to a daughter another.

Mrs. Laura B. Sturrock, president of St. Andrew's Bay, goes north soon and hopes to return by way of the National Convention in Milwaukee in October.

DISTRICT CONVENTION

West Florida leads in conventions this year, the seventeenth district, consisting of Escambia and Santa Rosa counties meeting in McDavid, April 22.

The local union did royally in preparation. Nothing was overlooked that could minister to the success of the convention and pleasure of the guests.

The president of the district, Mrs. George S. Pope, and a visiting friend, Miss McIver, arranged a very practical, helpful program and every one present received much benefit from the talks and papers.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, of Tennessee, arrived and proved a new inspiration. The evening meeting was excellent. Mrs. Stratton's address was greatly enjoyed and all in attendance during the day were blessed for future service.

The following were the officers elected: President, Mrs. G. S. Pope, Cottage Hill; vice-president, Mrs. L. C. Brewton, McDavid; secretary, Mrs. W. P. Bowman, McDavid; treasurer, Mrs. Alice Shear, Pensacola.

LAKE WEIR UNION BELIEVES IN CALENDARS

Each quarter the Lake Weir union outlines programs for the three months, prints them on a duplicator, ties them with white ribbon, and distributes them to members. Any union in the state can follow the same plan. Here is their last one:

Lake Weir W. C. T. U.
April — May — June
1911

April 6—Mothers' Meetings, "Motherly Love," Mrs. Kelsey, Supt.

April 20—Sunday School Work, "Bible Illustrations," Miss Margaret Snook, Supt.

May 4—Christian Citizenship, "What is Law?" Mrs. Oleson, Supt.

May 18—Medical Temperance, "Self-Medication," Dr. Swan, Supt.

June 1—The Press, "The Associated Press," Mrs. Douglas, Supt.

June 15—Scientific Temperance, "Interesting the School Children," Miss Pearl Kelsey, Supt.

June 29—Special Meeting.

PIERSON AT WORK

The parents' meeting at Pierson was a great success. The ladies decorated the church beautifully with palms and flowers and in the midst was Miss Willard's picture with white ribbon connecting it with the palms by which it was surrounded, while garlands and wreaths of white flowers draped the picture (when you know that the palm is part of Florida's coat-of-arms it makes the description all the more beautiful).

The program was very fine, holding the interest of the people to the very last and making them wish for more. Gladys Price, by her beautiful rendering of "Little Blossom," touched every heart in the house.

From the questions asked about Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U., the union realized more than ever that education in the temperance work is of the utmost importance.

So few even of the members understand how much the W. C. T. U. stands for. And more and more all workers need to help the cause by explaining, illustrating, agitating, educating along department lines.

BRIEF NOTES FROM UNIONS

Daytona—Most interesting was the April anti-cigaret program. A number of visitors, several valuable papers, a few fine talks, all combined to make the meeting a very enjoyable one.

St. Cloud—Two medal contests in one night is the way this stirring union is educating the people. The contestants of one class were eight to eleven years old; of the other eleven to sixteen. The plan provided for two sets of judges, of course, and a delightful evening was enjoyed by all. A fine social meeting also was held during April, and a good summer's work is arranged.

Magdalene—Oak Grove L. T. L. has a membership contest seething—the reds and the blues. The winning side is to be given a May-day picnic. Here's hoping it will not be a blue day.

Ocala—Its April social meeting was a "Daisy Party" at the beautiful home of Col. J. H. Livingston. As a floral exhibition it was a pronounced success for there were daisies of every kind and description. Black-eyed daisies, brown-eyed daisies and blue-eyed daisies, daisies animate and inanimate, quiet, subdued little daisies and daisies so proud of being alive that people in the next ward were made aware of that fact.

St. Augustine—Resignations and removals made it necessary to change some of the officers at the recent election. Mrs. C. E. Mackey, who has served so faithfully as corresponding secretary, was chosen president; Miss Marjorie Larson, corresponding secretary; Miss Deardorff, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Yackel, treasurer. Superintendents are being found for different departments; comfort bag socials and medal contests are being planned.

Manatee—Stress of work as state superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors department has necessitated the resignation of Mrs. Addie Wingood from the presidency of the Manatee union, a position which she has held since organization. Our 150 unions take a great deal of time and thought, for Mrs. Wingood says we must have those 1,000 comfort bags by July 1.

Altha—A new union just reported by Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee. Officers: President, Mrs. Jeannette Gibson; corresponding secretary, Miss I. C. Griffin; recording secretary, Miss Maggie Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. Ida Traylor.

The Union Signal

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THE VOICE OF SCIENCE

Alcoholic drinks are poisons in the same sense as are opium, arsenic and chloroform, and should be sold under the same laws as these poisons.

—DR. NATHAN S. DAVIS

◆ ◆ ◆

People taking alcohol are interfering very seriously, first of all, with the building up of the body and, secondly, with the getting rid of these waste and poisonous products which are constantly acting against our interests. Alcohol is a poison in itself—but it is worse than that—it interferes with the tissues of the body and in getting rid of the poisons which ought to be gotten rid of.

—PROFESSOR SIMS WOODHEAD,
London, England

◆ ◆ ◆

We know that alcohol lowers the temperature of the body. It can only do that by diminishing the activity of the vital processes. It also diminishes very greatly the power of the muscles, and it diminishes the intellectual power of the nervous system. To call an agent that causes such diminution of activity throughout the whole body a food is ridiculous.

—SIR VICTOR HORSLEY,
London, England

I can say without hesitation that I would just as soon take a dose of arsenic as I would of alcohol under such circumstances (as a brain stimulant). Indeed on the whole I should think the arsenic safer; less likely to lead to moral and physical degradation. For no conceivable consideration would I use it to whip up a tired and sluggish brain.

—PROFESSOR HUXLEY

◆ ◆ ◆

I should say from my experience that liquor is the most destructive agent that we are aware of in this country. A very large number of people are dying day by day, poisoned by alcohol, but not supposed to be poisoned by it. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol.

—SIR WILLIAM GULL, M. D.,
(Late Physician to Queen Victoria)

◆ ◆ ◆

Alcohol in all forms and doses is a poisonous substance, which disturbs the human organism to its foundations, is extremely dangerous . . . possesses not the slightest usefulness and therefore should be absolutely excluded from human diet.

—PROFESSOR A. FOREL,
University of Zurich, Switzerland

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—The Waste of the Liquor Traffic, London's Lord Mayor on Total Abstinence, A Veto to be Commended, Page 3—"To Cure the Divine Whisper of Today," Prohibition Prosperity, Progress, Page 4—Dandelion Wine and Blood Purifiers, Page 5.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

AN EPOCH-MAKING DECISION—NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA'S CONSTITUTIONS—IMPORTANT ARBITRATION TREATIES—LIQUOR LEGISLATION FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—NEW INTERSTATE LIQUOR BILL—WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL INTRODUCED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

This week, all eyes and all interests have been centered upon the Supreme Court of the United States. The tariff, Canadian reciprocity, intervention in Mexico, the recall of the Arizona constitution—all have yielded to the Supreme Court's decision in the Standard Oil case. The opinion announced by Chief Justice White, in printed form, contained more than 20,000 words. For nearly an hour the Chief Justice discussed the case from the bench, going over most of the points in the printed opinion, but not once referring to it in order to refresh his memory. Before him sat a distinguished audience of the most famous men of the country. Senators and Representatives left their respective chambers in the Capitol to listen to the epoch-making decision of the Court. Most eager to hear were Attorney General Wickersham and Frank B. Kellogg, special counsel of the Government, who had conducted the great fight against the Standard Oil Company. None of the brilliant array of counsel for the corporation or defendants were present in the Court during the reading of the opinion.

Some Striking Points

The Supreme Court holds that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in "unreasonable restraint" of trade.

That this giant corporation must be dissolved within six months.

Corporations whose contracts are not "unreasonably restrictive of competition," are not affected.

Other great corporations whose acts may be called into question will be dealt with according to the merits of their particular cases.

The Court was unanimous as to the main features of the decision, Mr. Justice Harlan dissenting only as to a limitation of the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The decision is said by great lawyers to be one of far-reaching importance. According to the reasoning of the Court, expressed in the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice, the courts hereafter must differentiate between the good and bad trusts. The stock of the Standard Oil is held by nine men. Its present capital stock is $98,000,000! present surplus, $300,000,000; value of total production for past ten years, $1,064,000,000; annual income to J. D. Rockefeller alone, over $15,000,000.

Another important decision rendered this week by the Supreme Court has caused considerable agitation especially among labor circles. It set aside the sentences of imprisonment imposed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for alleged disobedience to a boycott injunction on the part of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, president, vice-president, and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, who had been erroneously sentenced to jail on a charge of contempt of court by a local court. The Supreme Court held unanimously that the only sentences that could be imposed upon the labor leaders were fines; that the local courts erred in treating the contempt proceedings as a criminal case and not a civil one. The effect of holding the proceedings a civil one was to make jail sentences impossible.

New Mexico's Constitution

Renewed attacks upon the recall provision of the Arizona constitution from the Republican side, and the Democratic criticism of the unamendable feature of the New Mexico constitution held the attention of the House throughout yesterday's consideration of the statehood resolution. The debate waxed hot, party lines were closely drawn. While the Republicans favor the immediate approval of the New Mexico constitution, the Democrats favor submitting both constitutions to the people for further examination and popular vote on the disputed sections. The desire of so many members to speak on the joint statehood resolution caused Democratic leaders to change their plans as to ending the debate, and the discussion will continue until early next week, when the joint resolution will be "called up" for passage.

Important Arbitration Treaties

Another important and far-reaching matter is engaging the attention of statesmen and diplomats. Great Britain and France are now in diplomatic negotiation with the United States for general arbitration treaties. The draft of the American proposition, meant to be a model for similar pacts between other powers that may desire to arrange an arbitration agreement with the United States, was laid before the ambassadors of Great Britain and France this week. That France was interested in the negotiations was a surprise. Secretary of State Knox explained that the French ambassador had expressed the concurrence of France in the general proposition of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes, and had intimated to the United States the desire of his country to enter into negotiations.

Accordingly the President instructed Secretary Knox to crystallize the arbitral proposition which this government would offer to foreign nations. The Secretary has evolved a document which has received the approval of the President and the members of his cabinet. This provides that all differences which are internationally justiciable shall be submitted to arbitration.

Liquor Legislation for District of Columbia

Senator J. D. Works, a new senator from the state of California, has introduced a bill in the Senate restricting the number of liquor licenses for the District of Columbia to 100, instead of to over 500 as are allowed at present; these to be located only in the business section of the city in the "ten mile square." The number of wholesale liquor stores is not limited, but they, as well as the saloons, can only be located in the business section of the city, thus keeping them out of residential sections. Violations of the proposed law are punishable by a fine of from $100 to $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the work house for a period not exceeding one year.

Another temperance measure for the District of Columbia founded on the former Gallinger bill, has been introduced in the House by Representative Akin, of South Carolina, and in the Senate by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of the state of Washington.

New Interstate Liquor Bill

Another bill in the interests of interstate commerce shipment of liquors has been introduced in the House by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, and Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, in the Senate. The first bill of this nature was introduced in the Senate by Senator Curtis of Kansas, but has not yet been introduced in the House. Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill in the House to prohibit the collection of revenue or the granting of permit to engage in the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors in states, counties, or municipalities in which such manufacture or sale is prohibited by state or municipal law.

Woman Suffrage Bill

Representative Taylor, of Colorado, has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

The hearings held recently by a subcommittee of the Senate of District of Columbia committee on the Johnston Sunday rest bill, did not change the views of that committee in regard to the proposed legislation. At the session of the full committee yesterday, a favorable report was ordered to be made on the bill. The measure is intended to prohibit many of the things now permissible in the National capital on Sunday.

Children's Bureau Bill

The bill for the establishment of a children's bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor has been favorably reported by the Senate committee on Education and Labor. In the language of the bill, the bureau is to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to "the welfare of children" and child life.

Free Dental Service

Free treatment of the teeth of deserving poor children has been decided upon by the Dental Society of the District of Columbia. The proposed charity is unique in Washington, although established in other places. It was voted that every member of the society should devote two hours of his time every month to treating poor children gratuitously. The patients who will receive the free treatment will be mostly school children recommended by the inspectors of the teeth of public school pupils. This national Dental Society has about twenty-five members. This would mean about fifty hours per month of free treatment for the poor.

President Taft's Favorite Sentiment

President Taft keeps before him every day where his eye can rest upon it at a glance, a rule of conduct which throws an interesting light on his conception of his duties as chief executive of the nation. In the cabinet room, which is located in the office wing of the White House, stands a wide mahogany table surrounded by large comfortable chairs—one for each cabinet officer. The table is usually bare except for a few writing pads, pens, and ink-stands. At the President's place, however, stands a little easel holding a frame which encloses the following words printed in clear type:

"If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Taft is particularly fond of this sentiment by the great president and seldom has it out of his sight during working hours.

THE WASTE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

SIR THOMAS P. WHITTAKER, Member of the English Parliament

A Shallow Contention

When it is suggested that the expenditure of the people on alcoholic liquors is waste, and that the nation would be enormously better off in every way if the trade in them were abolished, it is usual for some defender of the trade, and the habits upon which it depends, to urge that as the manufacture and sale of intoxicants give employment to a number of people, they are beneficial to the community, and it would be a serious loss if they were abolished.

The True Test

This contention is a fair example of much of the shallow and fallacious thinking which passes for argument in connection with many of the social and political problems of the times. The mere expenditure of money is not beneficial to the community. Of course, it employs labor; but that is no test of its wisdom or value. The true test of the wisdom of and the benefit derived from any expenditure is what is got in return for it.

When Labor is Useless

The old illustration demonstrates the truth of this. If a man spent 500 pounds in digging a hole and filling it up again he would employ labor; but at the end of the transaction he would have 500 pounds less in the bank; others would have received it, and neither he nor the community as a whole would have anything to show for the outlay and labor.

On the other hand, if he expended the same amount of money in building two cottages, he would employ labor as before, but the result would be very different; he would have a property which would house two families and yield him an income which would enable him, year after year, to employ further labor. When intoxicants have been made, sold, and consumed there is nothing to be shown for the expenditure except a certain crop of trouble, poverty, crime, and disease. It is worse than sheer waste. It would have been better for everybody concerned if all the money had been expended in digging holes and filling them up again.

Wise Expenditure

If the money which is now spent on drink were not so expended it would be spent on something else. Those who buy liquor are not without unsatisfied needs and desires. The expenditure would immediately flow in other directions where it would give at least as much employment to labor and capital as it does now, and in so far as it was wisely and usefully spent it would every year increase on the one hand the wealth and labor-employing capacity of the community as a whole, and on the other, the comfort, well-being, efficiency, and earning power of the people individually.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE

WHY HE BECAME AN ABSTAINER

Sir Vezey Strong, the Lord Mayor of London, in an article in *Pearson's Weekly*, an English periodical, tells why he became a total abstainer:

"It is not quite correct to say, as has been said receutly, that I have been a total abstainer all my life; but as I became officially connected with the temperance movement at the age of fourteen I suppose I may, for all practical purposes, be counted as a life-long abstainer. Certainly I do not think it will be charged against me that I could have been very seriously addicted to intoxicants at that early age.

"I have been asked why I became a total abstainer? Well, a boy's reasoning faculties are not very well developed at the age of fourteen, so it would be better to ask why I have remained an abstainer for so many years since that time.

"The reason is simply that I have become convinced that wine or beer or spirits, or any other form of alcohol in common use is unnecessary, useless, and in many cases actually harmful.

"I do not think I need emphasize its harmfulness; that is only too pitiably well known in every corner of the earth.

Science Against Alcohol as a Stimulant

"One has often heard it said that alcohol is of great benefit as a stimulant; it is certainly a stimulation, but its lack of benefit is now, I think, beyond doubt. For many years this was the last stronghold of the defenders of alcoholic treatment: that stimulants were necessary to those in ill-health, and that alcohol was, therefore, of great medical value.

"This view was so widely accepted that I can remember the time when, in the older hospitals, a patient was asked whether he took stout or ale. Alcoholic stimulant was, in fact, regarded as part of the patient's diet.

Temperance Hospital Instituted

"Now it seemed to one or two audacious laymen, myself included, that this theory of the curative value of alcohol was open to grave doubt, and it was decided to institute a careful and strictly scientific test as to the possibilities of a general hospital, where all sorts of diseases might be treated, being run on Temperance lines.

"With this object in view, a hospital was started in quite a small way. That was nearly forty years ago, and today the London Temperance Hospital is a well-known and recognized institution.

"In all those years, so far as my knowledge goes, not one ounce of brandy or beer or wine of any description has entered the hospital, either for the use of the patients or of the staff."

A VETO TO BE COMMENDED

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR CHECKS VICIOUS LEGISLATION

The Colorado Legislature has learned that there are limitations to its powers. It recently passed a most obnoxious bill, providing for a state racing commission to have control of horse races and making it lawful to buy and sell pools on races or contests of speed and endurance between horses—the association conducting said meeting to receive therefor a commission not exceeding five per cent.

However, the Legislature did not take into account Governor Shaforth. He vetoed the bill and gave expression to his views to the Legislators in the following trenchant words:

"It has been recognized for years that the effort by gambling to get something for nothing is the greatest destroyer of the moral sense known to man. In cases of gain it leads the young man to an extravagance which produces a restlessness and recklessness unfitting him for business. In cases of loss it often leads him to borrow, then to embezzle, then to steal, then to rob and then sometimes to commit suicide. This is not the recital of the facts of one case, but the history of thousands every year. It may be said that legalized gambling is the school wherein are taught all the vices known to mankind. It is bad enough when such places are conducted by men who are tempted to do so for gain, but how can it be characterized when the law directs that the Governor of the state shall appoint commissioners who become state officers to manage and control such transactions in the name of the state?"

The Governor then stated, so says *The Independent*, that if the Legislature passed the bill over his veto, he would appoint no such commission unless compelled to do so under mandamus from the highest court in the land.

BRING YOUR FLOWERS

"A rose in the hand is worth two on the bush,
All white ribboners say,
Please send us the choicest your garden affords
June Ninth—Flower Mission Day."

"TO PREVENT—THE DIVINE WHISPER OF TODAY"

MRS. ARCHIBALD McKIRDY

(The writer of this article will be remembered by the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL as Olive Christian Malvery, (her maiden name). She was a speaker at one of our National Conventions. We give a few paragraphs from an article appearing in the April number of *Prevention*, a new English quarterly, published by the National Council of Public Morals, London.—Editor).

The New Army

We have to recall that the great Teacher's *life* was given to make a path out of the world's conventions. Therefore, difficulties and opposition need not affright those of us who are crying aloud, "Prevent, prevent, prevent," against those whose interests will ever be to shout, "Patch up, tinker, do a little good. Don't wipe out the diseased areas in your cities; build more hospitals. Don't rescue the child from barbarous parents; make cripple homes. Don't take in a homeless girl and get her character afterwards; let her fall, then *rescue* her."

Now we are with the new army, we are seeking that wiser, more economical, more Christlike method of cleansing the fountain *at its source* instead of dipping up the mud at the mouth. This appeals to us as a reasonable and just and religious way of work. Personally, I am concerned in several works that have taken my heart, because they *begin right*. For one thing, I love work for young people. The children are the life of the nation, and the young folk who are clean and godly are our greatest wealth.

A Human Stray

Here is a true story. The girl told it to me herself after she was found, alas! alas, too late to give her back that which she, poor child, had sold for shelter and food. She got ill, lost her work, went into a hospital, was turned out on the street friendless. Others in misery gave her scraps of food for two days, but no one gave her a bed, and she walked the streets looking in the day time for odd jobs of work, hoping valiantly to retrieve herself. She was not a case for a "Rescue" home. She was a good girl, albeit rather ignorant of London, and afraid to approach strangers. After these awful nights of exposure, an adventure befell her as she wandered out through the Green Park and St. James Park to a side street in the locality. She was faint and leaned up against a lamp-post. Presently a lady came by with a little pet dog, and the creature slipping his leash, ran away into the thick of the traffic near Hyde Park Corner. The human stray saw the lady's distress, ran after the dog, and after narrowly escaping being run over, rescued the animal. The lady gave her a sixpence.

MRS. McKIRDY AND HER CHILDREN

Poor child, she went to a quiet corner, and with flowing tears thanked God for such a gift, and she told me, so simply and sadly that it wrung my heart, how glad she was, how wildly hopeful, "for," she said, "if God could send me this, He will always care for me." She went quickly and expended two of the precious pennies in food, the other coppers she placed in her pocket for a bed that night. In the early afternoon she set out to find a lodging. These are few and far between. On reaching the place she sought her money and found—a hole; the treasured coins had slipped through. She turned away, dumb with misery and blind with tears.

As she stumbled along a man came by and put his arm through hers. He sympathized with her, and promised her shelter and food. He gave what he promised, and she paid him in the only possible way. When her turn came he cast her adrift, and she went to a Rescue home. Is such a case nothing to you? It is—it *must* be. This is your business and mine, and no *argument* can get us out of it.

PROHIBITION—PROSPERITY—PROGRESS

LEADING REAL ESTATE DEALERS PROTEST AGAINST RETURN OF SALOONS—NO SALOONS WANTED IN SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Saloons

For cold, matter-of-fact dollars and cents reasons the leading real estate dealers of Shreveport, Louisiana, (32 in number), voice their united protest against a return of the saloons to be voted on at an election to be held June 1. We give the resolutions offered by them, which appeared in the *Shreveport Journal:*

A Prosperous City

Shreveport is doing well enough. She has never been more prosperous. The real estate business is quite active, and constantly on the increase. The substantial improvements in the business district are even excelled by the rapidly growing suburbs.

Saloon Would Prove Detriment

We deplore any change which might unsettle present conditions. Our city is fast developing along lines of education and general civic and moral betterment. The splendid growth of our public school system and the ever widening influence of our colleges is giving our city a reputation abroad as an educational center and a desirable residential city where men may bring their families and educate their children with the best of moral influences about them. To invite the saloons back would be turning back to conditions which, to say the least, would not prove attractive to those seeking agreeable surroundings for home life. We think it would prove a real detriment to the present hustling expansion of our city.

Save Money—Buy Homes

We would also bear testimony to the fact that since the saloons went out many of our citizens have been able to save enough to become home owners and today the home-owning class of our city is very much larger than ever before.

Wet and Dry City Compared

We would also point out the important fact that while Shreveport is making great strides in general improvements, the cities of Alexandria and Monroe, which have many open saloons under the Gay-Shattuck law, are not making nearly such rapid strides as Shreveport, although they have advantageous locations.

Saloons Spell Failure

For the above reasons we believe it would be a great mistake to bring back the saloons. Shreveport spells success along the lines we have been moving. **We therefore urge our people to stand for Prohibition, Prosperity and Progress.**

IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

There are over 500,000 children of school age in Kansas who never have seen a saloon or a saloon sign. There are more than 800 publications in Kansas, and not five of all this number will accept a liquor ad in their columns. But best of all, after thirty years of a struggle without parallel, 75 to 80 per cent of the people of Kansas are standing for the most drastic law that ever came from any legislative body of men, and are demanding its thorough enforcement. — *Frank M. Stahl, Supt. Kansas State Temperance Union.*

COLORADO READY FOR THE TOURISTS

Special Correspondence

The tourist season has already commenced and the prospects are that more people will visit us than ever before. Many of them come into Colorado homes and there will be opportunity for the home guard to sow some good temperance seed. The seed must be scattered nation-wide and we must all help in the sowing.

The winter and spring seasons have been full of W. C. T. U. activities in Colorado. In the cities and in rural districts the work has prospered. Two National organizers, Mrs. Helen D. Harford and Miss Rose Davison, have been afield for many months and the lack of railroads and sometimes even good wagon roads has not deterred them from visiting very small towns and organizing unions.

Temperance Sentiment Created

The Legislature adjourned without passing the Anti-Cigaret bill and the Search and Seizure bill, for which we had great hopes, and we have learned over again the lesson that if we expect reform legislation there must be legislators elected who believe in reform measures, and are not so bound by party ties that they do not dare vote for them. Our legislative committee did most excellent work and because of the presentation of the principles of the W. C. T. U., we believe there is a better understanding of our point of view than ever before by the members of both the Senate and the House, and the work may be of help to us in the amendment campaign. Some excellent bills were passed which the four women members of the Legislature greatly aided in securing. The Anti-Polygamy amendment resolution passed the House but lacked a few votes in the Senate, three of its friends being out when it came up. **A good White Slave law was enacted.**

Optimistic Note Heard

The state president, who is in touch with all corners of the work, feels that the outlook is most encouraging. There was a happy blending, during the season, of social functions and instructive programs, and in this way many people were interested who have not been before. At a dinner given in Denver by the Eighth district, nearly 300 people surrounded the tables and were interested listeners to the strong temperance program that followed.

There were several hotly contested campaigns at the spring elections and a few temperance victories, but in the main we shall have to wait for the prohibitory amendment that will cover the whole state, before we claim any permanent victories.

Spring Conventions

At the present time a number of district conventions are under way, May being a more convenient month than September in some localities. The state president, Mrs. Hungerford, will be in attendance at all of these, and the local committees are doing excellent work.

Our day at the Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder is planned for Thursday, July 27. The state president and corresponding secretary will occupy the W. C. T. U. cottage early in July and be on the grounds during the entire season, ready to distribute literature and in all possible ways advance the interests of our work.

DANDELION WINE AND BLOOD PURIFIERS

By Special Request

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Questions are being asked about dandelion wine which some W. C. T. U. members, as well as other good women, make every spring when the yellow blossoms are abundant.

The dandelion has been used for years as a remedy for torpid liver, and also for dyspepsia associated with liver disorder. Made into wine by the usual recipes it will become strongly alcoholic, and whatever virtue the herb may possess will be weakened or destroyed by the irritating effect of the alcohol upon stomach and liver. The recipes usually call for a considerable quantity of sugar and in some cases for raisins, also. Directions are given for the length of time it is to "stand" before straining and bottling. With all that has been said and written about the fermentation of a sweet liquid producing alcohol there seem to be some who do not yet understand that if sugar is added to any decoction of herbs, or to any fruit juice, and it is allowed to "stand" a few days, the sugar will ferment and in the fermenting alcohol will be produced. When raisins are added there will be still more alcohol as the result of the raisin fermentation.

A Safe Substitute

If any woman believes that the bitter of dandelion is of benefit to her in the spring-time she can have the benefit without any injury from alcohol by simply boiling the leaves and roots and drinking the fresh infusion. Or, she can dig the roots and dry them, and grind or pound them to powder and make a drink of them. This will not taste so good as the wine to one who has become fond of the flavor of alcohol, but it will be vastly better and safer for the health, and it is for health, not alcohol flavor, that good women make dandelion wine, according to their own profession.

No Need of Bitters

Personally the writer does not believe that bitters of any kind should ever be taken on self-prescription. Multitudes of women have ruined their stomachs by swallowing wormwood tea, horehound tea, and other miserable decoctions which they supposed were of benefit, especially in the spring-time.

If people would live properly through the winter, avoiding wines, pies, fried cakes, plum puddings, rich gravies and other indigestible foods, and have less fear of fresh air in their sleeping and living rooms, they would feel better in the spring than in the fall, for cold weather is invigorating and life giving. There is no need of nasty-tasting, bitter "dopes" in the spring.

The Best Blood Purifier—Oxygen.

There seems to be a wide-spread idea that the blood needs "purifying" in the spring, and that this purification must be effected by swallowing nauseous doses of medicine. The greatest purifier of the blood is fresh air, for the oxygen of the air enters the lungs and burns up impurities which the blood has brought there from the different parts of the body. Walking, or otherwise exercising in the open air, so as to increase the breathing, and hence the intake of oxygen, will do more for health than any other possible measure. Oxygen is the great internal housecleaner.

The activity of the liver, bowels and kidneys may be increased by free drink-

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"HEARTS COURAGEOUS"

"The Greatest Battles Ever Won Were Fought by the Mothers of Men"

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Every seat in the church was filled. At the opening strains of music, there filed down the aisle, a band of women two hundred strong. Each one wore a white ribbon on her breast; each one carried a fragrant carnation. Quietly they gathered about the casket, singing softly the Crusader's Hymn. And after the song had ended, the president spoke:

"In accordance with the request of our loved sister, we place a white ribbon over her heart. You all know Mary Fielder's life. No eulogy or monument is needed for such as she."

I was a stranger in the little village. I watched the well-dressed, tearful throng who passed by the casket and I wondered. I followed the mourners out of the church and stood at the curb while the loads of flowers and crowds of people and strings of carriages started for the cemetery. A little at a loss as to how to spend my time while I waited for my train, I crossed the street and sat down in the school yard beneath a tree. An old man was carefully trimming the coleus with which the flower beds were bordered.

"I presume this woman was one of your wealthiest and most influential citizens?" I began by way of introducing a conversation.

The old man pulled off his wide straw hat to wipe the perspiration from his hot forehead. "Yes and No," he replied. "She wasn't rich. As to being influential—it depends on what you mean by that word. If you imagine that she built libraries and supported churches, you never were more greatly mistaken. But if you'd like to ask if she influenced public opinion, why there wasn't a person in town who really did as much good as Mary Fielder."

"I'd like very much to hear the story," I began briskly.

The old man picked up the rake and with mathematical precision laid it beside the pruning shears. He seated himself on the monument which stood in the yard and plucking a long grass blade, carefully stripped it of its furry fronds.

"'Tain't much to tell," he said slowly. "Telling a thing and living it's two different things. Most of it is just tales of common every day life. Nobody ever heard of Mary Fielder, probably, outside her own town but she was one of the greatest heroes this country ever saw.

"She was a gay, light-hearted sort of a girl, the only child of old man Davis who lived north of town. She never wanted for anything so long as her father lived. She loved Charley Fielder, a likely looking young chap, a lawyer. He was bright as a whip and everybody prophesied that he would make a stir in the world.

"Charley got too many of this world's good things, I guess, for while he was at Columbus—sent there as state Representative—he began to drink. One day the politicians had planned for a big time. It was to be on Decoration Day and the old soldiers as well as the citizens looked forward to it for weeks. Elwood folks were mighty proud of Charley because he was in the Legislature, so they put him on for the principal speech. They built a big pavilion in the fair grounds. The Cadet Band was to come from Columbus with Charley and the Governor. Of course they had to have a cab for the celebrities and the town band marched to the depot with the soldiers in fine style. When they came back, you never saw such a crestfallen set in your life. While a good many of the men thought it was smart to say they could drink, or let it alone, not one of them wanted to see the speaker of the day under the influence of liquor. But that was just the fix Charley Fielder was in.

"The committee, on the sly, walked him around town while the music and some of the other speeches were occupying folks' attention and by eleven o'clock, they thought he had himself pretty well in hand. The place was crowded. Charley started out grand, but before he had talked twenty minutes he got all muddled up and finally broke clear down—made a regular show of himself. And there right on the front seat sat poor proud, loving Mary. It nearly killed her. When Charley sobered up, he apologized and laughed it off with the men. Folks seemed to have forgotten but Mary never did.

"As Charley grew older, he began to get reckless. He'd forgot, I guess, that he could drink or let it alone. He'd almost quit practising in Elwood, so when he failed to be elected the last time, he had no business to come home to and he was so disappointed and discouraged that he went off on a spree and didn't sober up for three months. One by one, folks dropped him. They didn't like to trust him with cases because they were afraid that he'd be drunk on the day of the trial. He didn't have work enough to pay for his office rent. Keeping the office open got to be a regular farce.

"Mary's face by this time was that of a saint. It was so patient and lovely that every one felt like mobbing Charley. Her uncle tried to get her to take what property she had left and leave him, but she would not go. She just kept on working and praying and hoping for him to reform.

"She organized the first temperance society in Elwood. Our W. C. T. U. is the biggest in the state now, but when she started it lots of people made fun. Mary paid no attention to them. She was faithful at church and kept on meeting with the half dozen women who'd joined the society. That work and the boy, Charley, were her only comforts. She did train that boy so careful, but law, what good did it do when he had such an example before him day and night!

"Charley was a fine looking boy. He went through high school and graduated with honors. By the time he was ready for college his father'd got to be a regular sot. Charley graduated and was admitted to the bar. It wasn't six months until that boy started on his father's track. It seemed like he couldn't help it. I went with the boys the first time they took him home and his mother moaned like some poor wild thing that had been mortally wounded. He'd lived a long time without the stuff but after he got started he went down in a hurry.

"Mary had mortgaged her home—the last piece of property which she had—to send him to school, but she never complained—just kept on preaching and praying.

"Dead sorrow isn't half so bad as living sorrow. Old Charley died and filled a drunkard's grave but young Charley lived on to follow out the path which his father had laid out for him. He did not work. The supply of money gave out. Mary's brother-in-law told her then if she'd drive that 'good-for-nothing' boy away, that he'd provide for her.

"'He's my own flesh and blood. He can't help himself,'" she'd say, and so they went down the scale together—down—down—down. She sold the furniture, the clothes, the jewelry—all relics of happy days. One day she fell ill with a terrible disease. Then a change came over Charley. From the day of his mother's sickness, he sobered up. He cooked, washed and ironed. He hired a girl to take care of her part of the time and went to work for a lecture bureau. As I said, nobody knew Mary but though it's only been a few years since the boy took the upward path, half the reformers bless Charley Fielder's name. He had his father's eloquence and his mother's wisdom. He'd had his own awful experience which turned his words to entreaties and his prayers to commands. He's only been on the road a year but he's converted hundreds. He had the courage of his mother.

"Think of Mary! All the time she was able to walk, although so terribly afflicted, she worked for The Cause. Think of her, torn by the tortures of the fires within, carrying pledge cards and pleading with old drunkards to give up the cup that kills. Think of her, one foot in the grave, urging the people to get up a local option petition and put out the saloons! I don't believe they even thought of it until Mary proposed it. The day the Dutch baker cut his little girl's throat while he was drunk and was raving and threatening to kill every one else—that day was one of Mary's worst but she braved old Gus, took the razor from him and quicted him as no one else dared to do. When he raved,

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LIEUTENANT'S FIRST MEMORIAL DAY

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK, Bedford, Mass.

The children were very tired. They had gathered flowers in the early hours of the morning, followed the processions later from cemetery to cemetery, and, to cap it all, had sat in the hot City Hall and listened to what had seemed an endless speech.

Now they were scattered about on the lawn. Helen was sitting in a low chair on the grass sewing up a rent in Joe's ball; Annie was swaying back and forth in the big rocking-chair, that is, she was doing it as well as she could on such a soft carpet; May sat dreaming in the swing, a book in her lap which she was too weary to read, while Will and Tom were good-naturedly wrestling with each other, Baby Bess hovering near them. Joe and Dick were playing ball.

The Grandma of these children, with unwrinkled brow and smooth brown braids, sat on the porch near at hand, a bit of embroidery in her hands. "My Grandma isn't very old," Dick had been forced to admit one day apologetically to a school friend who boasted of a "real white-haired Grandma who wore a cap," "but she can tell a first rate story all right," he added, brightening, "and she's always smiling."

"I believe it would rest us if you would tell us a story, Grandma," said Helen, all of a sudden. "I don't feel like doing a single thing."

"Nor I, either," cried May, "and it's such stupid business trying to read books when we know some one just chock full of 'truly stories,' as Tom says. Please, Grandma, have pity on us and tell us a tale."

"I think I will," answered Mrs. Gordon. "That is if the boys can stop their fun long enough to listen. I know a story I should like very much to repeat this afternoon."

"Can we hear, too?" asked Jennie and Fred Morley, appearing at the foot of the lawn just then, and standing stock still to await their answer.

"Certainly," said Grandma. "Just make yourselves comfortable anywhere."

"Is it a true story?" asked little Will, coming to her side.

"Yes, dear, it is a true story."

"O, goody! I like 'em true and I like 'em long. Is it a long story, Grandma?"

"Yes, Willie, very long. I heard it a good many years ago and it isn't finished yet."

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Tom dolefully, "I hate 'em 'continued in our next!'"

"Wait till you hear this," laughed the lady. "I don't believe you'll find any fault with it when you do. It's about a soldier—one true to his principles and his colors, who belonged to that noble temperance army which is yet to take the world, and free—not a few millions of slaves, but the human race."

"That's my kind," laughed Dick. "I am an L. T. L.-er."

"I hope you all belong to that army," said Mrs. Gordon. "The boys and girls who do not want to be left in the rear of the world's best things in the years ahead must march in its ranks, I assure you."

"I'm going to b'long, isn't you, Bessie?" whispered Tom, addressing his baby sister.

"CAN WE HEAR, TOO?"

Baby nodded and Grandma lifted her to her lap and kissed her. "Suppose you all come up here beside me," she suggested. "Take this chair by my side, Joe, you're my oldest. And you, Dick, please drop just where you are. I want you where I can look into your face and gather inspiration, for one of the soldiers of whom I am to tell you had just such honest brown eyes as yours."

This is the story Grandma told when the party about her were all settled comfortably.

Grandma's Story.

It was long years ago in Maryland it all happened. Memorial Day was a new thing then. It had but just begun to be celebrated. All the afternoon crowds of people had been walking hither and thither, as they have been today, and handsome carriages carried beautiful women to the points of interest. None was more elegant than the turnout of the heroine of my story, nor among the ladies could one be found fairer or gayer than she. Evening found her the center of quite a little company, gathered in her parlors. In the group was a fine-looking, stalwart army captain and a delicate, refined little lieutenant.

The lady had another guest—a little boy cousin from a distant state who was paying his first visit to Maryland and celebrating his first Memorial Day. He was a bright-faced, eager lad, with serious brown eyes and a sensitive mouth, and from earliest dawn had been taking everything in with enthusiasm and delight.

There had been song and story and conversation, and now light refreshments were brought in, among them, wine. "I never drink," said the handsome captain, bowing politely to his hostess, as she urged him to partake. "You will pardon me if I pledge you in water."

"Indeed, I cannot," she laughed. "You, a soldier, surely are not afraid of a glass of wine?"

The young man hesitated, smiled, took the glass and lifted it to his lips. "I drink to your matchless beauty and eloquence, Miss V.," he said, bowing profoundly, as he drained the glass. She laughed triumphantly and turned to the young lieutenant.

"Will you refuse this innocent beverage, when I ask you to drink to my health and happiness?" she asked, smilingly.

"I beg your pardon," he stammered, "but I promised my mother when I entered the army that I would not drink."

"You could have been nothing but a boy, then," she cried.

"It is with reluctance that I refuse you anything, dear lady," was the reply, "but every memory of the past bids me abstain."

"I ask you to pledge not past remembrances but present friendship," she insisted.

The little cousin, with his intense eyes and child-like intuition, read a wavering resolution on the young man's face.

"But this is Memorial Day, Cousin De," he said earnestly. "It is on purpose to make us remember, and what mothers say must always be remembered."

The young lady laughed lightly and turned to the boy, "I ought not to expect anything else from you, poor baby that you are, fed on prohibition from the day of your birth. You must not mind him, Lieutenant."

"But I do mind him," answered the young soldier. "He has brought me to my senses. His words are truth itself.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

L. T. L. CATALOGUE

Send a stamp for the L. T. L. Catalogue, which contains a full list of helps for L. T. L. leaders, temperance lesson manuals, general supplies, pledges, postcards, flower mission cards, badges, graduate badge, legion and anti-narcotic leaflets, leaflets for distribution, picture and story leaflets, music, books to be used in post-graduate reading course, and programs, including programs for Temperance Sunday.

In this Catalogue are listed several new leaflets by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National L. T. L. secretary, entitled "Manual Study, Certificate, Diploma and Post-graduate Reading Course," "L. T. L. Manual Study for the Local Union," "L. T. L. Methods," "The Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund," and "Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls."

"Ten Wonderful Men," a temperance exercise for the L. T. L. and Sunday School, is new and taking.

The leaflets giving the duties of L. T. L. officers have been revised by Mrs. Vayhinger.

Information concerning the new National W. C. T. U. Bulletin will be found in the first column of page 16.

June 22 issue is to have some excellent suffrage material from National superintendents, state presidents, and others.

Praying for the Press

The newspaper reading public would undoubtedly agree that the press of today needs the prayers of Christian people, yet the offering of such a petition by the chaplain of the Connecticut Senate was so unusual an occurrence as to occasion wide-spread comment. These are his words:

"Save our public journals from low standards touching morals and government. Deliver them from sensationalism, untruthfulness, malice, dishonest political measures, personal attacks; and the parade of the details of crime and vice. Make them the instruments of good and the defenders of justice, mercy and truth. May they respect morality and honor religion, so that wisdom and knowledge may become the stability of our time."

This is a prayer that ought often to be offered in public and in private, and what is more, it is a prayer that all good people should take a keen interest in helping to answer.

The liquor traffic of the country is not praying *for* the press, but is praying *to* it for assistance, and these prayers are being made eloquent by commercial arguments. Millions of dollars are being expended to directly and indirectly influence and purchase the press of this country. Especially is this true in the states of Maine and Texas, where the great battles of righteousness are being waged. What are the good people doing to check and counteract these transactions on the part of the liquor interests? Praying for the papers? Yes, but more than that must be done. We must express our approval whenever they take a stand for integrity and righteousness, whenever they show themselves honest and courageous. We must support them by our patronage, when they have the backbone to refuse revenue from the liquor interests. We must demand of them decency and high standards of morality, and if they fail to reach those standards we must see that their circulation departments feel our displeasure. In short, we must invest as much in an effort to make them what they should be, as the liquor men are investing to corrupt them.

Opium Traffic to End in 1917

The date of the final abandonment of the opium traffic named in the new agreement entered into between Great Britain and China is 1917. This agreement contains a stipulation that China's production of the drug and India's export of it shall be proportionately reduced year by year until the traffic ends.

The London Times ventures the prophecy that the traffic in Pekin will cease entirely within two years. It is stated that while during the past three years Great Britain has cut off three-tenths of the shipments from India, China has decreased its production by seven-tenths.

China's heroic determination to free herself from this giant vice is worthy of emulation in the Occident. If the vaunted patriotism of the men and women of "the land of the free and the home of the brave" could unitedly be converted into a wholesome and aggressive hate of the great destroyer of America, the process of "making white" our map would be accomplished with speed and dexterity. That it is being accomplished, no thoughtful student of the signs of the times doubts, but every year's delay means destruction to thousands of young men and women, and little children. In legal phrase, time is, indeed, of the essence of this contract.

Interesting Documentary Evidence

The official organ of the Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) W. C. T. U. has just issued what it calls "The Annual License Supplement." It is an interesting document. In it is given the name of every applicant for license to sell intoxicating liquors, with the names of his bondsmen and the signers of the petition for this permission to be granted. The supplement states that this list contains the "names of many men who serve the city in official capacity, doctors who are supposed to alleviate suffering, lawyers who should deal out justice, merchants who abhor bad accounts and churchmen who pray, 'Thy kingdom come.' All, by their signatures, say they want the saloon, with its lack of human kindness and its flood of human tears. They have seen comrades fall; homes wrecked; lives blighted and pitiable cases sent to insane asylums through the alcohol agency. Can they see no connection between the liquor traffic and these sorrowful examples?"

At the end of each group of this list, is appended a heart-searching characterization or condemnation of the liquor business, either in the words of Scripture or of some great man. For example, "Alcohol is not a food nor a medicine, but an irritating poison. If it were banished from our midst, insanity would be rare." *Dr. Eyman, Ohio Hospital for Insane.* "God shall bring every man into judgment with every secret thing whether it be good or whether it be evil." "But no sane man needs any argument to convince him that the saloon is an unmitigated curse." *Rev. Father Cassidy.*

Advertisements of this nature ought to be effective in shaming the respectable men who lend their names to the infamous business, and in stimulating the efforts of lovers of their kind to do away entirely with the abomination.

The W. C. T. U. of Albion, Mich., makes good use of the National publications. Each month twelve copies of *The Young Crusader* are given to the public school teachers; also several copies of *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, the Sunday school superintendents also being supplied with the *Quarterlies*. THE UNION SIGNAL is sent to pastors and to the college library.

Have you tried using "Who Was to Blame?" in your local union program? Its arguments against the liquor traffic are forceful and eloquent and will catch the popular ear because placed in story form.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The lower House of the Arkansas legislature has passed a bill to oust any public official who becomes intoxicated a second time.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Illinois legislature, prohibiting the drinking of intoxicants on railroad and interurban trains, excepting in dining and buffet cars.

A measure forbidding free lunches in saloons and making it unlawful for anyone to sell or give intoxicants to a person who is drunk, has been enacted by the Arkansas Legislature.

That prohibition sentiment in Oklahoma is becoming more marked and growing stronger all the time is the opinion of Judge John Embry, U. S. District Attorney for Western Oklahoma. In a speech at Guthrie recently, he stated it was difficult to get a jury that does not want to get after every violator of the prohibitory law.

The triennial session of the International Supreme Lodge of the Good Templar Order is to be held at Hamburg, Germany, June 3-13.

The Governor of Texas having officially declared May 14 to be Mother' Day, the temperance people of the state decided that inasmuch as mothers are among the great sufferers from the liquor evil, they would ask all ministers to preach on the evils of the saloon and make it the greatest prohibition rally day in the history of the state.

The president of the American League, one of the great national baseball organizations, announced at the beginning of the 1911 season that no bar privileges would be granted on the grounds this year. This League embraces St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Boston.

HELP MAINE AND TEXAS

Interest in the prohibition campaigns in Maine and in Texas, deepens. The National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, recently has received from a prominent gentleman, a check to be divided between Maine and Texas—for use in the campaigns. The donor, whose home is not in either state, says, "Every heart should beat, every hand should help, and every soul should pray God for victory in Maine and in Texas." The vote to secure an amendment to the constitution in Texas, comes July 22. May the amendment have a grand majority vote. May Texas become a prohibition state!

In Maine, the vote, September 11, will come on an entirely different question. The good people in favor of prohibition, instead of voting, "yes" as they will in Texas, will vote, "no" because they will vote down, we believe, by a splendid majority, an amendment that would take the prohibition law out of the constitution.

The checks are needed. Who else wishes to have a share in the victories in Maine and in Texas?

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. P. C. Jones, Honolulu, H. I., for many years president of the Honolulu union, and one of its most interested and generous members.

Andrew M. Bodwell, Vancouver, B. C., husband of Mrs. E. C. Bodwell, for nine years president of the East Washington W. C. T. U. Mr. Bodwell was in hearty accord with the W. C. T. U. work undertaken by his wife and held honorary membership in the organization. The sympathy of white ribboners goes out to Mrs. Bodwell and her daughter in the great loss they have sustained.

SEEK AND FIND

Here are a few things W. C. T. U. women living in wet towns can do for the cause: Gather the facts as to how much money the saloon-keeper banks after each payday as compared with the amount on other days. Ask your doctors as to the amount of disease due to debauchery, and the number and kind of cases where the drink habit induces dangerous symptoms. Learn what is the actual investment of capital in saloons in your town and how many men are therein employed. Find out from your charity workers the number of cases seeking relief and how many are seeking this help because of drink. Ask fifty intelligent people whether if they were suddenly set free from their business and social ties, they would choose that (wet) town as the best and most wholesome in which to live and raise their families?—*W. C. T. U. Champion.*

STUDYING CITIZENSHIP

An excellent suggestion for white ribboners is given in the plan of work for local chapters auxiliary to the National Council of Women Voters of Washington: "Each member may bring to the regular meeting a written question upon some phase of current events or legislation. These questions will constitute the program for the following meeting, when the chairman and two members (appointed in turn) will read the questions, answer them in accordance with information gained by careful preparation, and lead in a general discussion. The chairman will occupy fifteen minutes in a resumé of current topics pertinent to the purposes of the organization."

Why cannot we, slipping our hand into His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?

A PETITION

Lulu W. Mitchell, Hagerman, N. M.

To do the little things some one must do,
With cheerful smile; to make the hard hours bright,
O give me strength, enduring day by day,
And night by night.

To bear the little ills and stings of life,
That leave the twilight hour with peace unblest,
Grant me the patience that shall conquer strife,
And win me rest.

To give my little gifts of heart and hand,
To rescue some in darkening ways and far,
Fill Thou my lamp of love and let it shine
Clear as a star.

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE
BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR BOOKLET

The cover is art kid-skin, in two shades of delicate brown. A wash-drawing picture, made from a photograph of the home of Frances E. Willard, printed in the softest effects of dual-toned, brown ink, is mounted upon it. The ruled border also painted in brown, that is around the picture, harmonizes with the illustration and with the tint of the cover.

The body of the book is printed in the same dual-toned effect on royal-coated, satin-finished, enamel paper. The illustrations are vignetted half tones, made from photographs, with wash-drawing effects of the interior of Rest Cottage. They have been retouched by an excellent artist, to give life to the pictures, and so convey an accurate impression of the actual appearance of the rooms in Rest Cottage. The hard effects of a simple photograph are softened; and those features which a photograph sometimes fails to properly show, are accentuated. The type matter is set by hand, in ten point Cheltenham, and is printed over the shaded, vignetting effects of the cuts in such a way as to give an artistic, smoky effect to the printed page.

A few of the books are printed in a very dark blue, bordering on green. The same illustrations are used, but are printed in a color to harmonize with the green cover and the green picture of Rest Cottage, which is mounted on the outside of the book in the same manner as on the cover already described.

The story of Rest Cottage is authentic and interesting, a vivid word picture of this historic home. The part of the cottage built on in later years, now owned by the National W. C. T. U., and used as Headquarters, is named "The Willard," in honor of Frances E. Willard and her mother. The booklet contains a beautiful picture of the Headquarters reception room and library.

Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents

GOING TO WINONA LAKE?

W. C. T. U. members and friends going to Winona Lake this summer will find a pleasant and comfortable home at the "Bide-A-Wee" cottage located near the Auditorium. Address Mrs. A. R. Shedd; 112 Twelfth St., Winona Lake, Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
MRS LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P. PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. A. E. CARMAN

Are you making arrangements to hold a Frances E. Willard Contest? If not, why not?

We have a splendid recitation book which contains selections so diversified that all will feel better acquainted with Miss Willard and her opinions on different phases of temperance and reform work, after once hearing contestants declaim eloquently what she has written.

If all could realize what such a contest would mean to the young people, many of whom know very little of the great leader's life work, I feel sure they would be more deeply interested. The plan to divide the proceeds equally between the local, state and National treasury, the amount going to the latter to help in the Frances E. Willard Memorial Organizing Fund, is another incentive, as we all know what a little from each union will do for the cause.

A state superintendent informs me, that as a result of a Willard contest, a local union voted to send $30 to the Memorial Organizing Fund. Illinois, this month, specializes on the Anti-Narcotic department, next month on Flower Mission, and July and August will be contest months. It is hoped that every state has some plan for Willard contests.

Number 16 contains up-to-date selections for general use. Number 17 is the Frances E. Willard Reciter, and Number 18 contains selections from "Black Rock." This makes a fine evening's entertainment, especially for the older contestants.

In reply to the question so often asked concerning music contests in connection with the declamatory, oratorical or original productions, "The Temperance Songster" contains just what you need. Aside from the selections found there, any sacred, patriotic, or temperance songs are suitable. There are ballads, also, which are allowable, but do not use sentimental music.

Let me repeat: If you prefer the medals you have been using, they can be furnished; many do, and we have made the exchange. In ordering, mention which medals you prefer, old or new.

Your state superintendent will furnish you with literature on the department if you will send to her, enclosing ten cents in stamps.

Do not forget to hold contests at the Chautauquas. Put your state superintendent in touch with the management of these, if you have not already done so. This is a splendid opportunity to reach the masses of the people and you will find little difficulty in securing their co-operation.

Hold a contest on the Fourth of July, having the contestants select patriotic declamations and songs. A flag drill by sixteen girls will add picturesqueness to the program.

Are you especially interested in Franchise, Peace and Arbitration, Mercy, etc? Then aid in advancing the work of these departments by holding special contests along their respective lines. During the summer months many young men and women who study expression are home on their vacation. They want work and experience; try to get in touch with them. You will find they will help in this department for a small remuneration and we may bind them to the cause for life.

Do not ask that the engraving on our regular series of medals be changed. We have special medals for contests held which are not in the regular series. In ordering, explain fully what you want, and we will try to please you. We have a booklet of titles of contest selections, price five cents. You will find price list of all Medal Contest supplies in the new National W. C. T. U. Bulletin of Publications.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE

Kansas has two splendid ways of distributing literature. One superintendent wraps selected literature in packages (using paper of pretty shades) and leaves the same in offices, shops, stores, etc. Another has planned to distribute literature to twenty-five families each week, giving a cordial invitation to attend the W. C. T. U. meetings and become a member. This work is to be kept up for nine months.

NEWS NOTES FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Special Correspondence

Governor Johnson has just completed his heavy task of signing—or vetoing—the over 800 bills passed by the recently closed state Legislature. On October 10, as provided by recent legislation, there is to be a popular vote on equal suffrage and the question of the initiative and referendum, and recall. Another measure of importance is the eight-hour law for women, which goes into effect May 17. This law demands the use of seats for women employes, where possible. The stores, hotels, restaurants and telephone offices can more readily adjust themselves to the shorter hours of labor prescribed than can the laundries and factories where about one-third more women are employed. In this part of the state there is little disposition not to comply with the law or to question its constitutionality. The one weak point in the law is a lack of provision for factory inspectors to follow up its enforcement. The present force of inspectors is quite inadequate. Night work for either boys or girls under eighteen years of age is prohibited, which stops the questionable night messenger boy service—the prohibited hours being from ten p. m. to eight a. m.

Several of the new laws touching schools are of interest. Vaccination of school children is now made optional with the parents, save in the case of small-pox.

Conventions—State and County

Most of the counties have had their annual conventions and the annual state meeting will occur at Long Beach, May 24-27. Some excellent features are to be noted, among them a sunrise prayer meeting led by two mothers in Israel, Mother Griffith, ninety years of age, and Mrs. Stout, eighty-seven; a Bible reading contest by county presidents; a grand diamond medal contest—but a full report will be given later of the many delightful numbers.

Steady advance has been made in all our work, and the interest in legislation, suffrage and matters pertaining to the schools has been greater than in any previous year.

A SPANISH MEDAL CONTEST

Tampa (Fla.) has the distinction of holding a Spanish medal contest. The plan was conceived by Mrs. Alfredo Diaz. The contestants were three young people from the mission schools of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and patriotic and temperance songs were used. The entertainment was highly meritorious in impressing the necessity of abstinence and purity.

The Italians are begging for contests and Mrs. Diaz is searching for appropriate selections to be translated into Italian. The National superintendent is planning to supply these translations.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

HERE AND THERE

A home for girls has just been opened by W. C. T. U. women in Fulton (N. Y.).

Several new members have been enlisted in the cause by the white ribboners of Nyack (N. Y.). Mrs. Martha M. Rodgers was the speaker at a recent meeting of this union.

Rejoicing turned the recent twenty-fifth annual convention of the Yolo county (Cal.) W. C. T. U. into a genuine jubilee in honor of the large extent of territory now dry in the county.

The Seventeenth District W. C. T. U. of Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently presented to one of the schools in its neighborhood bearing the name of "Willard," a portrait of the great leader of the white ribbon hosts.

Mrs. Helen D. Harford, National superintendent, was of aid in gaining the temperance victory in Platteville, Colo. She spoke in the schools and in the church, arousing enthusiasm by her own enthusiasm.

The Kinmundy (Ill.) W. C. T. U. entertained the school teachers, ministers and editor, with their husbands and wives, respectively, at a reception in the beautiful home of Mrs. E. G. Mendenhall. An enjoyable program was rendered, consisting of music, speeches, etc.

A very successful county W. C. T. U. institute was held in Belvidere, N. J., the middle of May. An excellent program was carried out and Miss Elfreth, the new state president, delivered an inspiring address. The county president, Mrs. Spangenberg, presided at the sessions.

A new union among the colored people of Pasadena, Cal., has been organized by Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, National organizer, with Mrs. M. E. Scott as president. Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent of Work among Colored People, is now in the city, pushing the work among her own people.

The white ribboners of Baltimore, Md., never forget the prohibition goal toward which their faces are set. They have written to 275 ministers, requesting that they preach a sermon on the subject, sending them, also, samples of literature and a sample copy of the prohibition number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

A chalk talk on "Traps" was given at the New York State Institution for Deaf Mutes at Malone, N. Y., by Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, who understands the manual language. This is an unusual accomplishment and adds greatly to Mrs. Lambert's usefulness as a temperance worker.

A pathetic and spirituelle instrumental selection. Just what you want for parlor or public meetings, or home use. Price 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents; 3 for 50 cents. Full list of songs on back cover.
Address (Mrs.) Ella S. Clark, 317 W. Embargo St., Rome, N.Y.

For more than fifteen years the Birmingham, (Ala.) union has remembered the state convicts on Easter Day, distributing flowers and Flower Mission cards, or cakes and candies with helpful words. Pains is taken to envelope each gift in paper of pretty hue and many touching incidents are told of the joy of the prisoners, as each year the good work is prosecuted.

May 7 was a red letter day for the Albany (Ga.) W. C. T. U. At that time Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer, gave an afternoon and an evening lecture under its auspices. A good many new names were added to the already large membership and the white ribboners speak in high terms of praise of the work accomplished by their visiting comrade.

The Monmouth county (N. Y.) spring institute, meeting at Manasquan, May 9, was proud to have among its speakers Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl of New York, well known for his campaign against the deplorable conditions of child life in great cities due to degeneracy and drink, and who is one of the counselors for the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the World's and National W. C. T. U.

An address by a "typical young woman of Kansas, bright, progressive and unaffected" was delivered at an institute conducted by the Chenango county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. The speaker was Miss Edna Rowan, the National associate in the L. T. L. department. Mrs. Tupper, a visiting delegate from Binghamton, told of the evil effects of liquor drinking in the Sandwich Islands, Japan and other oriental countries and islands. The entire program was full of interest, and included both men and women speakers.

A lively interest in suffrage in Pasadena, Cal., is said to have been started from the efforts of Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, a National organizer, to secure a place to hold a W. C. T. U. suffrage meeting. The Good Templars co-operated, an enthusiastic meeting was held, and the result was the organization of a Citizens' Suffrage League, with sixty of the most prominent men and women of the city acting as a general committee, and Senator Charles Bell as its president. Headquarters have been opened at Pasadena.

Mrs. Sarah J. Dorr, state president, delivered an address replete with helpful instructions, at the eighth annual convention of the two counties, Tulare and Kings, (Cal.), held recently at Porterville. THE UNION SIGNAL song was given at a morning session and there was an L. T. L. and White Ribbon Recruit demonstration. A gold medal contest was also held, the winner being Ralph Wolff of Lindsay. Mrs. Rachel Bartholomew, as county president, presided at some of the sessions and Mrs. Henrietta Anderson of Corcoran responded to the addresses of welcome.

Points of interest relating to the departments of Medical Temperance, Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Co-operation With Missionary Societies, were brought out at the recent one day institute held by the Oswego (N. Y.) county W. C. T. U. Mrs. M. M. Allen, World's, National and state superintendent of the first named branch of the work, gave an address along her special line, and Mrs. A. W. Oberlander and Mrs. G. M. Gardenier represented the other two departments, respectively. Mrs. Edna A. Moore, Mrs. Helen M. Gardenier, and Mrs. C. L. Peck were among the other speakers.

The intrepid spirit of our W. C. T. U. women is shown by this word of courage from Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of the West Washington W. C. T. U., who, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, state corresponding secretary, has been touring Cowlitz and Clarke counties, holding institutes, organizing new unions and helping old ones: "Have a new union in Carrollton. It rains every day, roads are bad, there are wet skirts, damp feet and discomfort, but, oh, such royal-hearted women and men. They are gold all through, and they care for us as if we were their own. Well, we are! Ours is indeed a blessed work."

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heartburn and indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased.

"My nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency.

"Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness, which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I began to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LOUISIANA IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The state convention of the Louisiana W. C. T. U. was held at Winnfield in April. All the state officers were in attendance except the vice-president, Mrs. L. K. Ridley, who was quite ill at her home in Monroe. Although the rain poured in torrents the first two days, the attendance of delegates was as good as usual. Harmony prevailed throughout the session and the work of the new year is to begin with renewed zeal.

Two Excellent Workers

Mrs. L. O. Stratton of Lebanon, Tennessee, had spent fourteen weeks in the state previous to the convention, during which time she visited fifty-seven towns and organized thirty-seven unions, with 362 active and honorary members, and collected $734.58. One can readily see from the above figures that Mrs. Stratten gets what she goes after and our people hold her in high esteem. We trust that she will not be so much in demand as to preclude the possibility of our securing her services again in the near future.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell came to us from New Orleans, where she had spent two weeks preaching the gospel of temperance. Her work resulted in a union of sixty members. Our hearts are large enough to include both these dear sisters. Mrs. Scovell will remain till about June 7, and we shall urge her return. Our schools having closed, she is doing the regular organizer's work with good results. Our educators and preachers praise her work in glowing terms. Mrs. Scovell helped in the Fourth and Fifth district conventions last week and will be the speaker for the First and Second districts when they hold their conventions later.

State Officers

The state officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Alice Cary McKinney, Ruston; vice-president, Mrs. H. C. Pharr, New Iberia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Bryce, Minden; recording secretary, Mrs. Lily Arant, Wood; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha McCorkle, Jennings.

The time of the convention was changed from spring to fall, and Baton Rouge was the place chosen from among the several which extended invitations. Louisiana hopes to send a delegate to Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Special Correspondence

It is generally conceded that the results of the April elections have been favorable to the cause of temperance; that there have been substantial gains, many places going dry that formerly were wet (like Boscobel, that has always had license).

Although the Legislature has not yet adjourned it has disposed of nearly all the matters in which white ribboners are interested. Two measures which may be of lasting good—the Referendum bill and that which refers to the people the woman suffrage question—bid fair to pass, although the Legislature put itself on record as being largely under the dominion of the liquor interests.

Waste in Legislation

It is somewhat disheartening to note the time that has been wasted over matters of infinitesimal importance in our great legislative body, while those vitally concerning the people received grudging attention and were finally turned down. The university bill, county option, measures to prohibit brewers from controlling saloons, to adopt the Gothenburg system, to increase license fees, to investigate conditions resulting from drink, have been buried in one common grave.

Encouraging Features

The Woman Suffrage bill has passed the Senate and Assembly, the latter vote, however, being on a sub-amendment which necessitates its going back to the Senate for concurrence. Its friends, however, feel that it is quite safe and will go through.

Despite the failure of greatly desired legislation, we press forward with undaunted courage and determination, knowing that in the end victory will be ours.

WISCONSIN SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED

During the Dane county convention (at Madison, Wis.), which has just closed, the news that the bill to submit to the people the question of suffrage for women had finally passed was received with a storm of applause and Mrs. Lawson, state president, congratulated the women upon the opportunity which will probably be theirs to combat with their votes the enemy against which they have hitherto seemed powerless.

The convention was most interesting and successful. Forty-five voting delegates and a large number of visitors were in attendance. Among the latter were Mrs. Augusta E. C. Strong (for more than twenty years state recording secretary), who has just returned from a visit of nearly two years in Florida, and President Lawson, whose address on "Conservation" Tuesday night was one of the strongest and most original presentations of temperance truths ever given in the capital city.

Notable Men Speakers

The excellent convention program was almost completely carried out. The more notable features, in addition to papers on various phases of our work, and the inspiring music, especially Mrs. Lawson's singing, and that of the High School Girls' Glee Club, were addresses by several "honoraries": Mr. L. P. Edwin, for some twenty years in charge of the county farm, and who was able, from personal observation and study, to show how almost entirely poverty, degradation and dependency are due to the drink curse; Hon. F. W. Draper, a member of the Assembly, and from first to last a strong and steadfast supporter and defender by word and vote of every temperance measure, and who paid high tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U.; and Rev. E. B. Patterson, pastor of First M. E. church, whose intimate acquaintance with Rest Cottage and its inmates during his student days at the Northwestern University, lent added interest to his affectionate and tender appreciation of our beloved "Saint Frances."

LATEST LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Historic Rest Cottage

Sixteen Page Booklet

It is a gem. The illustrations are artistic. The story most interesting. See full description in another column.

Price, each 15c; 2 for 25c

Rest Cottage Post Card

A picture of the home of Frances E. Willard in post-card form; beautiful and inexpensive. *Already popular.*

Price, per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents

Helps for the Local Union

National W. C. T. U. Hand-Book. (Prepared under the direction of the National W. C. T. .U Corresponding Secretary).

It really helps the new local union. Suggestions are given for programs, for local and public meetings, advertising, care of a speaker, a welcome and a white ribbon service, and prohibition and parliamentary quizes.

In answer to many requests pictures of the General Officers are given.

Price, each, 5 cents

Why? How? When?

Katharine Lent Stevenson

Mrs. Stevenson, who so recently made a World's W. C. T. U. missionary tour, has written a most interesting appeal in behalf of the World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Fund. Give the leaflet wide circulation.

Price, per 100, 75 cents

Membership Button

Just the button to use in membership contests. It has a W. C. T. U. monogram on white enamel. Plainly lettered are these suggestive words, "I will get one member by the middle of September."

Wear a pin. Win a member.

Price, each 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00

Celluloid Flag Pin

A Pretty, Patriotic Stick Pin

Boys and girls, men and women should wear it on *Memorial Day* and *Fourth of July.*

Desirable for L. T. L. Entertainments.

Price, each 5 cents; per 100, $2.50

L. T. L. Catalogue

Contains full list of L. T. L. helps, leaflets, Manuals, Marching Songs, exercises and other supplies. See notice in another column.

NOTEWORTHY OCCASIONS IN THE EMPIRE STATE

Special Correspondence

April 11-12 found the W. C. T. U. workers of Ontario county, New York, assembled in annual institute, in the Methodist church of Canandaigua.

In the absence of the president, Mrs. N. G. Stoddard, of Shortsville, Mrs. Esther G. Cook, of Canandaigua, vice-president, presided. The leader was Mrs. Ella A. Boole, our state president, who delighted all her old and new friends. Her advice was wise and timely and her address on "The W. C. T. U.—What It is—What It Stands For—and What It Has Done and May Do," will not soon be forgotten. The hearty words of welcome of the pastors of the place were gratifying. The symposium of the first day, termed a "Parents' Parliament," took up the question of child training and the part in it of parents, church, Sunday and public schools. Much stress was laid upon study of the child's individuality, its viewpoint and training by unconscious influence. Especially noteworthy was the address of F. E. McClellan, M. D. of Canandaigua, who gave convincing reasons and statistics to prove the use of alcohol both dangerous and unnecessary.

Mrs. Rounds Speaks

The veteran worker and National evangelist, Mrs. Rounds of Clifton Springs, was able to be present. She spoke with her old-time force and enthusiasm on "The Church" in relation to child training.

Another symposium on the second day was given largely by Canandaigua pastors on "Organized Christianity in the Temperance Reform."

Mrs. Cora Southerland also spoke on "The School Temperance Lesson—How to make it Fruit-bearing." She was later made a life member for Ontario county.

The devotional spirit was apparent all through the session, and it was resolved to do more work along evangelistic lines in the coming year.

An Appreciated Visit.

On Sunday, May 14, following the county institute at Canandaigua, N. Y., the local union of Geneva was fortunate enough to have Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, with them. In the First Presbyterian church she briefly addressed the three adult Bible classes of the Sunday school during the noon hour.

Mrs. Boole spoke in particular on legislation work at Albany and made mention of bills most dangerous to Sabbath observance and temperance. As a guest of the Hygienic Institute, by conducting the devotional exercises and a talk in the afternoon, she afforded the guests of the sanitarium much profit and pleasure. In the evening she gave a most earnest and helpful address at the First Baptist church—subject, "Wasted Energy in Church and State."

Interests and Makes Converts

Mrs. Boole covered much ground in her various talks and left her audiences much better informed and much more interested in the work of the W. C. T. U., and firmly convinced that all Christian forces must unite to destroy the legalized liquor traffic.

Hearty words of sympathy and appreciation were spoken by the pastor of the church, Rev. W. K. Towner. While this was Mrs. Boole's first visit to Geneva as state president of the New York W. C. T. U., all hope it may not be the last.

A collection was taken at the close to help Maine preserve prohibition there.

KENTUCKY CHILDREN MEET

Special Correspondence

The largest temperance mass meeting of children ever held in Louisville, Kentucky, occurred on Sunday afternoon, April 23. In response to the roll-call, delegations of children representing twelve Sunday schools gave in concert a temperance text, and large delegations were also present from the Boy Scouts, the Sunshine Club, and the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Jefferson county W. C. T. U., and under the direction of Mrs. Suessa B. Blaine, of Washington, D. C., National organizer. Mrs. Sue M. Davis, county president, graciously presided, and conducted the opening exercises. Children assisted in songs and recitations, and a feature of the program was the appearance of Master Henry George, the four-year-old drummer boy of the Salvation Army, who beat time in military fashion for some of the songs.

The illustrated address given by Mrs. Blaine, in her winning manner, held the children's close attention, and so impressed the adults present that several new members were added to the W. C. T. U.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTES

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. of Alameda county, California, president, Mrs. Mansfield, held a county institute as "full of good things as an egg is of meat." A very able address on the white slave traffic was given by Mrs. Rose French, and a strong talk on the value of L. T. L. training, by the state secretary, a demonstration by the colored L. T. L. and helpful discussions of practical problems were not the least interesting features.

Mrs. Estes, state superintendent, is holding institutes in a line of several counties. Miss Chase, corresponding secretary, is conducting one in Placer county, and our state president, Mrs. Dorr, is holding successful county conventions.

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(Continued from Page Five)

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THE LIEUTENANT'S FIRST MEMORIAL DAY

(Continued from Page Seven)

'What mothers say must always be remembered'—and followed. A man should ever respect his word."

The lady was angry and ignored the lieutenant as much as possible during the remainder of the evening. He consoled himself by making friends with the boy who had spoken so bravely.

I have heard the story of that night many times from the lieutenant's lips and from the lady's, and from hers seldom unaccompanied with tears of pain, for she married the gallant young officer and lived to bitterly repent the hour when she wooed him to forgetfulness of his pledged word and to that first drink that proved his undoing and her life sorrow. As to the lieutenant, he became so much interested in his little friend that he kept up the acquaintance and came to know the mother who had taught the boy his temperance principles. It was then that I made his acquaintance, an acquaintance that proved to be a source of purest joy to me and mine. I found him the very heart of honor and manly purity and truth. His grave was among those you visited and decorated today.

The children looked from one to another at this announcement. Then Helen whispered, her lips pressed gently to Grandma's brow, "I think it must have been Grandpa's."

"You have guessed aright, dear," answered Mrs. Gordon, a break in her usually calm voice.

"But—" objected Joe, "but I can't think of Grandpa as almost—almost—"

"Yielding to temptation," finished Grandma, gently. "Joe, every man and every boy has his hours of weakness—hours when he needs help. None so strong but that he needs and wants it sometimes. We're in the world to help others, and because we cannot tell just when a man is about to yield, we are never to withhold the helpful word, or shrink from quietly letting people know what we believe and why we believe it."

Joe cast a quick glance at his Grandmother.

"Your Grandfather was a true, brave man, Joe," she continued. "I hope he would not have yielded to Cousin Delia's urging even if brother Dick had not spoken the words he did. But Dick would have lost an opportunity had he not spoken and I might have failed to find the best husband God ever gave a woman."

"So Uncle Dick was the boy?" questioned Dick.

"Yes," smiled Grandma. "The uncle for whom you were named and to whose eyes you have fallen heir."

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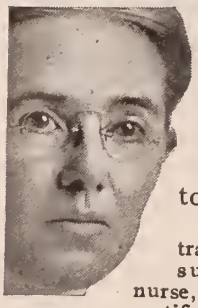

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"HEARTS COURAGEOUS"

(Continued from Page Six)

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CHEERING NEWS FROM THE PINE TREE STATE

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens

There is a report floating about that the Resubmission resolve adopted by the Maine Legislature is not legally expressed, and that, therefore, there is a doubt about the question coming before the voters on September 11. The opinion of those best able to judge is that the question of "abrogating and annulling" the prohibitory amendment is legally before the people and will be voted upon on September 11. Those who favor the repeal of prohibition will vote "Yes," and those opposed will vote "No."

Prohibition Sentiment Strengthened

Much is also being said about the violation of the prohibitory law at the present time. Undoubtedly enforcement just now is more lax in some places than it has been for many years, but even so it is far better than any form of license could be. The fact that the Legislature voted for resubmission and that the Enforcement Commission was removed by the Governor naturally gives much encouragement to those who wish to sell liquor, and they are quick to take advantage of the situation. It is generally believed by the temperance people that this increased violation of law will tend to strengthen the prohibitory sentiment and increase the "No" vote on September 11.

White Ribboners Alert

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is very alert throughout the state. The temperance organizations of men will act well their part and the movement among the business men of the state is most encouraging.

We cannot tell at this juncture the methods which the liquor trade will employ in Maine, but necessarily they must differ somewhat from those employed in license states when efforts are made for the adoption of prohibition. Of one thing we are sure: They will not be permitted to hold their public meetings in churches or Grange halls, or in places which are dedicated for the improvement and uplifting of the people.

> We are greatly cheered by letters from every section of the country and from over the sea, expressing interest in the campaign, the result of which will affect not only Maine but the entire nation and the whole world.

The plan for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition is taking wonderfully well throughout the state. To illustrate: A message just received announces that the superintendent of schools in one of our large communities will take the leadership for that town of the Young Campaigners, which will include not only the smaller children, but those from the high school, the institutes, etc. Another message from a teacher received in the same mail tells us that a band of Young Campaigners has been formed in the little red school-house and gives the name of every pupil of the school as having signed the muster roll, promising to wear the campaigners' badge and do all possible to help keep Maine's prohibitory law. Miss Anna Gordon, general director of the Young Campaigners' plan, is speaking constantly in its interest and also addressing county conventions, etc. Several other speakers are already afield and the list of those who are to speak under W. C. T. U. auspices is indeed notable.

A Glorious Victory Anticipated

The present indications are that we shall have a glorious victory on September 11. The interest runs high at the present time and we are wondering what it will be at full tide. We have every reason to believe that they who are with us are far greater in numbers than those who are against us, and, above all, the Lord of Hosts is with those who are battling for Prohibition versus License—for the Home versus the Saloon.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—In Tune With the Age, Page 3—"Insanity Contracted Here," Page 4—Tennessee's Testing Time, Page 5—Workable Ideas, Page 12.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD—SHALL THE LORIMER CASE BE RE-OPENED?—AN ALL-SUMMER SESSION POSSIBLE—ANTI-MORMON PROTEST—PRISON REGULATIONS MODIFIED—ARBITRATION PROPOSITION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

In company with a large portion of the country, Washington has been suffering from almost torrid weather, day after day for over two weeks. This condition of things very naturally affected the attendance of Senators and Representatives, and although both Houses have been in session part of the time during the past week, the House especially has been almost deserted. The statehood joint resolution was the subject under discussion for days, the speakers addressing an almost empty chamber.

Arizona and New Mexico Admitted

After a week given to discussion, the vote on the joint resolution was taken and passed in the form proposed by the Democratic majority of the Committee on Territories. The resolution admits Arizona and New Mexico to immediate statehood, but withholds approval of their constitutions until the people within their borders have voted on certain proposed amendments. Arizona is required to vote on an amendment eliminating the recall provision, so far as it applies to judges, and New Mexico is required to vote on an amendment intended to make its constitution more easy to amend in the future.

Shall the Lorimer Case be Re-opened?

In the Senate, Senator La Follette occupied parts of three days advocating the opening up of the Lorimer case, stating that new and important testimony had been brought to light, which had thrown a very different aspect upon the case, and should be reported to the Senate through a committee. Senator La Follette advocated the matter being placed in the hands of a committee composed of all new Senators, who would look at the case with impartial judgment, not having heard the testimony in the last session; others urge that if the case is opened at all, it should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where it naturally belongs.

An All-Summer Session Probable

It had been hoped that a recess would be planned dating from July 1 to October 1, but from present indications, Congress may be in session all summer, although one can never tell what a day may bring forth. The House refuses to enter into any agreement unless the Senate agrees to vote on the Farmers' Free List bill, which has passed the House, or the bill relating to wool which will soon be reported and passed by the House also; but as the Senate does not at this time seem at all disposed even to consider, much less vote on the Farmers' Free List bill, it is conceded that the chances for a recess are not at all bright.

Anti-Mormon Protest

An attack against the Mormon Church as bitter as any that characterized either the Roberts or Smoot investigations, was made before the House Committee on Naval Affairs a few days ago. Two women took prominent parts as witnesses at the hearing, Miss Janet E. Richards, of Washington, representing the D. A. R., and Mrs. Owen, who spoke for the non-Mormon party of Utah. Rev. R. M. Stephenson, president of Westminster College at Salt Lake City, and others were present and spoke. The protests of the witnesses were directed against the inclusion of the figure of Brigham Young and the Mormon Temple in the design of the plate which was to be presented to the battleship, "Utah." Miss Richards said: "We consider Brigham Young the most undesirable type of American citizen to be chosen to decorate the silver of any battleship of the United States, which is to go around the world under the American flag."

Mrs. Owen told the committee, that the non-Mormons of Utah had subscribed as liberally for the silver service as the Mormons, and that they had no idea that the gift was to symbolize Mormonism. Rev. Mr. Stephenson made the following startling statement: "When Arizona and New Mexico are admitted to the Union, I am confident there will be sixteen United States Senators under the control of the Mormon Church. Up until the time of Brigham Young, polygamy had been secretly practiced, but under Brigham Young it became an open tenet of the church, and the expression, 'Live your religion,' from that day to this, has meant, plural wives." Upon being questioned as to the practice being carried on now, Mr. Stephenson responded, "Yes, sir, it is practiced now, and I can give you evidence that will prove my statement correct."

Prison Regulations Modified

To prove that the army is not composed of bad characters, and recognizing the principle that reformation is the cardinal purpose of punishment, the War Department has modified its garrison prison regulations, offering substantial abatement of sentence to prisoners for good conduct. The new policy contemplates a relaxation of the strictness of the present system, by which working garrison prisoners are surrounded by heavily armed sentinels. In future, garrison prisoners will be paroled for work, so far as practicable, under the general supervision of the officers in charge of prisoners.

"The existing plan," it is pointed out, "conveys a false impression as to the character of the prisoners, gives the public the erroneous idea that the army is full of bad characters, requiring forcible handling, is injurious to the self-respect of the prisoners, discourages enlistment, and lowers the military service in public opinion."

Arbitration Propositions

The German government has been made aware by the United States that the same general arbitration proposition which has been submitted to Great Britain and France, is open to Germany in case that country is interested. The draft, it was explained at the State department one day this week, was sent to Great Britain and France simply because those governments had indicated their desire to discuss the question of negotiating a broad convention along the lines laid down by President Taft in his speech last December.

Delightful W. C. T. U. Affair

A most delightful outing was enjoyed Thursday of last week, when the members of the Northwest W. C. T. U., the general officers of the District, and a few favored friends, to the number of 110, were guests of the Washington Sanitarium at Takoma Park. At the terminal of the trolley line, autos met the party and conveyed them up the hill to the Sanitarium, situated on the top of a hill and overlooking the tree-tops in all directions. After a leisurely inspection of the main building, with its spacious rooms and wide corridors, and a careful noting of the many devices for the comfort and pleasure of guests and patients, we were escorted to a grove of trees near, where were long tables loaded with the most delicious fare. No meat, or fish, or flesh are used at this hospitable caravansary. Doctors and nurses acted as waiters, Dr. Bordeau-Sisco and Dr. Loretta Kress, members of the staff, are both active members of the Northwest union. A description of that collation would tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicure.

After the luncheon we went to the gymnasium and enjoyed a drill with dumb-bells, wands and nine-pins, given by sixteen nurses, with the precision of soldiers. This was followed by a little play showing the way some people prescribe for sick children: A woman comes on the stage with a sick baby (a large doll); one by one, six women neighbors come to call, each bringing a favorite remedy, and the poor distraught mother uses each one, mustard plasters for the feet, goose grease, liniment, cough remedy, and lastly, whisky, the giving of which to the doll supposedly almost kills it. This play caused no end of merriment, but brought forcibly to mind the way some poor children are surely killed.

Three gentlemen physicians, members of the faculty, became members of the Northwest union.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

Nebraska and Colorado are rejoicing over the passage of good anti-cigaret laws.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adopted a resolution asking Congress to prohibit polygamy and also passed a bill raising the age of consent for girls from 18 to 21 years.

North Carolina has enacted stringent anti-liquor laws prohibiting the barter, sale, exchange or handling in any way of liquors in clubs; and also prohibiting the sale of near beer, beerine and similar beverages.

JUDICIAL OPINIONS OF THE SALOON

DECLARATIONS OF JUDGES OF VARIOUS STATE COURTS CONCERNING THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

California

The saloon business is "a business in itself dangerous to the morals and good order of the city."—Foster vs. Police Commissioners, 102 Cal. 483.

Illinois

We presume no one would have the hardihood to contend that the retail sale of intoxicating drinks does not tend, in a large degree, to demoralize the community, to foster vice, produce crime and beggary, want and misery.—Schwuchow vs. Chicago, 68 Ill. 444.

South Carolina

Liquor, in its nature, is dangerous to the morals, good order, health and safety of the people, and is not to be placed upon the same footing with the ordinary commodities of life, such as corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc.—State vs. Aiken, 26 L. R. A. 345.

Maryland

The habit of drunkenness and the evils attendant upon it, have always received a considerable degree of attention from the law-making power. And when we consider the poverty, misery, ruin and wretchedness which intoxication entails upon its unhappy victims, and the unspeakable woes which must be endured by helpless and innocent beings dependent upon them, and also the frequent crimes and disorders produced by the same cause, we may measure in some degree the necessity for a legislative remedy, if one can be found. Every consideration connected with the public welfare imperatively demands it.—Trageser vs. Gray, 73 Md. 250.

Iowa

An enumeration of all the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors need not be attempted. They are numerous and affect the people collectively and individually. Idleness, poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, disease, and the destruction of human life, follow indulgence in the habit of using intoxicating drinks. Millions of our fellow countrymen are addicted to this habit, and of these, millions become drunkards. Homes are broken up and domestic peace is destroyed by drunkenness. The prisons, almshouses and institutions for the care of orphans, insanity and affliction, are largely filled by the vice. . . . Thinking men of this day largely concur in the opinion that the influence of the saloon, and the idleness and vice of the multitude of its clientage, constitute the great peril of American institutions. We think none will deny that nothing but evil flows from this source.—Pearson vs. International Distillery, 72 Iowa, 348. See also Santo vs. State, 2 Iowa 165, 63 Am-Dec. 491.

IN TUNE WITH THE AGE

HAS CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION OUTGROWN THE SALOON?

"The real truth is our present Christian civilization is too good for the abominable, demoralizing saloon to live in much longer. We have outgrown it." In these words Rev. George R. Stuart proclaimed to a Western audience not long ago that the saloon and the liquor business were out of harmony with the present age. We give some of the striking paragraphs of his address, as reported in the *Civic League Record*.—Ed.

The Age of Action

A few years ago the dread diseases preyed upon humanity; we just stood off and looked at them as we looked at the saloon. A few years ago when we saw a poor, drunken fellow staggering along we said: "Poor women, poor home." That is all. When we saw a community dying off with the smallpox, we said: "How sad for that community." But we are getting out of that. We are expressing our sorrow in living action. What do we do now? We have free physicians and we send them to the public schools and to the homes and vaccinate the people and get ahead of the disease and save the people.

Look at the drunkard's home; look at the poor drunkard's wife and little children. Why not go to that home and to their rescue? We will. As sure as God lives and society moves, this traffic has got to die, because it is out of harmony with the age in which we live.

Our Old Custom

A few years ago we were eating tuberculosis beef and rheumatic beef and cholera hogs and all kinds of corrupt food, and we were dying by the thousands. Ten years ago, seventeen cows out of every 100 in Wisconsin—the greatest milk and butter state in the Union—had tuberculosis and were scattering the disease like wildfire through that great state. Today this disease is rare. (Mr. Stuart explains at length the careful Government inspection of animals brought to the great packing houses, and propounds a query.) Why all this precaution? Why do they go to such trouble and expense to see that no diseased animals are allowed to come from the packing houses into the market? Why —because our American homes and our American women and our American children are too good to eat tuberculosis beef any longer. Your disease-spreading, death-bringing property cannot be allowed to exist any longer.

Life Destroyers Must Die

This movement against the liquor traffic is not a single movement which has just broken out. We are after all things that are ruining our country. We are spending millions upon the virus that destroys disease. We are spending millions for the development of the antitoxin that checks diphtheria, and for the checking of scarlet fever and all diseases. We are working for the betterment of humanity.

Ten Years Behind the Times

I was invited to speak to the Locomotive Engineers of Tennessee in the city of Knoxville some time ago, and there was present the grand chief of the organization. At the close of my address I said: "Boys of the throttle, boys of the headlight, boys of the reverse lever, boys of the steel rail, when you are in your cab and have your hand on the throttle and have a hand on the reverse lever and drop your eyes on the tracks, remember our wives are on the train, remember we are depending on you, boys, for a clear eye and a steady hand. Boys, don't drink. Keep your heads clear and your hands steady. Don't drink." Then I sat down. The great chief rose up and said: "Brother Stuart, we are glad to have you present; we are always glad to have a preacher among us, **but your advice to the railroad men on liquor is ten years behind the times.** The time used to be when on a stormy or rainy night we thought that an engineer might take one or two drinks of liquor to warm him or to brace him up . . . but we have come to the conclusion at last that no man who holds his hand on the throttle can take a spoonful of the abominable stuff into his system and be a sane man."

"INSANITY CONTRACTED HERE"

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO INSANITY

It has well been said by those who have made a scientific study of the great evils of the day, that over the door of every immoral resort might truthfully be hung, the sign: "Incurable insanity may be contracted here." With equal truthfulness, if physicians are to be believed, over the door of every saloon should appear, "Insanity contracted here."

In an article recently appearing in *The American Review of Reviews*, on "The Prevention of Insanity," written by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, he says:

Alcoholic Insanities

"Among the various types of insanity, of which at least a dozen might be enumerated, three are so directly traceable to a particular cause that, though differing in important aspects, they are known collectively as the alcoholic insanities. No hospital physician questions the direct relation of cause and effect between alcohol and these three types of insanity.

A Contributing Cause

"There are other forms of insanity to which the use of alcohol is believed by many to be a contributing cause to an extent as yet undefined and uncertain. But as to these three types of insanity, there is no difference of opinion. They are due directly and exclusively to the use of alcohol. Its discontinuance may be followed by recovery; its continued use means to these patients insanity and early death.

The Most Difficult Factor

"The State Charities Aid Association and the other organizations engaged in the prevention of insanity are not temperance societies; they were not formed in the first instance by people who were particularly interested in the temperance question; or if so interested, that interest found expression in other directions. The time has come, however, when every person desirous of promoting the health and happiness of his fellow men and of preventing disease, and especially the great scourges of tuberculosis and insanity, must join hands in furthering whatever methods stand the test of practicability for the purpose of stopping the exploitation of the weakness of human beings for profit. Let us recognize, once for all, that liquors are not made to be drunk, but to be sold; that the most difficult factor in the problem of intemperance is not the man who wants to drink but the man who wants to sell drinks."

Home of Marietta Holley, Bonnie View, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.

AN APPRECIATION

MARIETTA HOLLEY (Josiah Allen's Wife)

It seems to me that there can be but one opinion concerning the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The great, helpful, beneficent work it has done and is still doing must be evident to the most careless beholder.

It must be a sweet thought to the great army of earnest women engaged in this warfare against evil that, after they have gone to their reward, the blessed and uplifting influence of their work will still remain upon earth to help and bless humanity—for eternity alone can estimate the true worth of their labor.

THE PAGEANT OF DARKNESS AND LIGHT

A Drama of the Kingdom

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON, Dorchester, Mass.

The curtain falls on—"The World in Boston," whereas it rises again in the cities of America, also in Canada. May you be there!

The great musical drama, The Pageant of Darkness and Light, is a spectacular presentation of historical episodes in the history of missions:

"From North and South, and East and West
They come!
They come to tell of work well done,
They come to tell of kingdoms won,
To worship at the great white throne,
They come!"

And finally, a thrilling processional close in which the multitude of participants unite.

"In Christ there is no East nor West,
In Him no South nor North,
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole wide earth."

All this illustrates the great meaning and significance of this, the greatest—thus far—of world missionary expositions.

The drama is a hitherto unworked increment in the progress of the Kingdom—but, why not? Answer, you people who are interested in the greatest known effort to bring light out of darkness, to illumine the path of the just.

From the Garden of Eden to Noah's Ark; from Isaac in the fields at eventide and Jacob, the picturesque pilgrim; from Deborah, the trumpeter of victory, the people have offered themselves willingly.—

"Let all praise the Lord."

As the days go on we who have again and again been under the wonderful spell of vision and object lesson, shadow and sunshine, the spell of music and vivid illustration—we, and many another who hitherto has been deaf to God, will hear a new call to service.

So much has been accomplished! Indian and Eskimo, the Northmen, hearing the word of the missionary,—

"The word I bring
From Manitou
Is true,
And greater far,
Than any work of man's."

The Southmen, even to far away Ujiji, to Livingstone and Stanley:—

"Forth to the fight he fared,
High things and great he dared,
In his Master's might to spread the light
Right lovingly wrought he.
He greatly loved—
He greatly lived—
And died right mightily."

The third episode transports us to India, the glowing East—"*A land in thrall to ancient mystic faiths*," and depicts the passing away of these in 1829—the abolishing of the suttee. The fourth takes us to Hawaii:

"Land more lovely sun ne'er shone on."

"To the darkness and the sorrow of their night," came

"the light,
The wonder and the glory of the light."

This is just a glimpse of perhaps the greatest feature in the great missionary exposition at the World in Boston. Afternoon and evening each day of the month, April 22, to May 20, over 100,000 people have seen and heard of works of righteousness wrought in the progress of the Kingdom.

The following is the beautiful chorus sung at the close of the third episode I am learning it and pass it on to you

"We thank thee, Lord,
That of thy tender grace,
In our distress
Thou hast not left us wholly comfortless.
We thank thee, Lord,
That of thy wondrous might,
Into our night
Thou hast sent down the glory of the light.
We thank thee, Lord,
That all thy wondrous ways,
Through all our days,
Are wisdom, right, and ceaseless tenderness."

TENNESSEE'S TESTING TIME

MRS. SILENA MOORE HOLMAN
President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

I hope our people will not get tired of Tennessee and her politics; and if there seems to be too much of the subject in the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, I hope it will be remembered that the history we have been unfolding in its pages the past three or four years is the history of our fight for our state-wide prohibitory law, and the effort to hold it after we had gotten it, against the efforts of the most conscienceless machine and machine manipulator any state was ever cursed with, to turn over the state to the liquor power. And if in all that has been said or written, some other state may learn more of the almost limitless power of the enemy we are fighting, and so in their fight get a few points to secure the same results, I shall feel that time and space have been well given.

Strength of Prohibition Sentiment

The election of the independent candidates for Supreme court judges last August by a majority vote of more than 40,000 shows something of the strength of the prohibition sentiment in Tennessee. The election of Mr. Hooper, Republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee in November, by a majority vote of about 12,000 does not show the full strength of the prohibition sentiment in this state, but only the strength of the *very radical* prohibition sentiment. This, because so many men love their party better than they love anything else, and in a strongly Democratic state, could not bear the thought of "turning the state over to the Republicans!"

Party Ties Versus Principle

I think that no one in the state doubts that thousands of men in the November election who voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor, or did not vote at all, were *glad* in their hearts to see Mr. Hooper elected. But they did not have the courage to "scratch the ticket"—an unpardonable sin among party politicians. Thousands of others, thinking Mr. Patterson out of the way, not realizing that the other candidate stood with the same old crowd which was fighting with Mr. Patterson to give Tennessee into the hands of the liquor men, voted against Mr. Hooper for Governor, or rather for the other man, thinking our laws would be safe anyway. Mr. Hooper got the radical prohibition vote in both parties, in his race for Governor. The other man got the liquor vote of both the Democratic and the Republican parties, and tens of thousands of temperance men who thought the man would be stronger than the crowd who stood for him, and would not let laws be repealed.

No Danger of Repeal

In the election of the Legislature, the same things largely influenced the casting of the votes. In this way a majority of those elected to the State Senate were, to say the least, not very friendly to our prohibitory laws. We only succeeded in electing the House by a majority of about eight or ten, including independent Democrats and Republicans; but this gave us a majority on joint ballot, and enabled us to elect Luke Lea to the United States Senate.

I have never seriously thought for a moment that our prohibitory laws were in danger of repeal by this Legislature, for very many of those who went in as "Regulars," and were known not to be very friendly to our state-wide laws, were only elected to their place on the promise that they would stand by our laws and their enforcement.

Liquor Power in Evidence

But the liquor power began to show its hand even before our Legislature was seated. In the Senate, a liquor man was seated over a temperance man who had been elected, by the most shameless disregard of right ever known in the history of our state. The liquorites further instituted a number of other "contests" with the sole object of seating enough men to give them a majority on joint ballot. To protect themselves in this, a number of "contests" were instituted in the House, to unseat a number of "Regulars," provided they unseated any more of our men in the Senate. On this, the "Regulars" refused to enter the House so that at the beginning of the session, the House could not transact business for the lack of a quorum. After some filibustering, all the contests were withdrawn, both Houses were organized, and proceeded with the transaction of business.

> **A TAX ON EVERY FAMILY**
>
> The saloon is a tax on every family in the community in which it is located, either directly or indirectly. The revenue received from it through license comes not from the institution itself, but comes from the pockets of its patrons and the necessities of their families.

Tactics of Liquorites

Things went well for awhile. But soon we discovered the real object of the liquor men. Despairing of being able to repeal the prohibitory law, at this time, they undertook to so change the election laws of the state as to put all future elections in the state wholly in the hands of the liquor men. If they had succeeded in this, when the next election came around they would have been able to so manipulate things as to elect a Governor, the next Legislature, and all the rest of our state officials. By some "persuasive means," they were able to get five of the men elected on the fusion ticket and pledged to stand by our prohibition and election laws, to vote with them. This defection from our forces enabled them to pass the kind of election law they wanted, which would, in the end, almost surely have put our state back into the hands of the liquor men. They had no hope of being able to repeal the prohibitory law, directly. The man who introduced a bill in the House to repeal the manufacturer's law, never succeeded in getting more than twenty men to agree to vote for the measure.

Protect State by Departure

When our people knew by the passage of this election law, that five of our men had gone over to the enemy, and knowing that the same vote that passed the law could pass it over the Governor's veto, enough of them left the state to break a quorum, so that no other business could be transacted. The Governor they knew would veto the election bill, which he did. While, in this state, it takes a majority of those elected to pass a bill, two-thirds of those elected must be present to enable them to transact business; so when thirty-four of our men left the state, to break a quorum, it was not possible to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. Seventy-five days, the constitutional limit of the Legislature in this state, expired in two weeks after they had left the state. Then they came back and went to their homes. But the "Regulars" claim that the Legislature may sit as long as it chooses, provided they will do this without pay; so a rump session of the Legislature is sitting at the capital, half a dozen men "meeting and adjourning" in each House every day, in order to prevent the Governor from calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass the appropriation bills, and transact such other business as the interests of the state may demand.

Prohibitionists Undismayed

The State Treasurer and the Comptroller, both being liquor men, refuse to pay any of the state obligations. Thus, these men, acting with the liquor men of the Legislature, hope so to embarrass the Governor in the conduct of affairs of state as to force his friends to attend this rump session of the Legislature, and thus secure the passage of the election bill over the Governor's veto even yet. But the prohibitionists will never permit the passage of this bill, which would put the state into the hands of the liquor men.

"Rump" Session Ignored

There is grave doubt on the part of all, as to whether any bill passed by this body now sitting would be held to be constitutional even if a quorum could be secured. It is likely, therefore, that in the course of a few weeks, the Governor will call the extra session, as if this rump session did not exist, and have the appropriation bills passed, and other measures called for by the best interests of the state. Then, should they try to pass other obnoxious bills not mentioned in the Governor's call (and no other bill is allowed by the constitution, not mentioned in the Governor's call), such laws would have to go to the Supreme court for final adjudication, and it is believed no other matters than those embraced in the Governor's call, would pass the test of the Supreme court. That will probably be the final outcome of the matter. I think no one believes that the prohibition laws are in danger of repeal at this session of the Legislature.

WHY WILBOUR CHANGED HIS VOTE

MRS. ALICE WALKER JENISON, Jacksonville, Fla.

The few choice friends who had been their guests that evening had gone, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbour, left alone, were discussing the success of their anniversary celebration.

"I am so disappointed that Tom and Maggie didn't come," Mrs. Wilbour exclaimed. "This is the first wedding-day that has passed that we four have not been together, beginning with that perfect day of our double wedding. So strange, too, that they didn't send any word."

"Tom is not doing well, dear," Mr. Wilbour rejoined. "He is drinking more and more, and possibly could not depend upon his appearance tonight."

"Oh, Jack, surely it is not so bad as that! Poor, poor Maggie! Our futures looked so bright to us on our wedding-day. I remember we dressed early and spent the last half-hour before the carriages came for us, discussing our bridegrooms, and trying with girlish foolishness each to persuade the other that *our* choice was the most perfect. Maggie has avoided me the last year, and I have seen so little of her, owing to my absorption in our tiny son, dear, but I must go and see her tomorrow."

At this point in the conversation, the "tiny son" made his voice heard and Mrs. Wilbour hurried upstairs to hush his cries, leaving her husband alone.

Hardly five minutes had elapsed when the door-bell rang, and Mr. Wilbour hastened to see what was wanted at this late hour. What was his surprise to see his absent guest, Tom Morton, looking desperate and ill. He was cordially ushered into the cozy room, and Mr. Wilbour plied him with questions as to the non-appearance of his wife and himself at the supper-party.

"Jack, I was ashamed to come. I regretted making the first break in the annual party of our wedding-attendants, but Maggie was not able to come and I wouldn't leave her at home alone."

"Not able to come? Is Maggie sick?" Mr. Wilbour queried sympathetically.

"No, not sick—exactly. And yet—— yes, she is sick, Jack. We're both sick, heart-sick, desperate and unhappy. Where is Maude?" he questioned abruptly.

"She's upstairs with the boy. You're in trouble, Tom. Can you tell me about it?"

Tom was walking the floor, his head bent, biting his lips in an effort to control the strong agitation under which he was laboring. He stopped in front of his friend and said huskily:

"I managed to get enough together to buy Maggie a handsome new dress to wear tonight. I left the shop early, that we could be the first to arrive and help you receive. On the way home a friend —no, he is an enemy to my best interests, anyway, urged me to take a drink with him and I overstayed my time there, drank too much, went home tipsy, and when Maggie, in her shock and disappointment at missing your party said something to me, I struck her!"

"Tom!"

"I struck my wife, whom I love as dearly as you love Maude!" The poor man resumed his agitated walk, wringing his hands together. After a time he continued, in a low, shocked voice:

"She fell and cut her forehead on a corner of the table. I was able to help her to her feet, but she would have none of my help. She didn't say one word to me, uttering no reproaches, but the look in her eyes as she left the room, holding her hand to her poor cut forehead, will never leave me.

"I followed her upstairs after awhile, and asked her if I could help her any, and she answered me through the door, in her dear, gentle voice, assuring me that the wound was very slight, and that I need not worry about that. When it grew late, I went up again. I had thought out my course of action, and I told her I was coming over here to make our excuses, and would see her in the morning. She said that was the best thing to do, and sent her love to you and Maude. I could tell from her voice that she had been crying. My poor Maggie!"

Mr. Wilbour was very uneasy. He was shocked beyond expression, and he did not care to be the repository of such confidences. In his mind he saw himself implicated as a witness in divorce proceedings, and he was troubled. Rapid thinking brought to him a course of action that might patch matters up between Tom and Maggie. At all costs he and Maude must not be brought in as witnesses in a public trial. He approached Tom, who was leaning against the mantel now, and putting his hand upon his shoulder, said,

"Tom, old fellow, I am more sorry than I can tell you that this has occurred. Maggie is very forgiving, however, and I believe you can make it straight with her, if you manage it aright. Swear off, Tom! You know you take too much and it is time for a man like you, who cannot seem to drink in moderation, to cut it out altogether!"

Mr. Wilbour retreated hastily several paces, as Tom whirled around upon him, and said fiercely:

"You say this to me! You! You treated me on our wedding-day, urging drinks upon me till you feared I would not be fit to appear at the church. You cooled me off and helped me sober up in a hurry then. You have asked me to drink with you numberless times. When I have tried to stop with one glass, you have ridiculed my 'weakness' as you called it, and told me practice would enable me to carry a larger load. You're a great friend, you are!"

Then his manner changed. He came and sat down by the chair Mr. Wilbour had taken, and said:—

"I came here tonight, Jack, to ask you to help me. There is only one thing for men like me, who are in the grasp of an appetite bigger than themselves, to do, and that is either to shut the whisky up where we can't get it, or go where there is no whisky. I have made up my mind tonight to get all the votes I can for the prohibition amendment at the election next week, and if the amendment carries I shall stay here and help fight the liquor interests and enforce the laws. If the amendment fails, I shall move away to some dry town. I hope and pray that my poor, abused girl will go with me, and I believe she will, when she sees that I am going to do my utmost to keep from ever touching the vile stuff again."

"How many votes do you think *you* can get for the amendment? You are not known as a temperance worker, you know." Mr. Wilbour's voice was almost a sneer.

"I want your vote, Jack, for one." Tom put up his hand for silence, as Jack was about to exclaim against it, and went on: "No matter what arguments you have to make about the lack of enforcement of laws in other so-called dry states, you and I both know that laws can be enforced if we put the right officials in power. No matter what arguments you have about 'state-rights' and business interests, and all the other arguments with which the liquor interests bolster up their cause. I know them all, for I have been arguing on that side, as you know. Tonight I have come to the parting of the ways, and against everything that you or an angel from heaven could say in favor of keeping liquor in our town and state, I stake my immortal soul and the souls of every poor victim of the drink-habit. I tell you we cannot afford to build up our city at the cost of human flesh and blood. If there was never another argument against the whisky traffic, the fact that it had so inflamed my brain that I should have struck my wife is enough to condemn it forever! God forgive me!"

Mrs. Wilbour had come downstairs and was about to enter the room, when she heard the last sentence. With tear-blinded eyes, she turned away, returned upstairs, and kneeling by the little white crib, she clasped her hands in the most earnest prayer of her life that Tom's arguments might win where hers had failed.

"For my baby's sake, dear God!" she prayed, "Jack must not vote for what may ruin our boy and other boys."

The murmur of voices continued for some time, and the prayer ascended from that mother's heart till she heard the outer door close and knew that their unhappy guest had gone. Joining her husband, she listened to all he had to tell her of the sad circumstances and of Tom's preposterous request that Jack should change his vote. When Jack had finished she looked up through tearful eyes, and said,

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A VETERAN'S GRANDSON

"JAC" LOWELL, Mendon, Mass.

It had been a hard winter, and spring found many people, old and young, lying weak and ill.

Grandpa Ray had not lifted his head from the pillow for many weeks. He was slowly gaining strength, the doctor said, so there was a little hope. But when Master Winn, Grandpa's pride and joy, was taken down with fever, the aged man lost the strength he had gained, and relapsed into semi-consciousness.

"It is so sad!" said Winn's mother. "Winn's daily visits to Grandpa were better than any medicine! And they were planning such fine things for this spring, and especially for Memorial Day. Grandpa is the only old soldier left in the little town now, and when he marched so straight and strong at the head of the procession last year, Winn looked up at me and said, 'Next year, Mamma, I'll be big enough to march *with* Grandpa, and won't that be just fine!' They have been talking about it ever since, and only last week Winn started to try to make a Loyal Legion banner with the motto, 'Shut Saloons and Save the Boys' on it. He said he was going to carry the banner and Grandpa was going to carry the flag, in the Memorial Day march. And now to think that they are both sick abed, and poor Grandpa has such slight chances of getting well!"

It was indeed a sad situation, and for several weeks it was a doubly critical one, for little Winn became almost as ill as the grandfather who breathed so faintly in the room across the hall. The doctor despaired of Grandpa's life.

"He seems to have lost his desire to live," the doctor said. "If I could only do something to make him eager to gain, I think I could save him. The little grandson is also very low, but *he* is trying with all his might to get well, and he's going to be true to his name, and win!"

The doctor was right. As soon as the fever had run its course, Winn began to gain. In a few days he began to beg for food, and one sunny morning he asked to have the half-finished banner placed upon his bed.

"Tell Grandpa that I'm better," he said. "Tell him I'm getting ready for Memorial Day." Winn's mother sighed, for she knew that Grandpa seemed far too ill to be interested in Winn's childish plans. But when she whispered, "Winn is better," in the old man's ear, she saw that he tried to smile.

"Tomorrow I'll have the doctor tell him more about it," she said. "Maybe it will help him gain."

But Master Winn did not wish to leave the telling of good news to the doctor. He wanted to see Grandpa himself. He wanted to tell him something. The outcome of Winn's desire was that early the next morning his mother missed him from his bed and discovered him in Grandpa's bed, snugly nestled beneath the clothes. Grandpa's eyes were open wide and a happy smile lit up his face as he folded his wrinkled arms around the boy.

"I'm 'most all well, Grandpa," Winn was saying, "and pretty soon Mama and I are going to finish my new banner. It's going to be blue, and have white letters that say, 'Shut saloons and save the boys!' It will be fine, and won't it look

nice when you and I march right in front! You'll be all well by then, won't you, Grandpa? You *must*, because we couldn't have any Memorial parade without you, could we?"

Tears glistened in Grandpa's eyes. He shook his head and tried to murmur a reply. Winn's mother turned away, and was surprised to look into the smiling face of the doctor.

"Oh, doctor, did you see? Did you hear?" she whispered, drawing him into the hall. "Will the excitement be too much for them? Will it be too much for Grandpa? I was terribly frightened, but I couldn't bear to take Winn away!"

"Let him stay," said the doctor. "Grandpa looks better already. If I am not mistaken, Little Winn has aroused his courage and saved his life!"

* * * * * * *

Memorial Day was warm and bright. Grandpa Ray, dressed in his time-worn soldier suit, stood in the old town hall waiting for the line of march to form. Some band-men had gathered around to listen to Grandpa's famous stories.

"Look here, sir," said one of the men, "you're not as strong as you were last year. You seem a little tottery. Don't you want me to get you a little drink, just for a bracer?" Grandpa gave him a scornful glance.

"Do you see that boy down there?" he said, pointing to the green, where the children were getting into line. "That handsome little fellow in the white suit? You see him? Well, he's Winn, my grandson. I'm proud of him, and he's proud of me. We're going to have the honor of marching at the head of the line. I'm going to carry my flag and he's going to carry a banner. You take notice of what it says on his banner, and you'll know how we feel about 'bracers!' I may seem tottery, but God gave me strength enough to live for this day, and He's going to give me strength enough to march up the hill once more without disgracing my grandson or my flag! Hark! Is that the bugle?"

A few minutes later the little procession had started up the village street. At its head marched two erect and stalwart figures—a smiling boy with a white-lettered banner, and a veteran with a battle tattered flag.

WHO KILLED TOM TOPER?

"Who killed Tom Toper?"
"Not I," said New Cider,
"I couldn't kill a spider;
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Not I," said Lager Beer,
"I don't intoxicate. D'ye hear?
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Not I," said Bourbon Whisky,
"I make sick folks spry and frisky.
The doctors say so, don't *they* know
What quickens blood that runs too slow?
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Not I," said sparkling old Champagne,
"No *poor* man e'er by me was slain.
I cheer the rich in lordly halls,
And *scorn* the place where the drunkard falls.
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Not we," said various other wines;
"What! juice of grape, product of vines?
That wine all other drinks excel;
Our breath is not the air of hell.
We didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Nor I," spoke up Brandy strong,
"He grew too poor to buy *me* long,
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Not I," said Medford Rum;
"He was almost gone before I come.
I didn't kill Tom Toper."

"Ha! Ha!" laughed old King Alcohol;
"*Each* struck the blow that made him fall;
And all who helped make him a toper,
My agents were to kill Tom Toper."

—*Exchange*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. BULLETIN

Leaflets, Books, Posters, Pledges, Pictures, Pins

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Send 2-cent stamp.

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Contains full list of helps and supplies.

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WHO WAS TO BLAME?"

"Who Was to Blame?" the unique temperance story by Josiah Allen's wife, is good for distribution at open-air meetings, conventions and generally. Per 50, $1.30; per 100, $2.50.

The booklet is an attractive, twelve-page brochure, five by eight inches. It is a thrilling, unique story conveying a lesson which will stir the reader to action.

Give it a wide circulation. Miss Holley will rejoice to hear that the latest product of her pen is a temperance vote maker, and a first-class saloon-killer.

White ribboners will be especially interested in the notices of our W. C. T. U. leaflets and supplies on page 16.

The Temperance Situation in Alabama

It is well to clearly understand the situation in Alabama. The passage of the Parks Local Option law and the Smith Regulation law "destroys prohibition as the policy of the state of Alabama, but it does not establish the sale of liquor anywhere." A great effort is now being made by the liquor trade to carry license in the various counties, but the Fuller law protects from the shipments of liquor every county that remains dry.

If the majority in any county votes for prohibition, then the present prohibition law remains in effect. In other words, the Fuller law and the regulation features of the Carmichael law remain in full effect in every county in the state until a county shall by a majority vote of its qualified electors declare for the sale of liquors. The present Governor proposed to destroy prohibition, but this is as far as he has gotten, and it is prophesied that the O'Neal policies will be repudiated in Alabama in 1915, and state-wide prohibition be overwhelmingly reinstated. However that may be, a big fight is on. The state liquor bill is conservatively estimated at $18,000,000 and a trade of that magnitude is worth fighting for.

One who has fought valiantly for prohibition says that if statewide prohibition were to be submitted to the Alabama voters today, there would be a majority of 50,000 in its favor.

A Step in the Right Direction

Who among us cannot recall widows of our acquaintance who were left with almost nothing, or only a bare pittance, and with a family of children to raise? And who cannot testify to the heroic and successful endeavors of the mother to keep her family together and give the children schooling?

Missouri has taken a step in the right direction by passing a law called the "Widow's Pension Bill," its object being to enable poor widows to keep their children under fourteen years of age in school.

The law provides that a widow may be paid not to exceed ten dollars a month for one child to enable that child to attend school, and if she has more than one, not to exceed five dollars a month for each additional child. The granting of allowances is left to the discretion of the judge of the Juvenile court. Judge Porterfield of Kansas City has prepared a list of questions which is sent to each applicant and after they are answered, a Juvenile court officer makes an investigation and reports. Already five widows have applied for allowances.

Perhaps the day is dawning when at least a part of the load of poor, oppressed widowhood is to be lifted.

The Eloquence of the Courts

Superficial optimists who will not permit themselves to face the sordid, hard facts of poverty, vice and evil are wont to ascribe the zeal of temperance enthusiasts to emotionalism and unbalanced imagination. No better answer can be given to such shallow reasoning than the strong decisions of the courts of our land. They are eloquent with the eloquence of clearly stated facts and conclusions based upon incontrovertible evidence. What imagination can conjure up the long list of evils which follow in the train of the "trade" as given in a decision of an Iowa court. "Idleness, poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, disease, and the destruction of human life." What more pathetic climax could the impassioned orator reach than the one given in this same decision. "Homes are broken up and domestic peace is destroyed. Prisons and almshouses and institutions for the care of the orphans, are filled by the vice."

The states of Kansas, Oregon, California, Nevada and Wisconsin are entering upon suffrage campaigns in anticipation of the submission of the question to their voters in the near future.

A sense of over-confidence on the part of the voters of Lincoln, Nebraska, is given as the cause of a change in the city's policy. Barely 200 more wet votes were cast than last year, when the drys had a majority of 936, but this year there were a large number of dry voters who failed to cast their ballots.

As we go to press, the *Chicago Tribune* makes the statement that the Methodist Church of Texas has asked Governor Colquitt to resign his membership in the church because of his attitude against state-wide prohibition. He has lined up with the anti-prohibition interests in the campaign and has accepted invitations to speak for them.

Are you making plans for a patriotic celebration on the Fourth of July? An excellent program and fine suggestions for such an occasion are given on page 10, in Mrs. Harford's "official" on Christian Citizenship.

NOTICE

The helpful leaflets issued by the National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, entitled "Aims and Methods," "What a Superintendent Should Know," "Why and How," "Hints and Helps," "Hang Out Your Light," "Do and Don't," and "Social Meetings and Red Letter Days," are 50 cents per 100 instead of 40 cents per 100, as listed in the National W. C. T. U. Bulletin of Publications.

Two leaflets issued by the National Superintendent of Rescue Work, "The White Slave of Today" and "The Traffic in Women" are 20 cents per 100, not 30 cents per 100, as listed in the Bulletin.

FOOD REFORM

In view of the growing interest in the importance of food reform as a means of preventing inebriety and the use of cereals as a similar agency it is of interest to note the appearance of the Report of the Bread and Food Reform League of England. Its lists of patrons, vice-presidents, etc., contain the names of many prominent men and women, and Miss May Yates, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Food Reform, is a member of its General Council and acts, also, in the capacity of honorary secretary.

Oat-Foods Aid Sobriety

A thorough investigation undertaken "to establish, on widely-based statistical foundations, the economy and the dietetic advantages of oat-foods for all classes" has been made by the National Food Enquiry Bureau, Miss Yates conducting it. The fact was disclosed that inebriates rarely use oat-foods regularly. A missionary at a medical mission stated that "out of hundreds of drunkards he had never known one who had, to his knowledge, used oat-foods as a staple article of diet, and that the few oat-food-eating families in his district were conspicuously sober." The secretary of a temperance society reported: "After careful inquiries we have not been able to trace any cases of inebriety in our district where oatmeal food has been used in childhood." That the food of a nation very materially affects its future, and should be the concern of every individual, is the key-note of the agitation on the subject of food reform.

Whole-Wheat Breads and Alcoholism

Finely ground meal has always been recommended by the World's W. C. T. U. department and the most recent scientific researches conclusively prove the superiority of whole meal over white flour, as the former contains a much larger amount of the phosphates forming bones and teeth, and nourishing the brain, nerves and tissues. These phosphates build up the nervous system and when the meal is ground to a uniform fineness are easily assimilated. As people with ill nourished nerves are said to be especially liable to alcoholism, the use of finely ground whole meal brown bread, old-fashioned cream colored bread, oatmeal and similar foods is found most helpful in preventing a craving for alcoholic stimulants.

THREE KINDS OF BONES

The writer has met many "Wish-bones;" they are the "good-wishers" but never the "*willers.*" When they wish the temperance cause and its adherents God-speed, why do they not do something? It is an active, "hustling" age, an age of achievement. The "Jawbones" are not those who are experienced and able lecturers, but are the people who say they are in favor of temperance but seldom give one cent of money or one hour of time to help the cause along. We admire, and love and congratulate the "Back-bones" who already have made the leaders of the liquor traffic stand up and take notice. They are the only ones whom the brewers and distillers really fear.

The "Back-bones" of the W. C. T. U. not only aid in making law but in enforcing it. Live local union meetings, institutes, conventions, parades and meetings for the masses, are constantly manufacturing "Back-bones" for when the opinion of the head becomes the conviction of the heart, then something comes to pass. What magnificent work has been accomplished! It is only a foretaste of what the next generation will see. The legalized liquor traffic will surely be abolished.

What are you—a "Wish-bone," "Jaw-bone" or a "Backbone?"

PROHIBITION PLACARDS IN BERLIN

The elevated and underground railway companies of Berlin, Germany, have hung at all their stations, placards with the following words in large letters, so says *The Record of Christian Work:*

"The use of alcoholic drinks is prohibited during working hours.

"Mention of the injuries which the misuse of alcoholic drink causes the physical and intellectual powers of the employes, has repeatedly been made. It has been proved, not only in railway service but in all other branches of labor, that the use of alcohol lowers capacity for effective work.

"We have, therefore, strictly forbidden drinking during working hours, and now call attention afresh to this regulation. This prohibition includes all employes, watchmen and common laborers, and is aimed not only against stronger drinks, but against all kinds of beer and wine. The bringing of such drinks to work is forbidden. The violation of this prohibition will be punished with fine. Second offense dismissal."

Excellent Results

Concerning the effect of a similar proscription in the Prussian-Hessian State Railways, it is stated:

"The experience of the last five years of the prohibition of drinking during service has given good results in the railway personnel. Cases of the violation of rules and of quarrels among employes have become rarer. The number of cases of sickness due to alcohol has fallen. Knowledge of the danger from the use of alcohol wins ground constantly, especially among the younger men."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE TRUE REFORMER

He stood upon the world's broad threshold; wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God standing upon the weaker side,
That sank in seeming loss before its foes;
Many there were who made haste and sold
Unto the cunning enemy their swords.
He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold,
And underneath their soft and flowery words
Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went
And joined him to the weaker part,
Fanatic named, and fool, yet well content
So he could be the nearer to God's heart,
And feel its solemn pulses sending blood
Through all the wide-spread veins of endless good. —*Lowell*

WHAT I WOULD BE

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;
I would be pure, for there are those who care;
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.

I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be giving, and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift.

—*Howard Arnold Walters*

Let us fling ourselves out into the thickening battle; let us live the life of action, which is the only true and happy life. Men tell us God is force; nay, He is that purposed force behind all forces, that combines head, hand, and heart; God is ACTION—let us be like God.

Frances E. Willard

WINNIE PICKETT PAINTER, president of the W. C. T. U. of Glendora, Cal. Mrs. Painter had served for five years as a Kansas county superintendent and for a long period of time looked zealously after the W. C. T. U. column in the county paper. It was during this time that Kansas underwent its great struggle for prohibition and this faithful worker considered no effort on her part too much to bring about the triumph of the cause in which she had been interested since a young woman.

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

"I am a Citizen of no Mean Country"

Dear Busy Women:

The "call of the summer" is upon us. Life and vitality are everywhere about us. I trust there is renewed interest in Christian Citizenship on the part of all of you. Greater opportunities to reach the masses in God's "out a doors" lie before you than ever before. More will seek these gatherings. Do what you can, then, as soon as the event is over, report to your district, state or National superintendent—just as your state plan provides.

Do not wait till the days have absorbed your thoughts and the glow has departed into the twilight of forgetfulness before you tell these anxious leaders of the good times and the new influences developed. We shall watch the mails eagerly to note the steps taken by the advance guard.

This letter is especially to superintendents. I hope as each opens the pages of this marked copy, she will re-mark it and send it on to another. How I wish each state president, each local union that has not appointed a superintendent, would talk it over with other officers and give me cause to rejoice in the widening influence.

The department program is yours for the asking. When you read the following suggestions for July Fourth, do not pass them idly by. It is conceded that the sane manner in which many sections of the country celebrated last year made it a notable day. Fewer accidents than ever occurred because of the disuse of firecrackers and firearms.

Use your influence to dispense with these entirely. I shall hope to hear results later when you make up your final summary for the year.

Suggestions for Fourth of July Celebration

Make the day attractive for the young. Meet at 10 o'clock, form a procession, march two or three times around the platform. Have Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia in costume lead, accompanied by a bodyguard of an equal number of young men and women, the young men to wear a khaki suit or something easily arranged, the young women white with a touch of color in sash, ribbons, etc., these to represent Knights and Ladies of the Twentieth Century.

Let a drum corps, band, or both, follow. A dozen or more boys in every community can be found that with a little drill can keep time and give real music on the drum. Try it. Let the children fellow; have them wear colors, red, white, blue, in sashes, ribbons, stockings, ties, dresses, shirts, each with a small flag to wave as they march. Ask everybody to fall into line and march. Have two good marshals to attend to the details. Some pretty figures can be introduced, some combinations in color scheme.

Have one number on the schedule before the last has quite finished. Have a literary and musical program during the afternoon to interest those who care nothing for sports. Hunt up old songs to sing. Have a time-keeper. Limit the speeches to not more than five minutes. Have a committee to secure in the audience people to tell of the customs, fashions, and doings—social, political and otherwise—when they or their fathers were young. Interspersed with impromptu songs, duets will give a delightful time to the elders. A good time-keeper will make the program lively.

A medal contest could occupy the evening, with ice cream to follow.

Program

America—Chorus of Boys and Girls twelve to sixteen years of age

Prayer

Declaration of Independence—Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia alternating

New Declaration of Independence—Knights and Ladies of the Twentieth Century. (The National W. C. T. U. Pledge)

Music

Address

Song—"The Fight is On" (If the local papers will print the song it can be clipped, and if the request follows that each does this, all will be supplied with a copy without extra expense)

Dinner

Sports, athletics, offering suitable prizes for the winners, first, second, etc.

Yours for continued service,

Helen D. Harford

Newberg, Ore.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

In this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, and in the June *Young Crusader*, will be found the announcement of a special subscription price to *The Young Crusader* for teachers and pupils in the public schools. This special offer will appeal to all those interested in temperance teaching in the schools, and we invite their earnest co-operation.

As an incentive to united state work, I will give two premiums, one of $15 and another of $10, for first and second best planned, managed and carried out state campaigns for these nine-month subscriptions. I hope the state president, as ex-officio chairman, with the superintendent of this department, the L. T. L. secretary and the S. T. I. superintendent will form a campaign committee.

A similar campaign committee formed in each local union will bring splendid results. September 30 send me an outline of how your state campaign was planned and how carried on. The results, as shown by subscriptions received, will be taken into account, but the award will be largely made on the plan and conduct of the campaign. The money will be presented to the state presidents of the winning states at the Milwaukee Convention, to be divided by them as they deem just between the departments taking part in the campaign for subscriptions.

I am counting on *you* to make this our greatest subscription campaign. Set all department machinery in motion at once and see what we can do when we really try.

Evanston, Illinois

ORGANIZERS

MRS. LILA CARLIN MOORE

There have been so many glad days in my itinerary since the last National Convention that the burden of field work has not seemed so great as it has sometimes. I returned to Pennsylvania after the Baltimore gathering, to complete a series of engagements I had already begun. Just before the Christmas holidays I came to Arkansas, but owing to a prolonged attack of la grippe, have been in the field here but a little over two months.

Each year emphasizes the efficacy of our department work. Not long since, at a reception tendered me, a teacher in the primary grade of the public school told of the enthusiastic interest of her children in the subject of scientific temperance instruction created by "choosing sides" (as in an old time "spelling match") and answering questions on the effect of the use of alcohol and narcotics. One little fellow who had stood till only one other and himself remained on the floor, wept bitterly when he "missed," and the other side was victorious. Oh, for more such teachers! Last week I visited a town that had let its W. C. T. U. take a whole year's vacation but the L. T. L. was actively at work and as actively interested and interesting. Each day I am told of some department which

is holding the attention of people in that locality.

I have organized and reinstated fourteen W. C. T. U.'s, paying, in dues, to state treasuries over $50; added 170 active and ninety-nine honorary members, and secured 800 signatures to the total abstinence pledge.

The purse-strings are loosening, too. Recently after just the ordinary request for an offering, a tiny slip of paper was found in one of the plates bearing the initials, "E. W. G.", and the magic figures, "$50." A few days later a gentleman said to me: "I can't be at the lecture tonight, but count me in on the collection." He gave $5.

I am just interrupted by the appearance of a lady who has handed me $1.50. A welcome interruption!

With brain and heart and purse, they say,
"Saloons, Saloons, Saloons away!"

In the field, May 16, 1911

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY TO BE TAUGHT

With the object of furnishing a more thorough training for teachers in temperance physiology, Dr. A. Duncan Yocum, director of the Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania, has arranged for a course in the summer session in Child Hygiene, to be given by Dr. Walter Stewart Cornell, instructor in the Medical School of the University and Medical Inspector under the Philadelphia Board of Health. This arrangement has been made through the influence of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. and its able and loyal state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss Sara Phillips Thomas.

"Occasionally a woman in politics is found to be corrupt," says Judge Ben B. Lindsey, "but where one woman is found crooked, there are about 100 men." Judge Lindsey highly commends the work of women as police and probation officers.

HERE AND THERE

Reedley, Cal., has a lively Y. P. B. which now has twenty-seven members. The Branch was organized in March, and already has held a membership contest and taken up with great earnestness several departments of work.

The W. C. T. U. of Havre, Mont., has been instrumental in securing baseball suits for two teams of the place—this rather than to let the saloons furnish these and thus advertise themselves.

Mrs. M. J. Cleverly, a devoted white ribboner and a charter member of the North Leominster (Mass.) W. C. T. U., realized $25 for the permanent state headquarters fund, from sales at her "souvenir" table at the annual May festival held in her town.

Cripple Creek and Victor, two of the leading mining towns in Colorado, have been added to the W. C. T. U. family by the organization of good live unions. These have long been towns that Colorado workers have hoped to reach, and there is much rejoicing that they are at last brought into the temperance fold.

Mrs. Mary A. Browne, state organizer of the Arkansas W. C. T. U., is spending a month in persuading the women to form new unions in Benton county. The work is made possible by donations from Siloam Springs W. C. T. U. and is under the direction of the county president, Mrs. E. C. De Voss of that place.

"The Harm in a Glass of Beer" was thoroughly discussed in a prize essay contest by the seventh grade pupils of all the Reno (Nev.) public schools. Intense interest was aroused and the prize-winners, Jack Cunningham (first), and Lois Codd (second) were warmly applauded. The W. C. T. U. of Reno furnished the prizes and saw to it that the competition for them was of the keenest.

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford recently attended the annual meeting of the Arkansas Federated Woman's Clubs, at which she gave a stereopticon lecture on child labor and a talk on legislation and woman suffrage, making a plea for the assistance of the women in the enforcement of the new Juvenile court law of Arkansas.

"The Help-a-Bit Club" of New York City, under the management of Mrs. Jennie Fowler-Willing, advertises that it will do its best to answer any questions its members may ask on spiritual, mental, physical and industrial lines. Only a small membership fee is asked. The answers will appear in *The Open Door*, edited by Mrs. Willing, which will be sent free to all members.

A W. C. T. U. of twenty-five members was recently organized in the village of Grant, Neb., by Rev. Alice Palmer, pastor of the Congregational church of that place and a National evangelist. A silver medal contest was its first public work. The class was composed of five young business women and three of the leading young business men of the town. The medal was won by Roscoe Vance, principal of the public schools.

A Y. P. B. has been organized in Broad Brook, Conn., a village which before had no temperance organization among Protestants. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, state president, was present and gave a good talk to the young people. Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, had paved the way for such an organization, her efforts being seconded by the members of the county W. C. T. U., who used the "follow up" system to perfection.

Danielson county (Conn.) W. C. T. U. held a very successful "Dues Tea" last month. The husbands of members were invited; the tables were decorated with potted plants and temperance leaflets were placed at every plate. Around the room were hung white ribbon papers from nearly every state in the union and several from foreign countries. A social hour and a helpful, inspiring program followed the supper. The treasury was enriched by a large number of dues paid by old and new members.

A SONG FROM TEXAS

When the bosses eat their lunch
Without their juleps and their punch,
And the rounders for their morning cocktails sigh,
Then will workingmen give thanks
With their wages in the banks.
With state-wide prohibition, by and by,
Peace will enter every door
Of the dwellings of the poor,
And plenty still the starving children's cry.
So let us daily raise
Our voice in songs of praise
For the dear old Lone Star State is going dry.

—Captain Charles H. Stanley.

Secretary MacVeagh has approved an order which will place a woman in direct charge of all the mints and assay offices in the United States for short intervals at various times in the year.

MENTAL ACCURACY

Greatly Improved by Leaving Off Coffee

The manager of an extensive creamery in Wisconsin states that while a regular coffee drinker, he found it injurious to his health and a hindrance to the performance of his business duties.

"It impaired my digestion, gave me a distressing sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, causing a most painful and disquieting palpitation of the heart, and what is worse, it muddled my mental faculties so as to seriously injure my business efficiency.

"I finally concluded that something would have to be done. I quit the use of coffee, short off, and began to drink Postum. The cook didn't make it right at first—she didn't boil it long enough, and I did not find it palatable and quit using it and went back to coffee and to the stomach trouble again.

"Then my wife took the matter in hand, and by following the directions on the box, faithfully, she had me drinking Postum for several days before I knew it.

"When I happened to remark that I was feeling much better than I had for a long time, she told me that I had been drinking Postum, and that accounted for it. Now we have no coffee on our table.

"My digestion has been restored, and with this improvement has come relief from the oppressive sense of fullness and palpitation of the heart that used to bother me so. I note such a gain in mental strength and acuteness that I can attend to my office work with ease and pleasure and without making the mistakes that were so annoying to me while I was using coffee.

"Postum is the greatest table drink of the times, in my humble estimation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WORKABLE IDEAS FOR THE LOCAL UNION

The women of Redkey, Ind., before a recent option election, covered the billboards of the town, as well as their own bulletin boards with dry posters. They inserted in the local paper a paid advertisement to offset that of the wets, wrote each voter a letter, enclosing dry literature, and on election day took their stand at the polls. There they handed out little slips reading, "Yes means dry." The drys won by 118 votes and there were no drunken brawls about the booths, as had been the case at other elections.

The stars and stripes and temperance banners made attractive the parlors of the Lutheran church of Mulberry, Ind., at a social held there for the missionary societies of the different churches of the town. A splendid program was given.

Varick (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. made glad the heart of a shut-in on Memorial Day. They spent the day with her and had an enjoyable time. A few days later a large number helped a sick lady to "catch up with her sewing."

"Who's Who?" was the title of an entertainment given by the members of the Lockport, (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. Twenty pictures of leading temperance workers, including both men and women, were distributed in different places, each one being numbered. The guests were expected to guess, in fifteen minutes, the names of the various individuals represented, cards numbered to correspond with the pictures being furnished for the purpose. The prizes were white enamel W. C. T. U. badges, presented to the two guessing the highest number. When these were awarded, as the correct names were read off, a little was said about each one represented. The contest was voted not only enjoyable, but instructive.

At a carnival of the Home and School League held in Philadelphia, recently, the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia county, conducted a continuous Scientific Temperance Instruction demonstration, at which were displayed charts, posters, drawings, text books, temperance essays, mottoes; experiments with growing plants, illustrating scientific temperance facts, suitable for school-room practice, were given every day from two to eight o'clock.

Crib placed in R. R. station by Sanford, Fla., W.C.T.U.

FOR TIRED BABIES

The Sanford, (Fla.) W. C. T. U. has installed at the railroad station of its town a pretty little white crib for the convenience of tired mothers and babies, often obliged to wait for trains. The little bed, with an abundance of linen, and sufficient money to have it cared for, was contributed by the citizens of the town, through the solicitation of the W. C. T. U.

Iowa's state president has had postcards printed, on one side of which appears the text of the Iowa school law regarding scientific temperance instruction. She urges that they be sent to teachers.

A question box is a popular feature of the programs of the Prattville (Mich.) W. C. T. U. Questions on vital temperance subjects are discussed, and in the write-up of the meeting which is printed in the local papers, these questions and answers are given.

A unique invitation to a meeting used by one local union is a card upon which appears, with the announcement of the time and place, the picture of a chair, and under it the words: "Please come, for if you are not there, I shall be nothing but a vacant chair."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president of the New York W. C. T. U., has this to say to the counties of her state in regard to lunches furnished at institutes: "The idea of simplifying the lunches has taken hold, the result being simpler meals, more easily prepared, and in most counties at a less price. Let us continue to experiment that the entertaining union may be able to entertain conventions without considering it a burden, and without being obliged to spend too much time in preparation." Many unions will appreciate the worth of Mrs. Boole's words.

The W. C. T. U. of Camp Verde, Arizona, is preparing for a fair to be held this fall. Great enthusiasm is manifested by the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, as several contests are on foot. The boys are to have corn growing, poultry raising, and manual training contests; the girls to compete in sewing, cooking, and poultry raising.

The results of these contests will be exhibited at the fair and a certain percentage of the proceeds will go to the L. T. L. treasury. The white ribboners who have the fair in charge will make every effort possible to keep the children interested during the long summer days.

A Triumph for Temperance Teaching

Special Correspondence

About two weeks before the arrival in Nashville, Tennessee, of Miss Christine I. Tinling, National organizer, a committee from the Davidson county W. C. T. U. appeared before the board of education and earnestly requested that the subject of scientific temperance instruction be taught in all the grammar grades, as well as in the eighth grade, as was then the case. Attention was called to the havoc the cigaret habit was causing among the young boys and the importance of special instruction. A request was made that Miss Tinling be permitted to speak on the subject of scientific temperance instruction in the city schools; also that she might address the teachers in a body some afternoon. The board was assured of Miss Tinling's splendid equipment for the work, and the fact was brought out that she had for the past two years taught the subject in the Summer School for Teachers, located in Knoxville, and had the endorsement and approval of that institution.

Mr. Hume, chairman of the Instruction committee, suggested that we consult with Miss Tinling upon her arrival and lay before the board some definite plan as to how the teaching could best be given. In the meantime, the board would consider the question of permitting Miss Tinling to speak in the schools, and also the advisability of calling a meeting of the teachers to hear her.

Miss Tinling arrived and we were the next day notified that she had right of way in as many of the twenty schools as she would have time to reach, and that one afternoon all the teachers would assemble to hear her.

Through the kindness of Mr. B. F. Cornelius, a carriage was put at our disposal, that no time might be lost in going from one school to another. About 3,000 boys and girls listened with rapt attention to Miss Tinling's helpful talks. Teachers and principals were equally delighted. The head of one of the largest schools said he considered her address the best and most practical ever heard within school walls.

JOIN FORCES

What a splendid idea for the druggists and doctors to join forces in making a town dry. It is reported that the men of those professions living in Troy, Missouri, have done this, thus preventing the prescription of whisky and other liquors to patients and the sale of these evil things in drug-stores.

Do the duty that nearest lies:
That is the road to paradise.

WHY WILBOUR CHANGED HIS VOTE

(Continued from Page Six)

"I agree with Tom, fully. I am so glad he has changed his plan to vote, and I hope he may win many of his friends to vote the dry ticket, for the sake of saving him and so many like him who want to stop drinking, but who cannot resist temptation when it is before them. How any father of a boy can vote to keep whisky in a town is beyond my comprehension!"

"Now, Maude, don't you get fanatical. What would my business amount to if I changed my vote? Our largest income comes from buildings rented to saloons. Even if the measure failed, they would move out if they knew I had voted against their interests, and if the measure carries, I would be in the unique position of a man voting to have his best tenants leave him, to cut his income in half. I hope I am a better business man than that."

"It isn't a question of business, dear Jack! Suppose you could see into the future, and could know for a certainty that if the saloons were allowed to remain, your boy, when he was entering upon manhood, would be one of their victims, you know no power could induce you to vote to have them remain."

"That's nonsense, Maude. A boy who is rightly trained, as you will train our boy, would be in no danger. Moderate drinking never hurt any man anyway."

"I would rather see our boy dead right now than to know that he would grow up to be a drunkard, Jack. Moderate drinking is not possible to every man, as poor Tom has just told you. Jack, do you know that every year the saloons of our country begin ruining two hundred thousand fresh boys? To keep up the business they must have that many new recruits yearly. We have no assurance that our boy will not be one of that number. I may not be spared to raise him and if I should be taken and my boy should be left to the care and influence of his father, a 'moderate drinker', I would tremble for the result. I cannot vote, dear one, and it breaks my heart to know that the one vote that I want most of all in the world to influence is to be cast in favor of the power that may ruin my boy."

Mr. Wilbour placed his hand upon the bowed head and a great stillness settled upon the room. The weeping wife was praying earnestly, and the husband was earnestly considering all she had said—in the new light of personal danger threatening his own home, his boy, his wife. After a pause wherein it seemed as though the angels of heaven must be pausing to listen, Mr. Wilbour said tremulously:

"You have won, Maude! I never saw it this way before. God being my helper, darling, I will never again taste liquor! Tomorrow morning Tom and I will go together, and I will try to undo some of the mischief I have done against the amendment by working from now on with all my powers for its passage. Our boy will be safe from his father's wrong influence hereafter. Together you and I will work to make this world a safer place for him and for everybody's boy."

A COMMENDABLE RECORD

New life seems to be infused into the W. C. T. U. of Alderson, W. Va. The following are some of the things it has undertaken and accomplished within the past six months: Placed two receptacles for temperance literature in each depot and post office; had 1,000 temperance blotters printed and distributed to the pupils of three white, and one colored school; made short talks in Sunday schools and young peoples' meetings on Temperance Sundays; held a silver medal contest on Willard Memorial Day, which was a decided success; had a fine public meeting for Miss Christine I. Tinling in April; requested all the ministers, in turn, to preach a special, appropriate sermon on Mother's Day and sold fifteen dozen carnations for the occasion. (It is expected that the W. C. T. U. will make the latter a custom in the future.) It also has a temperance column semi-monthly in the town paper; has secured pledge-signers and also a few subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader;* holds regular monthly business meetings, with a short social program—in cold weather at the homes of members, and in warm weather at the churches. The union is fortunate in having a city council as an ally in every good work and reform.

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

Every One Interested in Temperance

should quickly lend aid in getting every retail grocer to carry

Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Extracts

in stock.

Flavoring extracts are constantly used for drink because of the heavy percentage of alcohol they contain.

Note the following item from a Texas newspaper:

"Alcoholic Flavoring Extracts are classed as alcoholic intoxicating liquors at Greenville, Texas. A man recently killed his wife and then himself while under the supposed influence of lemon extract."

Non-Alcoholic Extracts can not be used for that purpose. Help the cause for Temperance. Order a bottle of Non-Alcoholic Vanilla, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Banana or Pineapple Flavoring Extract from your grocer today. Insist on his getting it for you, or send us his name.

Non-Alcoholic Extracts are guaranteed absolutely pure and of highest standard of quality. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory.

Packed in 10, 25 and 50 cent bottles.

NON-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT CO.,
Second and Pine Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

Beautiful Souvenir Booklet

The cover is art kid-skin, in two shades of delicate brown. A wash-drawing picture, made from a photograph of the home of Frances E. Willard, printed in the softest effects of dual-toned, brown ink, is mounted upon it. The ruled border, also painted in brown, that is around the picture, harmonizes with the illustrations and with the tint of the cover.

The body of the booklet is printed in the same dual-toned effect on royal-coated, satin-finished, enamel paper. The illustrations are vignetted half tones, made from photographs, with wash-drawing effects of the interior of Rest Cottage. They have been retouched by an excellent artist, to give life to the pictures, and so convey an accurate impression of the actual appearance of the rooms in Rest Cottage. The hard effects of a simple photograph are softened; and those features which a photograph sometimes fails to properly show, are accentuated.

The frontispiece is a finely finished portrait of Frances E. Willard. The illustrations include two pictures of Miss Willard's Den, where she penned the famous polyglot petition, the spinning wheel, stairway, parlor, Miss Gordon's office and the dining-room. There is also an excellent view of the reception room in The Willard—National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

The type matter is set by hand, in ten point Cheltenham, and is printed over the shaded vignetting effects of the cuts in such a way as to give an artistic, smoky effect to the printed page.

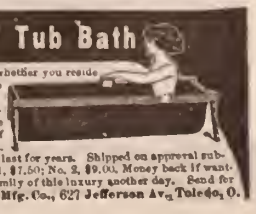
A few of the booklets are printed in a very dark blue, bordering on green. The same illustrations are used, but are printed in a color to harmonize with the green cover and the green picture of Rest Cottage, which is mounted on the outside of the booklet in the same manner as on the cover already described.

The story of Rest Cottage is authentic and interesting, a vivid word picture of this historic home. The part of the cottage built on in later years, now owned by the National W. C. T. U., and used as Headquarters, is named "The Willard," in honor of Frances E. Willard and her mother. For years there have been many calls for a booklet about Rest Cottage and white ribboners are to be congratulated that so choice a souvenir can now be secured. The price is remarkably low for so artistic a booklet. **It is copyrighted.**

Order from National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents

A Refreshing Tub Bath



is now made possible for everyone—whether you reside in the city or village or on a farm. No PLUMBING NECESSARY. THE ROBINSON FOLDING WATER BATH is a godsend to humanity. It is within the reach of every family, and permits of all the luxury of full length tub baths. Far preferable to tin tubs, and will last for years. Shipped on approval subject to inspection. Two grades, No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $9.00. Money back if wanted. Don't deprive yourself and family of this luxury another day. Send for descriptive literature. Robinson Mfg. Co., 627 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.

"A— IS FOR ALCOHOL"

The Anti-tuberculosis Society of Cincinnati recently conducted a campaign of education among the school children of the city, offering a prize for the best alphabet of sentences instructing in the cause and cure of the white plague. Out of the over 20,000 replies sent in, a competent committee of citizens, among them physicians, selected the list of one boy whose alphabet began with this sentence, most striking and worthy of remembering: "A— is for Alcohol, which men should not drink. It weakens their system and makes their lungs a prey to the consumptive germ." That doesn't sound as though these men considered alcohol a "very valuable sort of a food."—*Western Christian Advocate*

M. Disque, Reader & Entertainer.
Special Temperance Programs for Societies, Chautauquas, Schools, Churches, etc.
For terms, address Miss M. Disque, Sta. C, Chicago, Ills.

"I inquired once," says Mr. Arthur D. Dean in his prize article in *World's Work*, "of a group of teachers what they taught. One said 'mathematics'; another replied 'English'; still another, 'Science'; but the fourth—God bless the little prophetess—merely said 'Please, sir, just boys.'"

A Beautiful Young People's Branch Pin
An entirely new design, is now on sale. The letters are in white enamel on a back-ground of blue. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address,
NATIONAL W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.
Price, single pin, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

We also make a specialty of Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56-58 Park Place, N. Y.

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Kindergarten

For a Sane Fourth. Each, .02; per 100 ..... $0.75
Story Books for Child and Mother. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .40
The Relation of the Kindergarten to the Public School System. Each, .02; per 100 ..... 1.00

Legislation

Legislative Manual for the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.. $0.10

Lumbermen

Comfort Bag Service and What to Put In (National Superintendent). Per 100 ..... $0.50
Emergencies, the First Things to Do. Per 100 ..... .50
How a Tree Writes Its Autobiography. Per 100 ..... .50
The Arrow and the Song. Per 100. .50

Medal Contest

Contest Books (Nos. 1 to 18). Each. $0.10
Educator No. 7, Selections for L. T. L.
Educator No. 17, Frances E. Willard Book.
Educator No. 18, Cuttings From Black Rock.
The Do's and Don'ts of Medal Contests. Per 100 ..... .25
Why a Medal Contest Department? Per 100 ..... .25

Medical Temperance

Alcohol and Digestion. Per 100... $0.30
Alcohol and Nursing Mothers. Per 100 ..... .30
Alcohol and the Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs. Per 100 .40
Alcohol Shortens Life. Per 100.... .25
Beer Drinking Injures Health. Per 100 ..... .30
Coco Cola, A Drug Drink. Per 100 .30
Dangerous Soft Drinks. Per 100.. .30
Do Weak Hearts Need Alcohol? Per 100 ..... .40
Give No Alcohol to Children. Dr. Max Kassowitz. Per 100..... .30
Proprietary Medicines. Per 100... .35
Safe Remedies In Illness. Under 50, each 2 cents; per 100..... 1.00
The Alcohol and Drug Evil. Dr. McCormack. Per 100..... .40

Mercy

A Letter to Children. Per 100.... $0.40
A Pussycat Tale. Per 100..... .75
Catechism; Duty of Mercy. Per 100 .55
Fundamental Need of Humane Education. Per 100..... .40
The Angel of Mercy. Per 100..... .40

Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits

A Model Mothers' Meeting. Helen L. Bullock. Each, .02; per 100.. $0.50
Assorted Package of White Ribbon Recruit Leaflets and Pin..... .25
Council of War. Emma G. Dietrick. Each, .02; per 100..... .25
Don't, Girls. Rev. G. B. Minard. Each, .02; per 100..... .30
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My Little Living Interrogation Point. Dr. Mary Wood-Allen. Each, .02; per 100..... .50
One Mother's Way. Emma G. Dietrick. Each, .02; per 100..... .25
Open Letter to Mothers and Teachers. Ada Wallace Unruh. Each, .02; per 100..... .50
Record Book for White Ribbon Recruits ..... .10
Root Beer a Snare and Delusion. Each, .02; per 100..... .50
The Cider Curse. Each, .02; per 100 .50
The Power of the White Ribbon. Each, .02; per 100..... .50
The Tobacco Toboggan. Each, .02; per 100 ..... .50
White Ribbon Recruit Birthday Cards. Each, .03; per 12..... .25

Parliamentary Usage

Parliamentary Studies (four numbers). Per 12, $1.80; per 100.. $12.50
The Leaflet Drill. Per 12, .20; per 100 ..... 1.20
The Parliamentary Card. Per 100.. 4.00

Peace and Arbitration

Aunt Rachel's Advice. Per 100.... $0.40
How Eva Advised Her Brother. Per 100 ..... .40
How Lulu and Edna Made Up. Per 100 ..... .40
Outline History of the Peace Department. Per 100..... .25
Peace and International Arbitration. Per 100..... .30
Peacemaker's Pledge Cards for Children. Per 100..... .75
Suggestions for Conducting Peace Bands ..... .05

Penal and Reformatory

A Prisoner's Appeal. Per 100..... $0.75
An Appeal to the Churches for Prison Sunday. Per 100..... .75
I'll Try. Per 100..... .75
Lost, But Found. Per 100..... .75
Ministering Women. Per 100..... .75

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

HELP YOUR TEACHER

The valuable Scientific Temperance Instruction material which Mrs. Edith Smith Davis prepares each month for *The Young Crusader* should be read by the grade teachers in your city school. Every teacher in the rural districts should also have the paper. The children will find it excellent for supplemental reading. The anti-cigaret pages, stories, programs, poems, etc., will all be helpful in the school-room. To place the paper in schools—*your* school—we offer it for the school year commencing September, 1911, and closing May, 1912, for twenty cents for the nine issues. These subscriptions may be sent at any time, but no papers will be started until September. This price applies to teachers and pupils. Will each local superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction consult with her local union as to the best method to follow in securing subscriptions. You want to have every teacher and pupil a subscriber during the coming school year. Send your subscriptions as early as possible. This offer does not expire until September 30, but the earlier your subscriptions are sent in the easier it is for *The Young Crusader* to handle them.

This offer is an especially good one for three reasons: First, the twenty-cents-for-nine-months price is good whether you send one or many subscriptions at one time. Second, you subscribe for the school year only and have no trouble in looking after the papers while teachers are away on summer vacations. Third, five of these nine-month subscriptions will be counted as equal to four yearly ones, if you request that they be credited for special watch premium or on your Circulator list. No other premiums will be allowed. Send all subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Illinois.

FOR FOURTH OF JULY MEETINGS

Distribute copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* at Fourth of July picnics. The June 22 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, with its excellent suffrage material, will be "just the thing" to distribute in the states which are conducting suffrage campaigns. If your orders reach us before June 20, we will send you 100 copies of this June 22 issue for $1.25. We cannot promise you copies of this paper unless you order in advance, but later orders will be filled at same price from mixed copies, our selection. Please remember that at this special price we cannot promise you any one special issue. As every number of the paper is a fine one and well worth reading, you will receive good papers for distribution.

AN OREGON PLAN

Mrs. Hattie Wilson, the state superintendent of Circulation of National Official Papers, has a list of the Oregon subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. When a subscription nears expiration, she sends this personal request: "Dear Sister, I see by my list that your subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL expires..... Will you not renew at once? State officers ask that all subscriptions be credited to Mrs. Hattie Wilson, state superintendent." No wonder that we have been surprised and delighted with the many requests for credit which have come from Oregon. This is a splendid way to "hold" subscriptions.

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The suffragists of Berlin are giving "political teas," which are attended by members of the Reichstag and prominent politicians, many of whom are said to have become converts to the cause.

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 8, 1911. No. 23

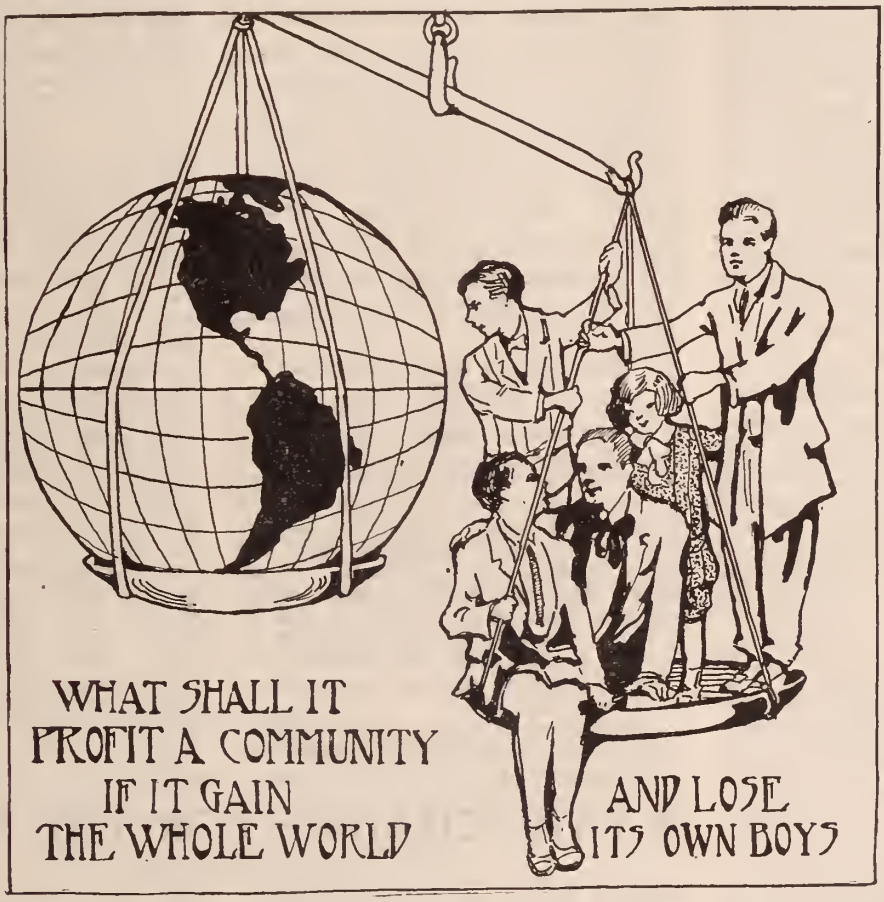
A FAIR CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN

"For the Children's sake, we must revolutionize the world"

"No child can be well born," declared a placard at the recent Child Welfare Exhibit in Chicago, "whose parents suffer under adverse conditions; for example, alcoholism. Parents impaired by alcoholic beverages beget children lacking in physical and mental vigor and will power." There might well have been added to this statement, the more comprehensive one that a large proportion of the evils in the great demonstration can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of alcohol and the ravages of the liquor traffic.

The great exhibit (an account of the New York City presentation of which was given some months ago in The Union Signal) was so immense and elaborate as to defy adequate description. It described with a realism pathetically eloquent, the tragedies of childhood in the poorer districts of a great city, accompanied by an exhibition of the efforts, through manifold agencies, to relieve and correct the evils which are back of the tragedies.

Over a very large proportion of the heart-rending pictures of poverty, disease and wretchedness could truthfully have been written, "The Liquor Traffic is Responsible for These." A student of social and civic conditions could but feel that the whole panorama of suffering was a study in effects with far too slight an emphasis placed upon one of the great causes—intemperance.



—*The Canadian Royal Templar.*

Juvenile Court

The Juvenile Court section, with its array of facts and illustrations, showing the appalling numbers of youthful offenders who are dealt with weekly, was a striking commentary on the criminality growing out of the drinking habits which have debauched the father and impoverished the mother, leaving helpless offspring to the tender mercies of the street and the public.

Health Section

All over the exhibits of the Health department one read in the pictured faces of diseased, deformed children the effects of parental indulgence. "Don't Kill Your Baby," a startling comparison in a brilliantly colored poster, depicted a healthy baby fed on pure milk and water and wholesome food, and a sick, emaciated infant nourished (?) on beer and liquor, strong coffee and tea. In various languages and prominent letters was the admonition not to feed the baby strong drinks.

Startling statistics of the woes bequeathed to innocent children by drinking mothers held the attention:

"When the mother drinks, out of every 100 children 33 to 72 die. Surviving children are predisposed to neurosis, alcoholic and drug habits and criminal tendencies."

An ingenious but heart-rending mechanical device, which showed that one out of every four babies born into the world dies in infancy, told the story of hereditary taint and parental neglect consequent upon dissipation. Every ramshackle tenement, every deserted home, every crippled, stunted form was a striking object lesson of the toll which the giant evil of our land is demanding each year of the children.

Other causes there undoubtedly were for these terrible conditions, but back of a large part of it is the insensate, cruel greed of the legalized liquor business. Because of no other one thing do so many little lives go out prematurely; for no other cause are so many boys and girls deprived of their fair chance to life and happiness; no other criminal factory turns out each week so

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—How Prohibition Booms Business; W. C. T. U. Activities in India, Page 3—Young People's Branch, Pages 4, 5—The Leaven of Reform, Page 6.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE TOBACCO TRUST CONDEMNED—PENNY POSTAGE IN PROSPECT—UNCLAIMED ESTATES—PRESBYTERIANS PASS TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS—UNCLE SAM PROMOTES HEALTH IN CANAL ZONE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

The Supreme court has again spoken, placing its seal of disapproval upon the methods employed by a monopoly second only to that of the Standard Oil Trust. When a week ago, the august court rendered its decision, many felt that it would without doubt place its ban upon the Tobacco Trust as well, and when on Monday of last week, the Chief Justice of the United States, as the mouthpiece of the Court, gave the decision in words strongly emphasizing the fact that the Tobacco Trust had carried on its vast business enterprises knowing full well that many of the methods employed were unlawful, and thus bringing themselves under the ban of the law, a majority of the people felt the ruling was just. Six months are granted, as in the case of the Standard Oil, in which to adjust business to more legitimate methods. Attorney General Wickersham is naturally greatly elated at the sweeping victory for the U. S. Government, and at this writing is seriously considering the placing of men who have stood at the forefront of the Tobacco Trust, behind prison bars, as the most effective way of declaring the condemnation of the Government toward those who were *particeps criminis* in the transactions of this great monopoly.

House Surpasses Senate

The Senate is still dilatory in its consideration of reciprocity. April 4 Congress was called in special session to act on the question. Reciprocity had passed the House at the last session, and hearings had been held by the Senate, and the bill reported. The House again passed the measure April 21, and now June 3, the Senate has not yet received the bill from the Committee on Finance. With the exception of action on the wool schedule, the House has about concluded its labors. It has worked hard and steadily, while not a measure of any importance has passed the Senate. The popular election resolution will be voted on June 12 under an agreement reached last week. Not another legislative proposition has been brought out of committee, and nowhere is there apparently any disposition to hasten things.

Voting 48 to 20 the Senate yesterday ordered a new investigation of the election of William Lorimer of Illinois.

In the House, at a Democratic caucus which began at noon Thursday, June 1, and lasted until midnight, the Underwood Wool Tariff bill was adopted. Mr. Underwood of Alabama, leader of the Democratic side of the House, and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, labored most strenuously to have the bill adopted, and declared, "if passed, it would reduce the cost of wool clothing to the customer without materially affecting the revenues of the Government." However, Mr. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican side of the House, declares, "the passage of this bill will ruin the wool producer, and will not save the manufacturer." The action of the caucus means, however, that the House will without doubt pass the Underwood bill as drawn.

Penny Postage in Prospect

For the first time in thirty years it has become possible for the head of the Postoffice Department to report that the postal service is not only self-supporting but will have a substantial surplus at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Coincident with the announcement that Postmaster General Hitchcock had returned to the Secretary of the Treasury $3,000,000 (the total amount set aside from the public funds to take care of the usual deficit) it was asserted that an effort will be made to establish penny postage before the first term of the Taft administration is brought to an end.

Unclaimed "Estates"

Deep interest has been shown in the sale for the U. S. Government of a collection of unclaimed personal effects sent to Washington by United States consuls in all parts of the world, left by American citizens who died in foreign lands, and whose relatives after painstaking search, have not been located by the Treasury Department. These packages, 156 in number, are made up of things all the way from those which are practically worthless, to valuable jewels and precious stones.

Since the Government made known the fact that it was in possession of these unclaimed "estates" of dead Americans, the Treasury officials have been deluged with inquiries from all over the country from people who are searching for missing fathers, husbands, children, brothers, sisters, mothers, daughters, and other relatives and friends who are supposed to have died in foreign lands. The sum realized from the sale was deposited in the U. S. Treasury subject to claimants in the future.

Presbyterians Pass Temperance Resolutions

Washington received a scathing rebuke in a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church recently held in Atlantic City, N. J., in that so many places of amusement are allowed to be opened on Sunday, that society people are entertaining more and more on that day. William Jennings Bryan delivered a temperance address which so aroused the gathering that the following resolutions were passed by acclamation, and copies were ordered to be sent to President Taft and to Secretary of State Knox:

Whereas, we as a nation have abolished the use of intoxicating beverages from both Houses of Congress and our Army and Navy, and

Whereas, the example of this nation has a powerful influence over other nations, therefore be it

Resolved, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church hereby petition the authorities to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors at all diplomatic functions at home and abroad, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President and Secretary of State.

Uncle Sam Promotes Health in Canal Zone

Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the man who is superintending the digging of the great ditch, is now in Washington, eager to let Congress know what is being done, and what has already been accomplished.

The Canal Zone has been looked upon as one of the hardest places on this continent for a white man to live, and Panama as the filthiest and most unhealthy city on earth, but since this Government of ours has taken hold of it, a wonderful change has been wrought through all that Panama country. A gentleman just returned from there to Washington says, "There are no flies to be seen in the Canal Zone, nor are there any mosquitoes. There is no bad drinking water, no water with germs to cause typhoid or other diseases. Can you say as much for the drinking water in the northern or other states of this country? Yet all this has been accomplished in the Isthmus of Panama country by modern methods of sanitation and eternal vigilance. There is a constant use of the kerosene remedy for mosquitoes and other insects that breed and spread disease. If you put a glass of water on a window sill and leave it there a few minutes, a man will come along and let fall a few drops of kerosene. Every lake and stream in the Canal Zone is given frequent spraying with coal oil, and the mosquito will soon be only a memory in that southern country."

A FAIR CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN

(Continued from Page One)

much of misery and vice and iniquity; no other agency in all our civilized world is accountable for so many failures of body, mind and soul.

The Other Side

But there was another side to the picture, and it has been well said that this great and commendable exhibit demonstrates a mighty and stupendous truth: "For the children's sake we must revolutionize the World." Countless are the activities which are at work to this end, as shown in the great exposition,—the churches, the schools, the settlements, and dozens of associations and societies, benevolent, charitable and social. But after all is not justice better than philanthropy, or does it not lie at its very foundation, and is that civilization honest and just which does not so protect the child in its environment that he comes into the world and grows to manhood in a clean, safe community, where the saloon and the dram shop are unknown? The logical sequence to this great Welfare Exposition should be such an awakening of the public conscience that the saloon would be driven out of business.

In response to the offer of a prize to the children in attendance who submitted the best sentiments as to what they had learned from the exhibition, one little lad wrote that he would never again "rush the can."

It is greatly to be desired that in the future presentations of this exhibit, which is to be repeated in other large cities, the connection between the cause and effect be more clearly shown and more space be given to a distinctive temperance exhibit. Such occasions present to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a magnificent opportunity to reach a vast audience of inquiring, investigating men, women and children, and give to them a clearer vision of all important scientific temperance truths.

A WORD FROM THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

"If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she would be a gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."—Supreme Court of the United States, 5 How., 632.

How Prohibition Boomed Business in Kansas

DAVID D. LEAHY, Secretary to Governor Stubbs

There are always good men in every state who can be trusted to shake their heads at prohibition until its economic utility can be demonstrated. I, in common with practically everybody in my home town—Wichita—opposed prohibition for years. We were like a great many people who thought it would beggar the taxpayers and that store windows would be pasted over with show bills to hide the vacancy of business rooms.

During the past year over EIGHTEEN HUNDRED NEW HOUSES were built in the town, including two ten-story business blocks and new churches and schoolhouses aggregating nearly A MILLION DOLLARS.

I do not believe that there is a city on earth whose business circumstances justify the saloon. It is not to the interest of the business man anywhere to see his customers, especially those who are laboring men, spending in the saloon what should be spent in the grocery store, the shoe store or meat market—or that which should be put into a little home instead of paying rent. All logic and philosophy is against it and KANSAS HAS PROVED IT.

> Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease, depraves the morals and destroys the soul. Instead of the "Elixir of Life," the "Fountain of Immortal Youth," it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope, the advance of death.—*T. Alexander MacNicholl, M. D.*

Full Prohibition Best

Until 1909 Kansas allowed drug stores to sell whisky and other liquors for medical purposes. This privilege was abused and the people were aroused. Kansas determined that the best prohibition was absolute prohibition—no going back you see—and prohibited the sale of liquor for any purpose. What happened? The bank deposits which had been gaining gradually about a million a year—I mean state bank deposits—MADE A SUDDEN JUMP OF $14,000,000 or from $83,000,000 to $97,000,000, which shows that something happened to interest business men in prohibition. And to show that some specific and unusual thing caused this the deposits again assumed a steady and normal increase which they have maintained ever since. The closing of these drug stores simply added to the bank deposits for 1909 the sum of $14,000,000 instead of about $1,000,000.

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

Special Correspondence

Our twelfth national biennial convention has come and gone and we count it a most excellent one. We cannot tell of large numbers and enthusiastic crowds but we are glad to make some advance. The business sessions were held in the spacious hall of the M. E. parsonage at Cawnpore which was tastefully decorated with the national emblems of England and America, the local union's banner and flowers which were contributed in abundance. A spirit of earnestness and determination pervaded throughout; and topics of vital importance to the work were discussed at each session.

Prominent Men as Honorary Members

The most hopeful sign of progress is that our numbers have increased outside the missionary ranks. So almost entirely has the work been carried on by missionaries that the whole movement has been looked upon as a missionary fad rather than a general movement. Now we can count several government officials, merchants and medical men among our honorary members, and their wives as our members.

We had delegates from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, United Provinces and the Punjab and many interested visitors. Our public meetings were good and the medal contest held the first evening was excellent.

Our convention sent out invitations to four ladies to become honorary vice-presidents of our India W. C. T. U.: Lady Laidlaw, wife of Sir Robert Laidlaw, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Christian Parsee, barrister-at-law (Calcutta), a wife of a member of Viceroy's Council, and a Church of England bishop's wife.

Miss Sorabji, who holds the unique position of being the first and only woman lawyer in India, and Lady Laidlaw, have signified their intention of accepting.

Co-operation of Temperance Forces

Another encouraging thing is the tendency to federation. An All-India Temperance Conference was held in Allahabad last winter, to which, upon invitation, delegates from all societies were sent. Our Mrs. Denning was our delegate. The Rechabites, Good Templars, Anglo-Indian Association, St. Annis Society and many others were represented, and steps were taken to form a permanent federation. Such a body could but have influence with the Government by its petitions and protests.

We were much disappointed in having our National president, Mrs. Frances Hallowes, return to England soon after she had arrived in India from her furlough. She had begun work and held several meetings in the Madras division when a cablegram telling of the dangerous illness of a daughter caused her at once to leave for England. As her return to India was so indefinite, she sent in her resignation as president. Though regretting the need for this step, we have reason to rejoice that we have so able a successor as Mrs. Margaret B. Denning of Muzaffarpur. Having been corresponding secretary for some time she is well informed as to the union's needs and has great zeal and enthusiasm in the work. Mrs. Alice D. Horne, of Bombay was chosen the honorary corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. Eagan of Coonoor, recording secretary, and our invaluable honorary treasurer, Miss L. C. Coombs of Midnapur was re-elected. Mrs. Hallowes was retained as National superintendent of the department of Literature and Translation; also of Mothers-in-Council. We hope she will return before many months, for she is most earnest and enthusiastic and our sympathies are with her in her sudden summons away.

We in Bengal are exceedingly fortunate in having for our new president,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

SECRETARIAL SUNSHINE SUGGESTIONS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

The warm days have suddenly come to remind us that summer is here. By the time you read these lines, the schools will be closed and many of you will be planning for a summer of rest or pleasure. I am hoping that our Branch members will make the lovely summer days count for our temperance cause. The other day a girl said to me, "I never thought I'd like to belong to the temperance society, the members always look so solemn and sad." Of course this dear girl, who has grown up in a sheltered home, had no conception of the anxiety which comes with earnest labor for a great reform, nor of the sorrow felt by some over the world's temptations and wickedness. The Young People's Branch has a splendid opportunity to "show up" the pleasing, aesthetic side of our work. Many people need to be shown that goodness is more attractive than badness.

What Our Young Folks Can Do This Summer

For one thing, be sure to remember all the sick people in your community and the invalids, also, with fruit, flowers, auto rides, and personal calls. I am in a home now where there are two bright young girls and one of them has been telling me of the Sunshine Box she received during a recent attack of typhoid fever. A large box covered with pretty flowered paper was packed with little gifts and notes from her friends. Each note was numbered with the hour at which it was to be opened, and in the top of the box was a card with these words:

"Just a box of sunshine
Packed in the same old way;
To be opened by the hour,
Instead of by the day."

The recipient of this wonderful box said it made her day pass delightfully, and that she could hardly wait for the time to come to open the next package. Sometimes these boxes are so arranged that a package is opened each day.

These are the months for piazza and lawn parties. You might, also, have a little temperance play or department demonstration in the evening, using the piazza as a stage and seating the people on the lawn.

Don't Forget the Children

This is just the time to organize the children of your town into an L. T. L., for the weather is never too warm for the little people. Yesterday, a very warm day, I organized a Legion and could not see that the children lacked anything of ardor as they planned for candy sales, a pet show, and a temperance picnic.

I trust our members will all espouse the cause of a sane Fourth of July. If it has not already been done, before the merchants have laid in a stock of fireworks, ask the town authorities to prohibit their sale and arrange some substitute for the children.

Don't forget, too, that in July comes the Red Letter day—the birthday of our Anna Gordon, the friend of all children.

There are many towns where our Branch might be a real blessing by placing free ice-water near great factories and shops and in the business centers. You may thus keep many from buying beer to cool their thirst.

May you all be bringers of sunshine, joy and happiness through all the summer days.

WHY A COLLEGE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH?

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

To open to the college student a broad, practical study of the present day liquor problem, with its attendant social and political evils.

The college student lives largely in the historical past. The College Young People's Branch, with its "Plan" of study of the latest literature on temperance science, and on various phases of the alcohol problem, will bring the student face to face with the present, and with the immediate need of finding a solution to this twentieth century problem.

To help the college student, early in life, to establish principles of total abstinence from alcoholics and narcotics.

This is important. The College Young People's Branch will aid in banishing wine from class suppers and fraternity banquets, and relegate the "smoker" into oblivion. College social customs are often followed in after life. How necessary that these customs be fixed on high, safe ideals. Total abstinence is a safe and sane custom to establish.

To acquaint the college student with the latest findings in science concerning alcohol.

The College Young People's Branch should get in touch with the great army of students all over the world who are now making laboratory experiments to determine the effect of small amounts of alcohol on animals. Read and discuss the magazine articles appearing frequently on this important matter.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its forty-five departments of work—all for the uplift of humanity, and all for the overthrow of the liquor curse—may be called the greatest chair of "applied Christianity," the world ever has seen.

The College Young People's Branch will win the young women students, make them members of this greatest body of organized womanhood, and cause them to come under its helpful teachings along lines that mean the weal or woe of a woman's life.

To educate students in "Medical Temperance."

They should use *safe remedies* rather than dally with alcoholic medicines, which have led to the ruin of even college graduates.

What a College Young People's Branch Can Do

Set a standard for total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco and clean, wholesome, personal living.

Hold regular monthly meetings to study the liquor problem from a social, ethical and economic standpoint. The meetings may be varied by readings, debates, orations or essays.

Compete for the "Susan J. Steele" $100 prize, offered each year by the Scientific Temperance department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This prize is for the *best oration* of the colleges of the United States, on the general subject, "The Relation of Individual Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation." For plans, write Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wisconsin.

Form a Temperance Bureau by filing away the splendid editorials from the daily newspapers; also the magazines with articles on the alcohol problem. Get books and magazines especially devoted to the solution of the alcohol problem.

Hold one public meeting a year, when all orations, essays, recitations and songs shall promote sentiment for total abstinence, and tend to the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Hold occasionally a social meeting or banquet, where noted temperance workers are eulogized and their sentiments toasted in pure, cold water.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Ask, now and then, that the public speaker brought to the college for the commencement address or baccalaureate sermon, be one of the noted temperance lecturers of the nation.

Study the alcohol problem till you know the truth about alcohol, and the truth will make you and the world free.

NOTE. Send five cents to National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for "Plan for College Young People's Branch" of the National W. C. T. U., by Bessie Lathe Scovell. Send also to Mrs. Scovell, same address, for plans and suggestions.

HINTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

Dear Young People:

For some of you the vacation days have come; for others the examinations are in progress. I hope you will enjoy the rest days of summer and be ready to return refreshed to school in the fall.

The other day I was interested in looking over the books of the National treasurer to see how the money was coming in from our Y. P. B. members. New York and Ohio tie for first place in the amount of money received for the Memorial Fund, New Jersey comes second with Minnesota and Pennsylvania tying for third place. (California and Kansas have done well.)

The contributions for our Missionary Fund are coming in slowly. Kansas has sent in the most so far—$10. Pennsylvania and Vermont have credit for $8, each, and Southern California has sent in $7.

Ohio is ahead on dues. Minnesota is second in the list, Kansas third, and New Jersey fourth. Perhaps some other states can be mentioned next time. These are the months in which to earn your dues and get them in before it is too late to be counted on this year's records.

The Y. P. B. of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., reports a membership of seventy-one, forty of which are young men. They send in dues for sixteen members, $2 for the Memorial Fund and $5 for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. Last week dues for twenty were received from the H. L. Hawkins Branch of Ferguson and Williams Normal and Polytechnic College at Abbeville, S. C. I am so glad that our colored Branches are doing so well.

A good recipe for fruit lemonade has been received and will be sent to any one who will write for it.

Reports as to the results from the membership contests should reach me before July 15. Please send the total membership, as well as the number of new members gained, and have the report signed by the president and the treasurer, for only paid members will count.

You will soon be planning for your county or district conventions. Send your full quota of delegates and have as many more go as can. The inspiration received at conventions is worth so much. It brings new enthusiasm into the work and broadens one's outlook.

Lately we have had two gifts for our Y. P. B. office. One is a beautifully framed group photograph of those who attended the World's Y Summer School held in June, 1910, at Ardenconnel Row, Scotland; the other a college pennant from North-western College, Naperville, Ill.

The Hartford Y. P. B. is the first in Ohio to organize another Y. P. B. Has any other Branch, anywhere, this honor?

I wish I had space to tell you all the good things that I hear about. It is encouraging to learn that many of the Branches will continue their meetings through the summer and not disband.

Yours for a restful and enjoyable summer, *Sibyl E. Horning*

PROGRAM EXCHANGE OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A number of requests have come to the Program Exchange director for "something new" in the way of plays, parlor entertainments, recitations, etc., which fact shows that the young people of our organization all over the country are ambitious to be up-to-date. What may be considered old in some sections will, perhaps, be quite new in others. Therefore, I want to make the request that workers everywhere send me copies of any attractive program which they may have found workable, in order that others may profit. The District of Columbia sent me some time ago an account of their St. Patrick's Day program, which is bright and snappy. I appreciate their remembering the Exchange in this way, and wish the program could be given in full in THE UNION SIGNAL, but there is not room. However, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, I shall be glad to mail a copy to any one.

The Program Exchange was instituted, primarily, to serve, and I hope you will feel free to call upon me to help in any way that I can.

Suggestions

For a full evening's program, to be given in a large hall where there are complete arrangements in the way of stage, scenery, curtains, etc., "At the White Queen's Court" is exceedingly pretty and has proved attractive in many places. Price, 10 cents per copy. It takes little over an hour to give this.

A combination of the "Japanese Wedding," written by Miss Mosher, and the Fan Drill, directions for which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents, makes a dainty and somewhat novel program for an evening, with perhaps some vocal or instrumental music interspersed between the numbers. Tea and wafers, or rice to be eaten with chop sticks, could be served after such a program, if the object was to raise some money.

"A Lark at Nonotuck Hall" is a convincing lesson in medical temperance put up in sugar-coated form, and is always pleasant to take. This little drama for seven girls "takes" everywhere. The price is 20 cents per copy. Try it. I am sure you will like it.

For the "Y. P. B. Hour" at convention or institute there is a little playlet, "Duane's New Regime," which just fits in. Its teaching is strong along the line of a girl's influence and the question of smoking among young men. This is to be had at 2 copies for 5 cents.

For a parlor social affair, have you tried the following?

An Evening With Famous People
A Y. P. B. Excursion
A Shakespearean Romance
A Poetical Romance

I will send copies of any of these on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

Rietta M. Emerson, Director.
862 American Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

MORE TOGETHER-TALKS

"JAC": LOWELL

June Eternal

One short, sweet month of June is all
Decreed by Nature's art,
But Love and Service help us keep
June always in the heart!

The Personal Element

Modern advertisers put much stress on "the personal element." If a firm is selling pictures, its best advertisements are pictures and brief biographies of the men and women who made the pictures. If a company is selling books, the best advertisements are photographs and brief life-stories of the men and women who wrote and illustrated the books. Even with such things as chocolates, garden seeds or vacuum cleaners, the best advertisements are human interest facts about the originators, perfecters and makers. According to experts, the human interest "ad" is the "biggest business-getter" before the public.

It is wise for us to learn the lesson of these advertising experts. To bring our work before the public in the "human interest" way is no difficult thing to do. Let us make much of it. There are still hundreds of readers who delight in pictures and anecdotes of the famous Willard family. Let us see to it that such pictures and such anecdotes are constantly sent into new places. They will work well for temperance and truth. Then, too, there are stores of beautiful and touching stories about the other leaders, great and small, who have kept and are still keeping our boat atop the progress

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE LEAVEN OF REFORM

MRS. MARION F. RITTENHOUSE, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

"It isn't what Arthur does—'Boys will be boys'—it's the way his father rages around about it that is killing me by inches," Mrs. Martin tearfully assured her sister, Mrs. Archbold, who was visiting her.

"He stays out nights, of course," she continued, "and he plays cards a little and drinks a little, like all the other boys in his set, but you'd think to hear his father scold that he was the only boy on earth guilty of 'sowing wild oats.' I'm really afraid that his father will drive him from home with his nagging." And Mrs. Martin wrung her plump hands helplessly.

"Perhaps his father fears for his future," suggested Mrs. Archbold austerely. "He knows what a terrible misfortune it is for a young man to start wrong."

"Arthur is no worse than the other boys here," defended Arthur's mother. "Really, he isn't as bad. All the boys here drink a little."

"Not Marshall Stevens?" interrogated Mrs. Archbold.

"Indeed he does, Clara," asseverated Mrs. Martin earnestly, "quite as much as my Arthur."

"And, knowing this, you allowed your daughter to engage herself to him?" questioned Mrs. Archbold sternly.

"He is the son of the wealthiest, most influential man in the whole town," said Mrs. Martin. "What more could I ask for in a son-in-law?"

"Does Alice know that his habits are not good?" demanded Mrs. Archbold, ignoring her sister's question. "What is *her* attitude in regard to his drinking?"

"She ignores it, of course," replied Mrs. Martin stiffly. "No really nice-minded girl speaks of these things. I would not mention it to her for the world."

Mrs. Archbold started to remonstrate, then apparently realized the futility of any attempt to combat the fallacy of the ideas of her weakly obstinate sister. "I will talk to Alice later," she said to herself. "It would be a waste of time to argue with her mother."

"Now about Arthur," she said aloud, "I want to help you with him. What are his chief weaknesses and foibles, for perhaps we can reach him through them. What are his pet vanities?"

"Well, his father says," began Mrs. Martin, hesitating, as though loth to acknowledge the existence of a single weakness in her darling son, "that he cares more for the admiration and regard of his associates—especially the girls—than any one he ever knew. He says that he's the most easily influenced person of his acquaintance. He says Arthur's life is a perpetual game of 'Follow my leader.' Oh, it is really shameful the way he criticises his own son."

Mrs. Archbold gave vent to a relieved sigh, as her sister paused for breath. "If he cares for approval and is easily influenced, I think I have a solution of the problem," she said briskly. "Sister, suppose I take Arthur home with me for three or four months? He can attend the business college with his Cousin Blair. I think I have a plan that will revolutionize his ideas on a great many vital subjects, especially those of drinking and gambling."

"But there are saloons in Winston, as well as here," objected Mrs. Martin.

"There is also a very definite and decided prejudice there against them and their attendant evils," replied Mrs. Archbold,—"a prejudice which evidently does not exist here, and you say that Arthur is easily influenced."

"His father says so, not that I think so," corrected Mrs. Martin.

"Well, in Winston, Arthur will mingle with young men of his own age, who consider it a disgrace to cross the threshold of a saloon, and there he will meet girls who will refuse his acquaintance if his conduct is not irreproachable."

"Then why do you want him to go to Winston?" demanded Mrs. Martin indignantly. "Do you want him to be snubbed?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Archbold gravely, "you know that I do not; but I do count on the fear of social ostracism keeping him straight and decent until his own good sense and good heart awaken to the fact that the decent, upright life is the only life. Here he knows that his bad habits have not lowered him one whit in the eyes of his friends. They seem to have either ignored or approved them.

"At Winston all this will be changed, and I promise you that he shall be made to understand that 'sporty' habits are under ban among our young people. Remember, he is only nineteen—an age when the frowns or smiles of his young friends are of paramount importance. Let us give him this chance, Sister."

"Well," agreed Mrs. Martin, "it will be a relief to get him away, though I'll miss him dreadfully."

On the evening of her return home, accompanied by her nephew, Mrs. Archbold held a long, serious conversation with her son, Blair, a young fellow of twenty, and her daughters, who were a few years younger. This resulted in the three young people pledging themselves to patient, forbearing efforts toward influencing aright their spoiled, arrogant young cousin.

"We won't preachify," said Blair, at the conclusion of the conference, "but we'll drop 'the word in season,' when opportunities offer. We'll play upon his little vanities as though he were a piano. All this will be for his own good, of course. We can see that he's stylish. Well, we'll drop him hints that cards and carousals are not the style in Winston. You'll find that we're three diplomats, Mother Archbold."

That her children had understood and entered into her plans for their cousin's reform, Mrs. Archbold was fully convinced that very evening when she listened to a conversation of the four young people. Arthur had inquired concerning one of his friends from his home town, who was attending the Winston business college.

"Doesn't Hubert Spence belong to your athletic club?" he inquired of Blair.

"He has never been asked to join," replied Blair.

"Not asked!" echoed Arthur, in amazement. "Why don't you folks know that his father could buy all of this little burg?"

"His father hasn't money enough to buy him a membership in the club at Winston," returned Blair.

"And why?" questioned Arthur. "Why, he's a great swell."

"But his habits, Arthur," said Beatrice Archbold gravely. "He was invited to one of our high school parties when he first came to Winston, and he came smelling horribly of liquor, and he wasn't just himself. Oh, it was terrible! We were so ashamed for him. He was never asked to anything again."

"Of course, we fellows couldn't have our sisters associating with a bounder like that," said Blair.

Arthur looked thoughtful, inwardly resolving to avoid the rock that had wrecked Hubert Spence's social aspirations in Winston.

"So you all dropped him for that," he said.

"Indeed, and wasn't that enough?" cried Myrtle. "How would you like to have your sister associate with a boy who drank and gambled, as we know young Spence did?"

Arthur thought of his sister and her careless ignoring of Marshall Stevens' reckless habits and deplorable vices.

"It's a shame for Alice to marry a fellow like that," he thought angrily. "She could stop Marshall's drinking, if she'd put her foot down. Why don't she look at such things the way Myrtle and Beatrice do?" And Arthur actually forgot the fact that until that moment, he had rather looked upon Marshall's dissipations as "dashing" and "sporty."

At first, as Mrs. Archbold predicted, fear of social ostracism kept Arthur from transgressing Winston's moral code. Then gradually, almost imperceptibly, the boy changed. At the beginning, his conduct was an empty form calculated solely to win the approval and esteem of his new friends and lacked totally the basis of principle. Then finally there came a time when Arthur, much to his own amazement, felt a thrill of pride in the change of his habits. Gradually, he grew to think less of the opinions of others, and to value more his own self-respect. Thus the change which had begun as a mere outward form, by some subtle alchemy, after a time, became a part of his character. He actually became what he had *seemed* to be.

"It's all right to act decent," he said to Blair one day, "but it's grand to *feel* decent."

"It is, old man," agreed Blair heartily.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE MISSION OF THE GRAPES

CECILE L. HOUGHTON

It was one of those beautiful September days when crickets chirp and bees hum lazily in the still air. The sun lay warm and golden on Köhler's vineyard. Over in the farthest corner a vine was talking to her grapes:

"My dear children," she said, "you will soon be leaving me. I shall be a bit lonely at first, but then I shall be busy getting ready for the long winter when I shall sleep and dream happy dreams of this wonderful summer. Ever since you were tiny grapes, I have been working for this day when you should hang large and luscious on your stems. The rains and the sun have been very kind to us, and neither frost nor storm has come to destroy. I have hoped you might be the finest grapes in the whole vineyard, and men seeing you would take you to some distant place where the soil is excellent and from your seeds new vines might grow. This is your mission in life."

"I know," interrupted the biggest grape of all, "you have always told us that, but I should like to have some wonderful experience. I want to see something of the world and do some great good."

"Well, whatever happens to you, my pride," continued the mother, "I hope you will not have the misfortune to be made into the stuff they call wine. When I think of all the misery you might cause in that way, I could wish that the frost would suddenly come and kill you outright," and Mother Vine shuddered as she spoke till each little leaf trembled.

Just then the gardener appeared. "Ha! there are my beauties!" he exclaimed. Snip! went the scissors, and "Goodby!" called the biggest grape of all.

For four days the bunch of grapes was displayed, with many other fine specimens of fruit, at a state fair. A continuous stream of men, women and children made flattering remarks as they observed the beautiful purple clusters. The finest bunch, which had been given the prize for size and excellence, was tied with a bright blue ribbon.

"Well," sighed the biggest grape, "I am tired of this. I wonder what is to happen next." It had not long to wait, for soon the bunch was being carefully placed in a paper bag.

When the bag was opened, the grapes looked out on a dainty room. On a white bed lay a sweet-faced girl. "O, Mr. Köhler!" she cried, "are the grapes for me—the prize grapes?"

"The doctor says they are the very thing for you," was the reply.

"How happy we are!" thought the grapes, as they lay in the fair white hand of the child. "We have made this dear little maiden happy, and we are helping to give her back her health. Surely dear Mother Vine would feel we had fulfilled our mission."

"DEMI" AND HIS CHUM

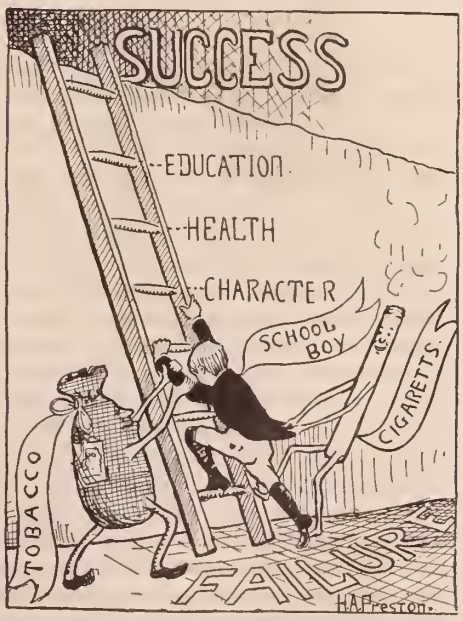
Two boon companions sat them down
To have a little chat.
This one was named Tobacco Pipe
And Demi John was that.

Said Pipe, "My master had a set
Of nerves like iron bands.
He gave them me for aching nerves,
And quivering, trembling hands.

"He had a clean and wholesome mouth
And breath both sweet and pure;
I gave for them a filthiness
Clean folk cannot endure."

Said Demi John, "Your list is good,
But mine is better still;
My owner's tried for twenty years
My hungry maw to fill.

"And though his feet be bare and cold,
His back devoid of coat,
He leers in pleasure as he pours
His earnings down my throat.



"He had two laughing, bright blue eyes,
A skin like June's wild rose,
He traded them for bloodshot orbs
And swollen, purple nose.

"His heart was true, his head was clear,
And knew no ache nor pain;
He freely gave them both to me
For weakened heart and brain.

"He had a hundred-acre farm,
A house, a purse of gold,
I got them all, he got a hut
That will not turn the cold.

"He had a tidy, thrifty wife,
And children clean and sweet;
His wife's in rags, his children go
With bare, uncovered feet.

"He had long life before him spread,
A record good and brave;
I got them both, and he will get
A shameful drunkard's grave."

—*Elizabeth Rosser, in Youth's Instructor.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT

G. W. O.

The car stopped at a certain street corner in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a lady, accompanied by a lovely little girl, whose face was radiant with happiness, entered. Instantly the attention of the passengers was attracted to the joyous child, or if any failed to note her, his attention was soon caught by the clear little voice asking joyously:

"Oh, Mama, ain't you glad we got on board such a pretty car?"

"Yes, dear," said the mother.

"Don't you think it's a pretty car, Mama?"

"Yes dear, it is a very pretty car."

A series of questions followed, in the same vein, the child evidently being in the habit of counting her blessings and rejoicing in all the good things about her. The passengers listened with smiling interest.

After awhile a drunken man entered the car and seated himself opposite the mother and child. The little girl gazed at him for a moment with a troubled face, then the sweet little voice rang out again:

"Oh Mama, ain't you glad *our* papa don't come home drunk?"

Throwing her arms around her mother's neck, the child burst into tears.

The drunken man hastily left the car. Let us hope that the child's words and tears reached his heart and conscience, and that by a child's leading he was saved.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, June 8, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

"Why a College Y. P. B.?" on page 4, is good reading for all white ribboners. Wouldn't you like your sons and daughters and all their young friends to belong to such an organization?

It may not be possible for all white ribboners to visit the beautiful home of Frances E. Willard in Evanston. All can possess and enjoy the charming description given in the new illustrated booklet which by means of vivid word pictures personally conducts you through Rest Cottage. For full description, see page 16.

A Texas voter writes to his local paper, "I was fool enough in 1887 to vote against constitutional prohibition, and the saloons have paid me for helping them, by making drunkards of two of my boys. If I live until July 22, I will vote to stop that kind of work and help save other people's boys." One thing can be depended upon as the result of voting for the saloons, if you are not injuring your own children, you are those of your neighbors—probably both.

White ribboners will be especially interested in the notices of our W. C. T. U. leaflets and supplies on page 16.

As the Other Side Sees It

There is much cheerful and stimulating reading to be found in the pages of the leading liquor journals. Their pessimism and even their assumed optimism indicate that the situation the country over is one very much to their distaste. One of the most prominent of the periodicals remarks dolefully: "The old wide-open days are passing away and the saloons of the future must conform more strictly than ever to the laws."

Again, speaking of the failure of the state-wide prohibitory bill to pass the Arkansas Legislature, it says: "The action of the Senate, however, does not settle the question, by any means. The prohibition leaders throughout the state are already at work circulating petitions for signatures to submit the question at the next general election under the initiative and referendum amendment of the state constitution."

The "divine discontent" of the temperance workers is a veritable "thorn in the flesh" to these gentlemen, and frequent reference is made to it. They assert: "With one accord they (temperance workers) vociferously demand state-wide prohibition. This attained, they will, like the youngster that wanted Pear's soap, never be satisfied until they get national prohibition."

While we are sometimes forced to question the clearsightedness of the people on the other side of the question, we must admit that the last statement quoted gives proof that they see things as they are.

Milk Versus Beer

However industrial leaders may stand on the question of personal total abstinence they heartily approve of it in their employes, for it means more and better service. A Western paper notes as one of the signs of temperate times the substitution of milk for beer among workmen. It says where formerly beer wagons used to make regular rounds of buildings in process of erection, to sell to the men there employed, the milkman is now hailed with shouts of joy, the men investing in an average of a quart apiece. An inquiry among these men and employers elicited the information that milk was largely taking the place of beer in this community, which is located just outside of Chicago, and that the average workman does not care for beer as a part of his daily food.

It would be interesting to trace the basis of this change of habit and find what lies back of it. Doubtless many of these men were a few years ago in the public schools and became versed in the principles of scientific temperance. Others are being daily taught by their own children, who eagerly impart the newly acquired information at home concerning the dread drink habit. Unquestionably in large part it is due to the growing disfavor among our industrial leaders toward those candidates for "jobs" who bear upon their person the marks of indulgence in strong drink.

A Liquor Advertisement Did It

While the better class of periodicals and newspapers is refusing to accept liquor advertisements, there is still a large number of papers which need to be "agitated and educated" out of the practice. Doubtless some of the publishers of these papers imagine that nothing more than a question of financial loss or gain is involved, and the human side of the proposition has never been presented to their minds. An argument which goes to the heart of the matter is given in an incident related by *The Ladies' Home Journal:* A boy of sixteen was found intoxicated in one of the poorer districts of Philadelphia. Upon seeking to learn the reason for his condition, it developed that he had seen a newspaper advertisement of a certain brand of whisky which "read so good" that he had given money to an older boy to buy a flask, the contents of which they had divided between them.

The more picturesque and artistic, the more attractively worded and the higher the class of the paper in which it appears, the more dangerous is the advertisement of these "misery-makers."

The Apologetic Stage

A comparison of the "good old times" and the present-day conditions oftentimes results not only in enlightenment but encouragement to our workers. An exchange tells of a business man in middle life who in commenting upon the change in temperance sentiment remarked, "I've noticed one change since I got my first office job. Nowadays the man who takes a drink apologizes for it. Sometimes 'he does not feel well,' or 'is a little blue' or has an invitation 'just to be sociable' but nearly every fellow has an excuse."

While many of the men who indulge in moderate drinking today may never get beyond the apologetic attitude of mind, they will not be inclined to encourage their boys to acquire habits for which continual excuses must be made in polite society. To create a social atmosphere which causes the man who drinks to feel ashamed of his habits is the privilege of white ribboners and of the young men and women in our Branch work.

A Prohibition-Prosperity Problem

It is unfortunate for the men who manufacture anti-prosperity-prohibition stories that they cannot control the official reports and statistics which are issued by Uncle Sam. They will find it very difficult, for instance, to reconcile their statements with the reports of extraordinary prosperity in North Dakota during the past few years. Business may be on the verge of bankruptcy in that state, but the value in farm lands has 'n ten years increased 321 per cent. During the same period, it is stated, all farm land and farm buildings have risen not less than 314 per cent and the total value of all farming implements and machinery has increased 212 per cent. It looks very much as if the publicity agents of the "trade" would have to revise their definition of prosperity.

High Standard for Youth of Today

The type of young man that the business and educational world is looking for is indicated in a well-worded paragraph appearing recently under Mrs. Cora D. Graham's name in the New York state paper. She says: "My environment is such that I see many communications sent in confidence to professors and others, not only by teachers' agencies, but by Hapgood's of New York, which stands between the business world and the young man seeking a situation. In both the educational and business world I find such questions as these asked: 'Is the applicant's reputation unimpeached?' 'Is he prompt in the payment of his business obligations?' 'Does he smoke?' 'Does he drink intoxicants?'" She adds, "In every walk of life, the call is for something in addition to knowledge, even accurate knowledge, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can render no better service to the young men and women of this state than to organize them for definite, systematic study of life's problems."

"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN"

A beautiful new picture recently has been hung in Miss Gordon's office at Rest Cottage.

It is a fine, large engraving of the famous painting, "Christ Blessing Little Children," by James Elder Christie. It was presented to Miss Gordon, by Dr. A. B. Olsen of Caterham, Surrey, England.

Everyone who sees this unconventional, charming presentation of an old subject is delighted with it. It is an outdoor scene. Groups of children are playing in the field and picking flowers. In the back-ground is the benignant figure of Christ who, with arms outstretched, and hands resting on the heads of little ones, blesses the happy boys and girls. Countless numbers press upon Him with their childish hands placed confidently upon His robes; and above, in dim, shadowy outline, are seen myriads of cherubs—angel children. It is a joyous family, in Heaven and in Earth, of little ones blessed by Christ, who said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

"Aunt Sallie" Hitt, Urbana, Ohio, a Crusader and charter member of local union and for many years its Evangelistic superintendent.

Mrs. Dr. Pickering, Urbana, Ohio, member of local union and superintendent of Flower Mission work.

The W. C. T. U. of National City, California, has been called upon recently to part with four of its valued members: Mrs. R. E. Whittemore, president of the local union; Mrs. Mary Matlock and her husband, and Rev. J. F. Childs, the two gentlemen being honorary members.

Caddo parish, La., which includes the city of Shreveport, has gone dry. The magic words have filled the hearts of white ribboners with joy, pure and unalloyed, for to them must be given a great share of the credit for the victory. This is encouraging news to the workers just across the line in Texas.

"The only solution of the saloon problem is no saloon."

A CALL FOR PRAYER FROM TEXAS

A brave, heroic battle is being waged during these summer days in Texas, and the workers in that state need and crave our constant sympathy and prayers. An urgent call comes from the president of the Texas W. C. T. U. for the united prayer of all white ribboners a month before the day of the election, July 22. We give the letter of Mrs. Curtis. Editor.

"Do call the Nation to pray for Texas. Ask our women everywhere to pray for us. The battle is raging, the stress is great. Please ask The Union Signal to call a day of prayer for Texas. I do want all to know how I am bending beneath the burden. Call them to prayer June 22, just one month before the election and my birthday, when my mother and father pray for me all day.

"We are going to win, we feel almost sure, but I just feel that it is because God is leading and we want 'all Israel called to prayer.'

"Yours for a white map,
Nannie Curtis."

GEORGIA'S EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The Georgia W. C. T. U. arranged for a series of temperance meetings in Atlanta beginning June 1, and closing with a two days' institute on June 9. That indefatigable worker, Mrs. T. E. Patterson, state president, is to have able assistants in organizing, in the persons of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins. The Evangelical Ministerial Association is backing the W. C. T. U. and practically every church in the city is open to the speakers. Hon. Richmond P. Hobson will make the address on the closing evening of the institute and will deliver four addresses in the state, at the following points: Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, and Columbus. He will be the principal speaker at the state convention which meets in Savannah in October.

Temperance workers in Utah are in a vigorous and enthusiastic campaign looking toward voting out the saloons June 27. The bill passed by the Legislature March 4 provides that counties outside incorporated cities and towns are dry territory, and will not vote at the first election. Later, they may vote upon petition of twenty-five per cent of legal voters. Local option elections must be held June 27 all over the state, except in county dry territory, and may be held each two years thereafter upon proper petition.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

LIFE AND DEATH

So he died for his faith. That is fine;
More than most of us do.
But say! can you add to that line,
That he lived for it, too?

In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to Truth.
Did his life do the same in the past,
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or a whim,
From bravado, or passion, or pride;
Was it harder for him?

But to live—all his days to live up
To the Truth that he dreamt
While his friends viewed his conduct with doubt,
And the world, with contempt.

Was it thus, that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he led—
Never mind how he died.

—*Ernest Crosby*

Who for the coming of God's Kingdom asks,
Seeks for his own deliverance, too.
For God, who holds us to our daily tasks,
Some work through us would do

Transcending aught that we alone could know,
And high as heaven and pure.
Therefore intrust him with thy will, for so
Thy best estate is sure.

—*I. O. R.*

Not only the needy child who is going in a moment to beg for his daily bread, but the sinful child whose lip is always trembling with the prayer to be forgiven, begins his petition with the claim of the son upon the father. In that idea alone the possibility and privilege of prayer grow clear.

—*Phillips Brooks*

In the petition for daily bread, I pray for the bread of my being, for more life with which to live, more love with which to love, more hope with which to hope, more being with which to be.—*E. E. Hale.*

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training to young women between the ages of 20 and 35 years of age. Exceptional clinical advantages offered. Address, The Superintendent, 710 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received during the month of May, in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

N. Idaho: Moscow, Kendrick. Total $4.

Michigan: Crystal Falls, Freeport, Petersburg, Plymouth, Delton, Chesaning, Detroit (Liberty), Flint, Belding, Sault Ste. Marie, Leroy, Davison, Ypsilanti, White Pigeon, Wacousta, Owosso, Big Prairie, Litchfield, Trenton, Birch, Shultz $1, Ocean Center $1, Centreville $1, Wolverine $1, Wayland $1, Bellaire $1, Brooklyn $2.69. Total $48.69.

Texas: Detroit (Willard). Total $2.

Wisconsin: Albany. Total $2.

New Hampshire: Bath $1.

Nebraska: Neligh. Total $2.

Alabama: Gadsden, Hartsells, Opelika, Anniston, Collinsville, Clio (Money reported previously: Carrollton, Greenville, Selma, Piedmont, Birmingham, Prattville, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Mobile, Seale, Dadeville, Guntersville.) Total $12.

District of Columbia: S. West, Capitol Hill, Georgetown Y, Hopeful Y, Georgetown, Le Drou Y. Total $12.

Delaware: Bridgeville, Zion, Wilmington, Marshallton and Staunton, Hillis, Newark, Marshallton Y, Thatcher $1, Lillian Cade $1, Newcastle, Red Clay $1, Red Clay Y. Total $21.

Louisiana: $4.25.

Florida: Tampa, Fort Pierce, Clermont, West Palm Beach, Madison, Magdalene, Micanopy, De Funiak Springs, Cedar Key $2.30, Terra Ceia $2.10, Coronet $ .40, St. Petersburg $4.02, Eustis $2.50. Total $27.32.

Illinois: Durand. Total $2.

New Jersey: Matawan $3.75, Avon, Keyport, Asbury Park Y. P. B., Atlantic City Y. P. B., Trenton No. 1 $5, Pennington, Windsor, Perth Amboy, Phillipsburg, Atlantic City (Anna Steelman), Absecon, Pleasantville, Groveville and Yardville, Port Republic, Bridgeton, Deerfield, Greenwich, Alloway, E. Orange, Roseville $2.60, Montclair $5, Orange, Daretown, Elmer, Friesburg, Hancock Bridge, Pennsgrove, Pennsville, Salem, Woodstown, Collingswood, Camden (Stevens, Willard, Central), Haddonfield, Blackwood, Pensauken, Bradley Beach, Union Hill (Ellis), Jersey City Heights, Bergen Point, Union Hill (Emma Bourne Y. P. B.), Jersey City (Isabella Y. P. B.), South Bound-Brook, Mullica Hill, Clarksboro, Williamstown, Westville, Glassboro, Wenonah, Barnesboro. Total $112.35.

Southern California: San Jacinto, Arlington, Corona, Pasadena, Monrovia, University, Los Angeles (Central), Azusa, Hollywood, Long Beach, Burbank, Pasadena (Central), Anoyo Sawtith, Los Angeles, Covina, Pasadena Y, Los Angeles Co. $19, Orange, Santa Ana, Fustin, Garden Grove, Garden Grove Y. P. B. $1, Villa Park, Anaheim, Chino, Cucamonga, Highland, Ontario, Upland, Redlands, Rialto, Riverside, Hemut, Elsinore, Riverside Co., Oxnard, Bard, Sta. Paula, Holtville, Brawley, Imperial, Silsbee, Oceanside, National City, La Mesa, San Diego (First, Central), ($53 reported previously.) Total $60.

Northern California: Woodland, Sanger, Kingsbury, Saratoga, Watsonville, Lincoln, Mendocino, Los Gatos $1.50. Total $15.50.

Oregon: Yoncalla, Scotts Mills, Turner, University Park, Brownsville, Canby, Dundee, Freewater $4, Dayton $1.05, Corvallis $2.70, Forest Grove $2.50, Medford $5, Baker. Total $31.25.

Ohio: Toledo (Auburndale), Plainfield, Marietta, Ulrichsville, Orrville, Olena, Midvale, Ney, Darbyville, Tiro, New London, Massillon, Mayfield, Lakeside, Hill Top, S. Springfield, Sinking Springs, W. Zanesville, Leesburg, Westerfield $5.15, Cadiz $1, N. Jefferson $1, N. Kenton $2.41, Frances Willard L. T. L. $ .25, Neal Dow L. T. L. $ .75, Mother Stewart L. T. L. $ .25, Cuyahoga Falls $1.30, Loveland, Morrison, Camp Chase, E. Portsmouth, Fairfield, Mt. Vernon, Sparta $1.61, Milford, S. Napoleon, Hardin, Slope Brookfield, Nellie, Steuben $ .77, Springboro $1.55, Berlinville, S. Zanesville $1. Total $79.04.

Georgia: Monroe, $2.60.

Oklahoma: Lawton $3.50, Kingfisher $1.80, Roosevelt, Kildare, Sapulpa, Okemah $3, Tulsa, Bellview, Coldwater, Shawnee, Wewoka, Sickles $1, Ingersoll, Bristow. Total $29.30.

Maine: Millbridge, Winterport, Waldsboro, Warren Old Orchard, Rockland, Rumford Center, S. Durham, Greene, Kittery, Kittery Point, Monroe, N. Berwick, Norway, Turner, Appleton, Bath, Belfast, Polsters Mills, Calais, Dresdens Mills, Bethel, Bangor, Brownfield, Cedar Grove, Danforth, Dexter, Enfield, Dover and Foxcroft, E. Corinth, Guilford, Greenville, Island Falls, Kennebunk, La Grange, Milo, New Gloucester, Newhall, N. Newport, N. Orrington, Otisfield, Parkman, Passadena, S. Paris, Stroudwater $5.50, W. Lebanon, Windham Center, Yarmouth, Jackson, S. Dresden. Total $103.50.

Maryland: Waterbury, Finksburg, Laytonsville, Calvert, Frederick, Catonsville, Towson, Monkton, Carpenter Memorial, Salisbury $3.02, Crisfield, Preston, Easton, Denton, Washington Co., Manchester, Woodsboro, Ijamsville, Walkersville, Union Bridge, Woodlawn, Cambridge, Hurlock, Ridgeley, Highland, St. Paul $5.20, Hampden $5, Lafayette Sq. $5, Baltimore $11, Cathcart $5, Mt. Royal, Rescue, C. Daugherty, J. B. Gough, Conqueror, Franklin, Fayette, N. Baltimore, Druid Hill, Neal Dow, Wetland, Dusham Y. P. B. $1, Royal Oak, Pocomoke City, Snow Hill, Calvert L. T. L., Susquehanna, Arundel, Westminster, West Baltimore, Rising Sun. Total $126.22.

North Dakota: $23.30, Larimore. Total $25.30.

South Dakota: Elk Point. Total $2.

Minnesota: Janesville. Total $2.

Iowa: Ogden. Total $2.

Tennessee: Selmer, Huntingdon, McKenzie Y. P. B. Total $6.

Kansas: Pittsburg, Monument. Total $4.

Kentucky: Eminence. Total $2.

Colorado: Mrs. Brandenburg, Delta, Rocky Ford, Hotchkiss, Pagosa Springs, Rifle, Denver (Colfax), Evans, Wray, Pueblo (Central), Clairemont, Clifton Y. P. B. Total $26.

New York: Berlemantown, East Rochester, Rochester (Third Ward, Sixth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth), Rush, Spencerport, West Haeuneeta $3, Carlisle, Lorenz, Unavilla Forks $2.20, Wellsbridge, West Exeter, West Fulton, Babylon, Corum L. T. L. $ .50, Sayville, Southampton $ .25, Berkshire, Smithboro, Spencer, Falconer, Fredonia, Frewsburg Y. P. B. $3, Forestville, Hanover Center, Hanover Y. P. B., Levant Y. P. B. $5, Ripley $4, Silver Creek, Westfield, Freeville, Snyder Hill, Elizabethtown $2.25, Middletown Y. P. B., Breesport, Horse Head, Elmira (F. E. Willard), North Chemung, Post Creek, Canistoga, De Ruyter, Kenwood, Georgetown $1, Labeport, Munnsville, Nelson, Oak Hill $1, Union Corners, Syracuse (No. 2), Bloomfield, Marines Harbor, Pleasant Plains, Port Richmond, Prohibition Park (Central), Stapleton, Sailors Snug Harbor (Thacher), Tottenville, West Brighton, Frankfort, Little Falls, Mohawk, Poland, Afton, Columbus and S. Edmonston, Norwich, Brooklyn (Bethesda, Bensonhurst Y, Onward, Willing Workers Y), Mentone Falls, Bangor, Brushton, Burke, Malone $5, Moira, Santa Clara $1, Seberry (Y, L. T. L.), Albion, Holley, Medina, Sherwood, Plattekill, Clarksville, Oneida. Total $182.20.

NEWS BRIEFS FROM CALIFORNIA

Special Correspondence

The twenty-seventh annual convention of Los Angeles county was remarkable for its suffrage enthusiasm. The Legislature is to submit a constitutional amendment on the question to the people on October 10, and the W. C. T. U. is alive to its duty. The convention badge was the customary white ribbon with a cap of yellow ribbon at the top, on which were the words, "equal suffrage." The singing school learned a suffrage song, one evening was given entirely to the topic, and the president's address dealt largely with reasons and results. In all our sixty local unions the subject is being discussed and an educational campaign is being conducted through a special committee, of which Miss Gabrella T. Stickney, National organizer, is chairman. The county president, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, is constantly in the field, speaking for suffrage and other W. C. T. U. interests.

The University W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles held fifty medal contests last year, concluding with two diamond medal contests, thus enabling Southern California W. C. T. U. to hold a grand diamond contest at the state convention in May. At the meeting for mothers and new recruits on May 16, Mrs. C. R. Vance read a helpful paper on "Entering Womanhood." Articles on "Keep Mother

an Intimate" and "Work as an Element in Character-building" were read and discussed.

Los Angeles county has held twelve institutes, at which 2500 people were reached, twenty-two members gained and twenty-five departments of work presented. The president and recording secretary conducted the institutes.

HERE AND THERE

Such great success attended the first institute ever held by the W. C. T. U. of Canyon county, Idaho, that the white ribboners are delighted. Caldwell was its proud hostess, Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer, was at hand to aid in the discussions of the interesting topics presented, and one evening gave a very enjoyable address. Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, state president, spoke upon "The Need of County Organization." The local paper speaks in words of praise of the "groups of well organized, consecrated women, most of them mothers, banded together for the protection of the home against encroaching evils."

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, state and National organizer, has finished a two weeks' campaign in Fulton county, N. Y. In fifteen days she spoke twenty-six times, organized five new unions, secured new members to the old unions, adding to the county membership seventy-five new members.

IOWA'S TEMPERANCE BANNER AFLOAT

Special Correspondence

Though our last Legislature was a very wet one, victory is perched on our banners. Our workers are making life a burden to the liquor element.

The whiskyites in Muscatine, where 3,000 men and women button-makers have been on a strike for several weeks, are fortunately "down and out." Some of THE SIGNAL's readers will remember that the liquor men wrecked the residence of Hon. John Mahin, with dynamite, in that city some years ago. This was in revenge for the vigorous blows he gave their business in the paper he published. Then they hoisted a petard that descended upon their own heads.

Cedar Rapids has gone with the wets. The drys will carry an appeal to the Supreme court. Des Moines toilers have nearly abandoned the hope of defeating the saloon petition. A stone quarry has been opened at Knoxville for the benefit of the hospital inebriates.

Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., reports that Institute work is being pushed in various parts of the state. In the interest of scientific temperance instruction she has had printed a large number of post-cards bearing the school law, to circulate among teachers. New unions are constantly being organized.

Maquoketa union has recently increased its numbers through a membership contest. It now has 106 active and thirteen honorary members. Three new unions have been formed in its vicinity. The Cascade union imposes a tax of five cents upon every member who appears in public without her white ribbon.

Our state paper is overflowing with cheering reports from district presidents, department superintendents, organizers, and other workers.

Heavy bribes have been offered the true-blue editor and publisher of *The Iowa Prohibitionist* if he will move away. May we be delivered from a subsidized press!

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

The Delaware county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. held its annual institute at Hobart, May 24-25. Mrs. F. C. Daniels, county president, presided; Mrs. Lulu Walker of Oneonta was the leader. There were present fifty delegates and large and enthusiastic audiences. Worthy of special mention were a medal contest by five little girls, an account of "The World in Boston," and an oratorical contest by five young men of the town. The efforts of these youths spoke well for the future of Hobart and the labors of the union. A number of new members were enrolled.

The Holley W. C. T. U. held an open-air meeting at the residence of Mrs. I. Edmunds. The program was in charge of Miss Hattie Elliott, superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings. Mr. G. A. Gardner of Clarendon delivered an address encouraging the W. C. T. U. workers. Seventy were present and four new members were gained.

As a result of a three weeks' visit of Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, in Orleans county, N. Y., ninety-seven new members were added to the rolls. Mrs. Bullock also helped at the annual county institute held at West Kendall, Mrs. Cora V. Munger presiding. The address of the former on "The Temple of God" was highly appreciated and will surely bear rich fruit. An excellent paper was given by Miss Mary Brown, secretary of the Y. P. B. The children had a part in the program; thirty of them, with little Gordon Lee as drummer, marched into the church carrying flags and banners and singing a welcome song. Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary of the L. T. L., spoke on "The value of Children to the Nation," arousing deep interest and quickening the zeal of all.

Y. P. B. NEWS

New Address

Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, Y. P. B. secretary for the District of Columbia, has moved to Hyattsville, Md.

The Millville (Pa.) Y. P. B. has made so large a gain in membership that it has become necessary to secure a larger meeting place than a private home affords. It has rented a public hall which before had been used for dancing and drinking, taking it for one year and dedicating it to the white ribbon cause. One of the members, Miss Bessie Eckman, made the matter a subject of earnest prayer, and is happy in the realization of her hopes.

Honors for Ohio

Through the united efforts of local workers, organizers, and the state secretary, Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, thirteen new Y. P. B.'s were organized in May. Mrs. Powers will continue her good work during June and July.

Plymouth Y. P. B. demonstrated "Visitors at the Y. P. B. School," at the recent county institute, and also furnished the evening's fine musical program. The president of this new Branch is Mildred Hills.

The Y. P. B. of Goshen, Ind., meets every two weeks at different homes, every other meeting being a social event. About sixty guests were present at a recent gathering held at the home of Mrs. Emma Garver. The little play, "The Sick Baby," and a reading by Mrs. W. W. Kercher, together with piano solos, entertained the guests. The Branch was organized by Miss Edna Rowan, the National L. T. L. associate secretary, at a reception given in March, and now numbers twenty-five members, with vice-presidents from six different churches. Mrs. Kingman is the general secretary.

BUSINESS WOMEN

A Lunch Fit for a King

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind failing me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon there was a marked improvement in my condition.

"I had been troubled with faint spells, and had used a stimulant to revive me. I found that by eating Grape-Nuts at such times I was relieved and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—on the Grape-Nuts diet they soon disappeared.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it.

"I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I throve so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville,' are in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TEXAS STEADILY AT WORK

Special Correspondence

That the W. C. T. U. is gaining in popularity and influence was shown at the recent annual convention of the Texas Woman's Press Association held in Dallas, May 4. Among the decorations on that occasion were large pictures of Frances Willard and Miss Carton, and Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, the former decorated with a great white bow and above this the beautiful banner of Central union. The Helen M. Stoddard union banner occupied a conspicuous place. The words "Texas Dry" loomed up in splendid style. The Helen M. Stoddard W. C. T. U. presented to the president of the association a beautiful cut glass pitcher, ornamented with the ubiquitous white bow, in honor of the fifteenth anniversary of its organization.

For the past two years this society has passed resolutions against the Sunday supplement. Our parliamentarian, Mrs. Tracy, can scarcely say, T. W. P. A., so thorough a W. C. T. U. woman is she! The president, Mrs. Fred Robinson, is our S. T. I. superintendent, so the W. C. T. U. is leavening the T. W. P. A.

Texas' Press superintendent, Miss Fanny L. Armstrong, was on the program for a paper on "Feature Hits," and it is probable that the National superintendent, Mrs. Horning, would have been gratified and amused, had she been there to hear. The convention cheered the number, from start to finish, and a motion was carried ordering the "Hits" published and a copy was furnished to the *Dallas News* reporter.

Educating the Navy

Joseph W. Hardin, of the United States Naval Training School, San Francisco, California, asked the W. C. T. U. of Terrell for a pledge. He signed it and the union subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL for him. He sends a most appreciative letter in which he says: "I have received five copies of THE UNION SIGNAL, and find them most interesting and instructive. I will gladly pass the good things along."

Women Active Everywhere

The women are organizing prohibition clubs all over the state and new unions are being organized. Mrs. Curtis is able to be at work and was in Galveston a few days ago. She is in demand everywhere and is doing splendid work.

Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, president of the First district, which includes Dallas, has entered the work with renewed vigor and consecration. The Oak Cliff union, which she organized a short time ago, now numbers fifty-eight members. She is much sought after and belongs to other societies, but "state-wide" is her motto, and in addition to leading the white ribboners of Oak Cliff, where her home is located, she keeps filled a column in the *Oak Cliff Eagle*.

"State-wide" Always the Cry

The prohibitionists of this district held a recent mass meeting in the Methodist church. Committees reported and speakers were sent out into the various precincts. Literature is distributed and collections are taken for the work, while thousands are praying, "Lord, give us state-wide prohibition." The newspapers, especially the *Dallas News*, are full of the subject. Four ladies attended the meeting and Mrs. Turner was called to the platform. She was cheered as she came forward and exhibited a UNION SIGNAL map and told what the women are doing. At the close of her remarks, several gentlemen came to her and asked her to speak in their precincts and to organize the women, either into W. C. T. U.'s or campaign workers. She will respond as far as possible to these calls.

Anti-Cigaret Day was observed in Oak Cliff Methodist Sunday school, Mrs. Turner giving a chalk talk which was considered a great treat by the children present. Signatures to 200 temperance and anti-cigaret pledge cards were secured. The card-signing will be continued indefinitely.

At a meeting of the Home Mission Society of Oak Cliff, Mrs. John S. Turner, president, gave a short talk on state-wide prohibition and urged her women to work against the saloon. Several gave their names as members of the Oak Cliff W. C. T. U.

Mothers' Day, May 14, was observed throughout the state, and in the Methodist church of Terrell, an hour was given to mothers. Rev. Aston, Rev. A. P. Thomas, and Hon. Warren spoke, and the Press superintendent gave a short talk on mothers' work and the funny supplement, not forgetting state-wide prohibition. Rev. Aston is not afraid of politics and urged the voters to remember mothers on July 22.

KENTUCKY'S FINE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION

Special Correspondence

Never has there been so graphic a presentation of the temperance question in Louisville, Kentucky, as was furnished by "Columbia's Congress," recently given under the auspices of the Central W. C. T. U. of that city. The program included five lawyers, seven physicians, and thirteen clergymen, and the Prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon League, the Sunday School, the Church, the medical profession, the insurance business, the railroads, the press and the W. C. T. U. were all ably represented, the latter by our state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.

Cordial Co-operation Given

Mr. Hustin Quin, city attorney, took the part of "Uncle Sam" in a most creditable way, and "Columbia" was impersonated by Miss Mary L. Murray, who won all hearts. The "Personal Liberty Chorus" was given by the students of the University of Louisville. Twenty-three children, led by the boy orator, Roy Leonard Rice, captured the audience in the recitation, "Old Alcohol'll Get You ef You Don't Watch Out." Reports have come of two wayward young men who were so impressed by the warning given by these little children that they voluntarily signed the pledge at the close of the Congress.

The Epworth League, B. Y. P. U., Jefferson County Sunday School Association, the Christian Endeavor Society, and many of the pastors co-operated, and among the most enthusiastic patrons were Dr. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and Dr. C. R. Hemphill, president of the Presbyterian Seminary.

Author-Director Praised

The demonstration was given under the personal direction of its talented author, Mrs. Don P. Blaine, of Washington, D. C., National organizer.

A few extracts from letters of commendation received by her from Louisville people, may be of interest:

"I wish to heartily commend the great work you have accomplished in behalf of the temperance cause in Louisville, by presenting 'Columbia's Congress.' It will go a long way to advance final success in the warfare made by the best elements of society against the liquor traffic. It is worth much more than lectures delivered by temperance orators from the platform. Once witnessed it cannot be forgotten." —Col. Henry L. Stone, General Counsel Louisville & Nashville R. R. "I regard it as the most unique and impressive demonstration that I have ever seen. Its appeal is powerful and its effect upon the minds of the young, eternity only can measure."—Mr. C. J. Nugent, County President Sunday School Association. "I would not for $1,000 have effaced from the memory of my fourteen-year-old son the impressions he received by hearing and seeing 'Columbia's Congress.'"—Rev. E. J. Rushing, D.D., President M. E. Ministers Association.

More Testimonials

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the magnificent way in which this great conception of your mind was presented to the Louisville public. Its educational feature was notably fine, and the mind must be darkened indeed which could not see and be deeply impressed by the startling facts and truths presented in such striking ways."—Rev. W. N. Briney, D.D., President City Ministerial Association. "Never have we had in Louisville anything which has brought such strong conviction and reached so many homes as has this temperance demonstration."—Mrs. Sue M. Davis, President Jefferson County W. C. T. U. "It has created a wave of moral sentiment which will be felt on the golden shores of the eternal world."—Rev. N. A. Palmer, State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League. "So positively has 'Columbia's Congress' spoken in bringing forward the truth about alcoholic beverages, that I am proud to have been a party to this movement. Let me add a word of praise about the interest you have created among the young men of the Y. M. C. A."—Prof. W. E. Brown, Director Physical Training Y. M. C. A. "No better object lesson could be found, or more effective sermon or lecture delivered, than 'Columbia's Congress.' It merits the united support of all opposed to the drink habit. Every church and Sunday school worker should welcome the opportunity of lending assistance."—Mr. Hustin Quin, Member International Sunday School Executive Committee. "I want to thank you for coming to our city and placing before our people 'Columbia's Congress,' a marvelous demonstration, unique in every feature and presenting to the human mind potential possibilities for good commensurate only to the love of the woman who has been inspired by the Master to do great things for humanity."—J. Hunter Peak, M.D., an eminent physician.

Inspires Renewed Zeal

"'Columbia's Congress' has proved an incentive to a renewed energy. The results have been far beyond anything that could be imagined, the membership of our W. C. T. U. has been more than doubled, and we have come in touch with people who have never before taken one moment's thought on the temperance question. It will help greatly to hasten the complete annihilation of the liquor power, and it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to have been one of the number to bring about its presentation in Louisville."—Mrs. Florence Loomis, Chairman Local Committee.

MORE TOGETHER-TALKS

(Continued from Page Five)

tide. Scatter these stories far and wide. Illustrate them with pictures of the glad-faced workers of whom they tell. Many a face looking out from a printed page has served as a beacon to draw new workers to the fields of fruitful labor.

The Program Scheme

Programs help. They are reminders, instructors, interest-arousers.

Reporters, secretaries, social workers keep date-books, considering them well nigh indispensable.

Programs serve as date-books for all the members of a society. Therefore, they are things which a society can hardly do without.

Perhaps the most practical programs are those which are issued quarterly, giving the dates of all meetings, socials, outings, etc., for three months in advance. The quarterly program gives chances for the planning of special meetings, and seldom requires the changes or revisions which a yearly program is apt to need.

Printed programs are not costly, but it is possible to save print money without sacrificing anything in the way of neatness and serviceableness. Hand-written programs, plain or with somewhat fancy designs, can be readily duplicated on the gelatin presses which nearly every school possesses. Typewritten programs, on fairly stiff paper, can be easily "multiplied" on the rotary machine or by means of carbon paper of good quality. Post-card programs, for small societies, are also neat and practical, for they can be sent through the mails without the use of envelopes.

Programs help. Programs are possible. Why not have them?

The "Funny-Bone" Appeal

Many a society has "gone to pieces" because it never recognized the "funny-bone."

Everybody loves a normal, healthy laugh. Without laughter, our faces would petrify, and our tongues grow sponge-like. Laughter is a necessity. Necessities can't be dodged.

In spite of all this, many organizations make the mistake of leaving laughter off their lists, with the result that the members gradually drift away to some other organization where funereal somberness is not confounded with genuine dignity.

"We love to go to the Dorr's home," said a bright young man, "because, no matter how serious the meeting's business, jollity always enters with the refreshments."

"Yes," said Miss High-school, "and every now and then the Dorrs help us and help the society by introducing some refined but clever entertainer from out of town who puts some new laughs into the air, and tones up the whole atmosphere."

It is well to remember the remarks of these young people, especially those concerning occasional entertainments by refined entertainers from "out of town."

Then of course there are many home-made means of tickling the "funny-bone." Are you trying any? It's worth while.

The Signal Study Habit

What is the most striking thing about modern publications?

Their "aliveness."

One forgets that they are things of print and paper. They actually throb with the life of the men and women "behind the guns." The printed messages are little less effective than spoken words; the wonderful illustrations are close akin to flesh and blood.

Our own publications are not lacking in this "aliveness" which is the best quality in modern journalism. THE UNION SIGNAL throbs with the hearts and brains of the hundreds, from all quarters of the globe, who have a hand in its weekly making. To have the SIGNAL reading habit, the SIGNAL study habit, is to keep in touch with hand, heart and brain of the glorious White Ribbon Army!

The Needed Thrift-Talk

Mrs. Scovell mentions her "thrift talks" in the southern states. She says that by means of them she has been able to interest boys and girls in the financial phase of the alcohol and tobacco problem.

We mustn't imagine that these thrift talks are needed in the South more than in any other sections of the country. It is not so. Thrift talks are needed everywhere. New Englanders need them badly, and if that is so, it is certain that the need is a universal one.

Thrift talks in regard to alcohol and tobacco problems, at least, ought to begin in the homes. The fact that so few homes obey the "ought to" makes it necessary for outside teachers to instill the truths in no half-hearted manner.

It is not hard to get a hearing. Boys and girls, in spite of candy and soda habits, are ready to listen to good, sensible "bread and butter talk," and the boy or girl who fully grasps the truth that beer and tobacco are enemies of thrift and financial success, as well as of health and power, seldom swerves into the drink-narcotic path in later years.

There are many helps in the thrift-talk line. Some of them are, "The Tobacco Toboggan," "The Need of Economy and Thrift," "Three Beers a Day," "Facts for Mechanics and Farmers."

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49 Postals of the United States Capitol Building, beautiful colors and gold, for 40 cents. NEWPORT NOVELTY HOUSE, Lock Box 584, Newport, Vermont.

THE LEAVEN OF REFORM

(Continued from Page Six)

"And when I go home next month," continued Arthur, "I hope I can pass on some of the things I've learned here. I want our crowd at home to see things like the Winston young people do. We started on the wrong track there, and nobody seemed to know just how to set us right.

"I'm going to begin with Alice as you did with me, and she will pass it on. All reforms are the work of women, anyway. I mean women always start the ball to rolling. I'll begin by setting the other fellows' sisters after them, and you'll see, it won't be long till they'll have permanent seats on the water-wagon, the same as the Winston boys.

"Oh, you'll see," he continued, smiling boyishly at his aunt, who had been an interested listener to the conversation, "the sense and decency that you have been at such pains to grind into me have got to be passed on. Yes, ma'am, it's got to work—just like leaven. It may sweeten the whole lump of us."

"It will," said Mrs. Archbold earnestly, "for it is the leaven of reform."

W. C. T. U. ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

(Continued from Page Three)

the wife of a government official, a Mrs. Sunder who is giving so much thought and effort to her new post as to make us all proud to be her helpers. Our divisional convention, the first of February, was a model of forethought and planning and it moved along like clockwork!

Covers 8,000 Miles.

Miss Mary Lochhead, our National organizer, has been on the move almost constantly and has been over and through the Punjab, United Provinces and much of Bengal. She has covered about 8,000 miles and established unions and Y Branches, besides reviving old organizations and addressing many meetings of a public and general nature. She will be going down into Madras when it gets cooler and around into Bombay later. At the convention a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of her work and asking that her term of service might be lengthened after a furlough at the end of this term.

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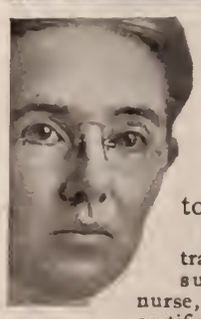

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NEWCASTLE COUNTY (DEL.) REJOICES

Newcastle county (Delaware) W. C. T. U., held its "best yet" county convention, May 18. Great enthusiasm marked the meetings and there were delegates present from about forty unions. Rally cries and songs composed for the occasion were sung when Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher entered. The county treasurer reported that $1800 had passed through her hands during the W. C. T. U. year. The Y. P. B.'s gave the playlet, "Duane's New Regime," white and colored children marched and sang and shouted rally cries. The unions decided to give $50 to Maine for its retention campaign. The county now has 1129 members and a determined effort will be made to raise the number to 1500. Mrs. Armor spent one week in the county and two weeks in the state, attracting large audiences wherever she went. An address by Mrs. Thacher was much appreciated.

Doctor W. B. Palmore, who has been editing the *Saint Louis Christian Advocate* twenty-one years, has crossed the Atlantic fourteen times, belted the world a number of times, and carefully studied more of the unbeaten paths of travel than possibly any other American editor. He is soon to start on another world-wide tour, on which he will not only revisit the great capitals of the British Isles, Europe and the Orient, but also visit many of the islands of the equatorial seas, and thus "finish up the world!"

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"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are *so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help *every woman* to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly, and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I'd like to tell you about it.

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Miss Cocroft is the best authority in America upon the regaining of woman's health and figure thro Natural, Scientific means.

The Chicago Training School for women workers founded by Methodists and presided over by Lucy Rider Meyer, is one of the brightest beacons that gleams through the smoke of our city of sin. For I have seen this Bible pressed against a forehead cold as the Alps by moonlight, and ever afterward it has been roseate as sunset heavens with the sweet light of faith. I have seen it pressed against a heart as hard as an iceberg and it was melted and made mellow as the rhythmic flow of summer brooks. I have seen it pressed against lips that were querulous and complaining, and they complained no more.—*Frances E. Willard in one of her Annual addresses.*

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The Union Signal

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QUEENSLAND'S W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISE

C. A. BRENTNALL, Correspondent

We have made a decidedly progressive step in securing headquarters for our work in a central position in Brisbane, the capital city. The building is two-storied, and having been altered to suit our work and redecorated, was in fine condition for the official opening. This ceremony was performed by the mayoress of Brisbane, in the presence of a large number of members and friends. Addresses were given on our work, greetings were heard from representatives of other temperance organizations, and afternoon tea was served. Over the entrance to the building is printed in prominent letters, "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," and over the door, "Willard House."

Commodious and Well-Arranged

Opening from the entrance are four lofty rooms, one for the secretary's use, furnished with useful bookcases and other necessary requirements. The walls are decorated with portraits of pioneers and leading workers. There is a Brisbane district room, nicely furnished for the use of local unions. On the second floor there is a large hall seating 100, with doors opening on to a balcony where an overflow can be accommodated. At one end are movable platforms. Behind this is a cheerful rest room. There is also a basement which can be made suitable for a caretaker's quarters. There are several rooms to be let as offices, and from these and the rent of the hall the revenue will be derived.

The members of the union deserve very great credit for their strenuous efforts to secure this property which was purchased at a cost of 1,500 pounds of which 1,000 pounds has been paid in cash. Of this, 800 pounds was donated by the Brisbane district union, and the bulk of it was earned at refreshment booths at the annual exhibitions held in the city. Those who have undertaken these booths know what hard work they entail. Many gifts were received from local unions and friends of the cause, and we trust, with the increased facilities, to see a great advance in the near future. Our members are hard at

W. C. T. U. Refreshment Booth, Brisbane, Australia

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter, Page 2—Prohibition's Effect on Oklahoma; A Verdict by the Voters, Page 3—With the Clans in Mississippi, Page 4—Virginia's Temperance Pulse Beats; Utah's Fight for "No Saloons," Page 5—Mother and Child, Page 12.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MULTITUDINOUS DEMANDS ON THE PRESIDENT-CLEANING UP PANAMA—SOCIAL SUBSTITUTES FOR CANTEEN—THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER—ANOTHER TRUST TO BE PROBED—SIX MONTHS' ENLISTMENTS FOR BOYS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Unless in a position to know the demands made upon the President of the United States, outside of the important duties connected with his exalted office, one can scarcely conceive of the multitudinous calls on his time, strength, and patience. Nine o'clock in the morning usually sees him at his desk; the mail which has been gone over by his secretary and sifted, is brought before him, replies dictated, and plans for the day are made. Senators and Representatives having constituents whom they merely desire to present to the President are received from ten to ten-thirty. Those having business to transact are received from ten-thirty to twelve. Visitors having business with the President are received from twelve to one. Recently, by appointment, we were told to be at the White House office by ten-fifteen. We were on time and about ten-thirty the President came into the room, and asked if it would inconvenience us to wait until he had spoken with about a dozen who were waiting in the room, while outside were many more. It was most interesting to note the cordiality with which the President greeted every caller, putting him at ease at once, listening to his story, and when the recital grew too long, or involved, with a word bringing him back to the point. Finally these cases were disposed of, and another group appeared. To each and all was the President the same courteous gentleman. Senators—and many came—went into an adjoining room for privacy.

Received by President

When soon we had the opportunity of presenting the case which had brought us there, the President gave himself up to the subject in hand with no apparent effort, and no sense of fatigue of body or mind, although he had heard the stories of perhaps fifty different people that morning, and as we left, a large party of tourists was entering. This goes on day after day, week in and week out. Washington is becoming a great convention center and naturally all delegates desire to meet the President. The early afternoon is the time usually allotted to this duty, when day after day hundreds of people from all parts of the country, representing all sorts of organizations, gather in the historic East Room. The President, accompanied by his military aide, enters and the long line of waiting people passes before him; each person receiving a warm grasp of the hand, and a few pleasant words. All this is in addition to the official dinners, the evening receptions, the Cabinet meetings on Tuesday and Friday mornings, when callers are refused entrance, and the numberless outside calls from every part of the nation. For instance, yesterday, the President left Washington at eight o'clock for a day in greater New York. Upon his arrival at one, he was whisked from the station across the Brooklyn Bridge, reviewed 150,000 Sunday school children in their annual parade, spoke in four separate churches to the children, took luncheon with a prominent club, riding miles upon miles in an auto, and in the evening attending a banquet and making another address; then back to Washington and at his desk the next morning, to find a convention of ministers awaiting his coming.

Cleaning Up Panama

The wide-open conditions prevailing in the city of Panama, at the western terminal of the Panama Canal, will be the subject of discussion between the United States and the republic of Panama. It was discussed at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday, and the President proposed to Secretary of State Knox to suggest to the Panama Government, the desirability of "cleaning up the town." This action was taken on the complaint of Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who is now in Washington.

Social Substitutes for Canteen

A letter just at hand quotes from a paper relative to the canteen. It says: "It seems no provision has been made for the social recreation and relaxation of the soldiers after removing the canteen, which was not a common bar. The soldier should have some club room and social meeting-place since his life is isolated and removed from home influences."

This is entirely erroneous. Since the Anti-Canteen law went into effect, $3,250,000 has been appropriated by Congress for post-exchange buildings at army posts and garrisons, which include amusement halls, gymnasiums fitted with every new device for athletics, bowling-alleys, shooting-galleries, and reading-rooms, where the men find every convenience for writing letters. These buildings, with every facility for amusement and social recreation without the use of beer, are far and above the former canteen. We wish our friends would give these facts the widest publicity.

The Truth of the Matter

The liquor people are deluging the country with erroneous statements, striving to make the people believe the passage of the anti-canteen law was a terrible blunder, but we stand today where we have always stood. A liquor saloon, whether run by an individual, or the Government of the United States, is evil, and only evil. **Shame be it upon us, if this Government, so strong and powerful, should ever again go into the liquor business, and supply its soldiers with beer.** Great Britain has an army temperance society whose honorary president is no less a personage than King George, and whose president is Earl Roberts, formerly General Roberts, the idol of the British army. Everything is done to encourage total abstinence on the part of the troops, promotion for total abstainers being one of the rewards offered. The Kaiser in beer-ridden Germany, in a recent address to the officers of the navy, urged them to total abstinence from beer drinking, as "it had been proven detrimental to good service," and was "calculated to interfere seriously with their efficiency as officers."

I make these statements because so many queries are coming to me regarding the Anti-Canteen law.

Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis, Missouri, has introduced a bill to restore the army canteen, but "Congress does not propose to undertake any general legislation during this session," so the leaders in both Houses have told me again and again. We shall be on the alert at the coming session in December next, but in the meantime, let our friends give the facts quoted as wide publicity as possible.

Another Trust to be Probed

The Congressional investigations are going merrily on; the Steel Trust is now being probed, and it looks not at all unlikely that the United States Government will proceed against the United States Steel Corporation, in the not distant future.

After weeks of waiting the Senate committee on Finance yesterday voted to report the Canadian Reciprocity bill to the Senate, June 13. The vote on the direct election of Senators is scheduled for Monday, to which time the Senate has adjourned.

Six Months' Enlistment for Boys

General Wood, Chief-of-Staff of the Army, is proposing to Congress a novel scheme for six-months enlistments. He says, "It is my belief that many high school boys and graduates of colleges, may be enticed by the promise of a short taste of military life, to enlist for that period who would not care to abandon the business careers they have mapped out, as would be the case in a five-year term. Youngsters of high intelligence should easily be able to ground themselves in the military practices in six months' hard work, and the benefit to be derived from the setting-up drills and regular habits of life at a formative period would tend to physical development."

All the more reason the canteen should not be returned to the army, that our boys in the "formative period" of their lives, may not be encouraged to form the drink habit, says your superintendent of Legislation.

QUEENSLAND'S W. C. T. U. ENTERPRISE

(Continued from Page One)

work for a sale of gifts to be held shortly in aid of state funds.

Miss Thomas, Brisbane district organizer, continues to do quiet but effective work, especially among the children, and distributing flowers and literature. Brisbane Y, Mackay, Loowoomba, Lee and Ipswich unions are among those actively at work and the newly-organized union at Chinchilla is making itself felt in the town and district. Miss Lucy Broad will shortly give two months' work to our state.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT ON OKLAHOMA

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN OF THE STATE TELLS OF ITS BENEFITS

In their effort to become enlightened concerning the value of prohibition to a community, the voters of Utah are securing information from business men in prohibition states. A Salt Lake City paper publishes the following letter from J. H. Johnson, secretary of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce:

"Prohibition had a very material effect in the betterment of legitimate lines of business in Oklahoma City.

"Legitimate enterprises did almost immediately occupy the property formerly occupied by saloons and gamblers and at quite as good a rental figure as was ever paid by the illegitimate business.

Population Increases

"Our city did not lose business on account of the closing of saloons, but to the contrary, appeared to progress even more rapidly than ever before in the history of the city. According to the Federal census, we had but 32,000 people when the saloons were closed in 1907, and according to the Federal census of 1910, we had 64,205 people, or an increase of 100 per cent in little less than three years.

Prices Rise Steadily

"It did not affect the price of real estate adversely, even temporarily, nor would I say that the closing of the saloons created a boom in the price of real estate; but there was a steady increase which was not in any way retarded by the closing of the saloons.

"Taxes were increased somewhat upon property values. In other words the expenses for running the city were distributed among those people who owned property instead of being paid by a few unfortunates cursed by the drink habit as heretofore, but our best business men never hesitated to assume a fair proportion of the increased expense, because what the poor unfortunate paid to the saloonkeeper, he was afterwards able to give to his wife to be turned into legitimate lines of trade.

More Comforts—Better Morals

"If it had any effect at all on our railroad and other laboring classes, it had a very beneficial effect, in that they had more money with which to buy furniture, clothing, shoes and other necessities and comforts of life.

"The effect as related to crime was quite marked. While Oklahoma City is not yet a model city by any means, it is fast becoming a more law-abiding and peaceful community. Our people are better fed, clothed, housed and schooled than perhaps in any community of its size in the United States of America.

"In regard to a return to wet conditions, you would get many conflicting replies. This city itself did vote a majority for prohibition; but the last time they voted upon a return to the liquor traffic, there was a larger proportional vote against it than there was against the traffic in the first election. Consequently, it may be unqualifiedly said that our people are better satisfied with the saloon voted out than they thought they would be when they voted in the first election.

A Friend to Business

"In addition to being manager of the chamber of commerce, the writer is president of a retail furniture house, which does a large installment business, and I can say to you frankly that so far as my business is concerned, it is much better than with the open saloon."

[By permission of Rev. H. T. Cheever, Worcester, Mass.]

A VOTE for LICENSE says: "CUT THAT ROPE!"

A TWENTIETH CENTURY BEAST OF PREY

Rev. Father Cassidy, Fall River, Mass.

The striped beast of the saloon is labor's mortal enemy. For it gains only by labor's losing: it fattens only by labor's wasting; it lives only by labor's death.

A VERDICT BY THE VOTERS

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE SALOONS

[At a very recent election, the saloons were voted out of Maricopa county, Arizona. During the campaign, the *Arizona Gazette* published the indictment which we give below; the voters at the ballot box handed in a verdict of "guilty" and the saloons were banished. EDITOR.]

The saloon business has been placed on trial before a tribunal composed of the voters. This indictment—the most terrible indictment ever drawn against any person, business or interest—is as follows:

In the name of law and order, in the name of justice and decency, in the name of good government, good morals and good citizenship, in the name of all the people who believe that the open saloon is a menace to health, to character and to personal and political purity, it is hereby charged

THAT THE SALOON IS A MURDERER AND ASSASSIN.

The Chicago Tribune kept track for ten years and it found that 53,556 murders were committed by men under the influence of liquor. In the light of this fact, supported by proof that cannot be questioned, are not the voters justified in finding the saloon business guilty of MURDER AND ASSASSINATION, and in sentencing it to death?

As a second count in this indictment it is charged

THAT THE SALOON IS A THIEF.

Last year the saloons took from the workingmen of this country more than two thousand millions of dollars and gave less than nothing in return. Last year the saloons of this country paid $350,000 in revenue to the government. And that same year it cost the people of this country $6,000,000,000 to care for the paupers, criminals, insane, orphans and feeble-minded, more than three-fourths of whom were made what they are by the saloon.

As a third count it is charged

THAT THE SALOON IS A PERVERTER OF MORALS.

Prostitution is a creature of the saloon. It is born of the saloon, lives by the grace of the saloon and is openly maintained as a source of revenue for the saloon. Every red light district in every city in America is a direct product of the saloon. Destroy the saloon and this social cancer can no longer exist.

It is further charged

THAT THE SALOON IS A BURGLAR.

It goes into the home and steals the peace, the joy and contentment of the family. It robs a man of hope—here and hereafter. It steals the character of father, son, sister and brother. It destroys the sanctity of the home.

This is a small part of the indictment that could be drawn against the saloon. Under that indictment are you not justified in finding a verdict of guilty?

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WITH THE CLANS IN MISSISSIPPI

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DECLARES FOR PROHIBITION—WHITE RIBBONERS MAKE GOOD USE OF INTERROGATION POINT

Special Correspondence

Mississippi has cause for great rejoicing in Mrs. Armor's work in the state, resulting, as it did, in the organization of seven new unions, a gain of 375 new active and 193 honorary members and 2,028 white pledge-signers, besides 251 colored ones in Rust University. She spoke, on an average, three times in twenty-four towns and at the three state colleges, the University, the A. and M. and the I. I. and C., to almost 3,000 students, and at Blue Mountain College and the Heights Academy to 750 young women and men. The state treasury has several hundreds of dollars to the credit of Mrs. Armor's meetings, and a great wave of impulse toward greater activity in department work has been started and a stirring of the clans to prevent the election of men to the Legislature who are unfavorable to state-wide prohibition.

Prohibition Gubernatorial Candidate

The state W. C. T. U. mid-year executive committee instructed the unions as follows: Inquire by letter of Hon. Earl Brewer, the only candidate for Governor, and of all candidates for the Legislature, how they stand upon the subject of state-wide prohibition. Also what their attitude is toward a juvenile reformatory and raising the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years.

A reply has been received from Mr. Brewer's office, quoting him as affirming himself always a prohibitionist and uncompromisingly in favor of statutory, constitutional, or any other form of prohibition.

Value of Questioning Method

The *Hattiesburg News* says of the situation: "While the electorate of the state are engaged in a more or less fruitless U. S. senatorial controversy, candidates are running for the state Legislature without platform or record, and the law-making body of the state is being elected without thought or purpose.

"It is time people were learning to appreciate the value of a vote. It is time they were beginning to stop and inquire what they are voting for; for the 'what' is of more importance than the 'who' It is time they were learning how to ask questions, and it is time candidates were learning how to answer questions, and to inquire of the people, 'What is it you would have me do?' "

The unions are instructed to publish their letters to the candidates and the replies received. If one fails to answer, to publish that fact also, and warn the man who will not state his platform that women will do all in their power to defeat him; this, to let the world know that the W. C. T. U. intends to do all that women can do to keep state prohibition. Mrs. Armor says it is a poor stick of a woman who cannot control twenty votes.

Influential Friends of the Cause

The *Jackson Clarion-Ledger*, the leading daily of the state, and having the largest circulation, has lately dropped its liquor advertisements in deference to the prohibition sentiment, and has pledged itself to an uncompromising advocacy of our cause.

The new State Normal will, at the request of the W. C. T. U., adopt a scientific temperance instruction course in its curriculum, the fine president, Hon. W. H. Smith, being an ardent friend of the cause.

OKLAHOMA TWINS AS CONTESTANTS

UNIQUE WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS EVENT

Special Correspondence

A unique silver medal contest for white ribbon recruits was held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 13. It was arranged by the local superintendent, Mrs. Laura J. Brownell, and was a "twins" contest. The contestants, the ticket-sellers, the ushers, all were twins, while the judges and collectors were parents of twins. There was also an exhibition of twins at the beginning of ceremonies.

The march was played by Prof. Hamilton, "Grandma" Brownell, as she is lovingly called, and Mrs. O. L. Hendricks, an able assistant, leading. Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state president, presided in a gracious manner, and the invocation was by the pastor of the church, Dr. Phil Baird. Two state banners—one given at the state convention for the greatest gain in membership, the other for the largest amount of state dues paid—were carried by the children. Three seven-year-old pairs of twins—the Caldwells, Dixons, and Robeys—entered the contest, each pair reciting, in concert, a third of a temperance alphabet composed by Mrs. Virginia Kent of Chicago, the author, also, of "Two Little Hands to Work for Jesus." The contestants will graduate to the L. T. L. this summer.

So nearly alike were the recitations of the Caldwell and Dixon twins that the judges pronounced the contest a tie and duplicate medals were awarded. The Wilson twins, brother and sister, sang very beautifully and were presented with souvenir spoons. Spoons were also provided for those not receiving medals and each child present was given a rose.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Hammett, who spoke of the assertion by Miss Anna Gordon that this is the banner band of white ribbon recruits of the world, having enrolled over 600 names in six years, including forty pairs of twins.

We were greatly favored by the presence of Mrs. Sue Uhl Brown, who organized our Central union eighteen years ago, and who spoke feelingly of the pleasure it gave her to be present. Then followed cheering words from Mrs. J. L. Gillogly, our local president. A short talk by Mrs. Neal B. Inman, recently returned from Portland, Oregon, was another enjoyable feature. Mrs. J. F. Warren also made timely remarks.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS FROM THE "GOLDEN STATE"

REV. MARY M. BOWEN, Sacramento, Cal.

We have never beheld so many tokens of victory as within the last few months. The noble attitude of Governor Johnston and Lieutenant Governor Wallace has greatly comforted us. The Legislature has written a history phenomenal in moral progress. Personally, I have witnessed nothing like it. Certainly Satan had his allies; but rising almost majestically over them, the main bodies presented more nearly the picture of a congress of reform than that of an ordinary legislative body.

The work of the W. C. T. U., led by our faithful state president, Mrs. Dorr, and her young ally, Miss Anna Chase, has claimed no ordinary degree of attention. "W. C. T. U." has taken its place among the honored abbreviations, and no one longer asks what it stands for, only, "*What is its news?*"

A new atmosphere is here. The sun rises with a different glow. Men's countenances are changing; their greetings are different. The wine and beer men show on their faces that they know the battle is drawn, and the temperance hosts move about with assurance ringing in their tread, and on their lips an unspoken "Hallelujah." California is marching to freedom!

Sacramento has made herself a record. Four unions are now abreast. We are working in delightful harmony with all temperance forces. Our pastors are workful; our laity is zealous. Our annual Sacramento convention was the best in several years. Institute work soon follows. Miss Annie E. Robbins has assisted us.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

VIRGINIA'S TEMPERANCE PULSE-BEATS

Special Correspondence

That "On to Richmond" has been the recent cry of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union there is little doubt. A series of meetings in and around the city has resulted in the creation of new and larger plans, and emphasized the need of careful preparation for active work in the state capital where the biennial Legislature will meet next winter. This Legislature, it is thought, will pass upon the referendum act enabling the people to vote upon the present issue of state-wide prohibition.

Wide-Awake Henrico and Hanover County Convention

The counties of Henrico and Hanover held their quarterly convention in Richmond, June 1, in beautiful Monumental Church, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the city, built upon the ruins of a theater burned in 1811. Here, though the day was dry and warm, the commencement season at its height, and another prominent church meeting in session, a large and wide awake white-ribboned assemblage, with a generous number of visitors, listened to reports, plans and pleas for even more work. Music, flowers and a mid-day luncheon served to refresh and relieve busy ones.

The presence of the four state officers, Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott and Mrs. Effie Clement, was widely made known in the press and all were greeted with expressions of affectionate welcome.

The rector of the church, Dr. Page Morris, and Rev. Edgar Eagle of the Christ Episcopal congregation, voiced hearty greetings and spoke words of appreciation of the W. C. T. U. and its part in a community's good.

Advancement Marked

The county president, Mrs. William Bickers, had carefully arranged the program, and won all hearts by her simplicity and devotion to the cause. Two of her daughters, who are active workers, were present and her husband and son also attended the meetings during portions of the day, as did other men well-known in church and philanthropic circles.

The reports showed a decided growth in membership and large delegations from the various unions were sufficient in themselves to mark rapid advancement in departments, dues, and general interest. Mrs. Mary Newton, who gave a report of six days' work in Hanover (adjoining Henrico in which Richmond is situated) has over a hundred new recruits to her credit.

During the forenoon, an address upon woman's power, need of higher development and ways of work upon which all may meet, was given by Miss Mary Johnston, the well known novelist. Miss Johnston's genius was never better shown than in her appeal for women to rouse themselves and join hands in the destruction of alcohol. With a masterly grasp of her subject, in language vivid and wonderful, she plead not only for temperance, but for an increase of higher education, for peace and arbitration, for the child welfare movement as embodying the right of all children to good birth, beauty and health of surroundings.

Seek Place in State Fair

The wisdom of having representation at the state fair was crystallized when a committee was appointed for that purpose, and that such a step would lead to a definite end was shown in the selection of the members, Mrs. Effie Clement, state treasurer, and Mrs. Frank Danner. The latter was introduced to the convention as "Lady Bountiful, loved and known far and wide for a lengthening chain of good deeds, in which her successful Legion work is no weak link."

The resolutions adopted called for unceasing efforts looking toward prohibition, a wider circulation of papers, and expressed affectionate interest in the state president and her associate officers, and gratitude for their presence.

Preceding the convention, there was a meeting in a west end church the evening before. For three days there had been a busy conference of the state officers at Centralia, the home of Mrs. Clement, the beloved treasurer, and a public meeting at Chester near by, Monday, June 29.

Birthday Anniversary Celebrated

On Tuesday afternoon, the Centralia union celebrated its twenty-second birthday anniversary, and besides the officers of the state, representatives of the unions in Richmond, Ashland, Manchester (now South Richmond) and large delegations from the Chesterfield unions gathered at Mrs. Clement's home for three hours of reminiscence, speech-making, reports of special accomplishments, with music and refreshments following. The new Centralia president, Mrs. Albert Bellwood, presided in a tactful manner and Virginia is glad to have this daughter of New York (and of Vassar) to help in the compelling work of securing state-wide prohibition. Toward this end these meetings in beautiful Chesterfield and Richmond have been held and the Danville state convention, beginning September 25, will but repeat on a large scale the notes already sounded.

UTAH'S FIGHT FOR "NO SALOONS"

Special Correspondence

The Republican Legislature of 1911, after many days of controversy, framed a local option bill to be submitted to the vote of the people June 27, 1911. The bill provides that all incorporated cities *shall vote* on that date. The county is taken as a unit outside of the incorporated cities and is to remain dry after October, 1911, unless a majority of the voters shall ask for an election on June 27. Only one county has petitioned for the privilege and that is Salt Lake county. The fight wages fiercely at the state capital.

All Temperance Forces Work Together

Prohibition forces are working together in perfect harmony, regardless of creed or politics. Meetings are being held every night upon the streets, in the Mormon meeting houses, and in the churches. The street meetings are being addressed by leading ministers and Mormon elders and officials. They are largely attended and a most respectful hearing is given to the speakers. Our largest and most enthusiastic gathering was held in the Mormon Tabernacle, Sunday, May 21, when 10,000 people listened to the addresses of Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the state W. C. T. U., and Nephi Morris, president of the Ensign Stake of the Mormon church. This was the opening meeting of the campaign for a dry Salt Lake and we have been gaining ground daily through the efforts of the splendid allied prohibition forces.

What the Other Side is Doing

The wets are active and had ex-Mayor Rose of Milwaukee to speak in Salt Lake City last week. His address was mainly a tirade against all states that have tried or are trying prohibition. He was especially bitter in his denunciation of Maine and her law.

The Murray Commercial Club has been trying to get one of the National Liquor Association's men to debate the question with Mrs. Shepard, but so far none of them is willing to enter into such a contest. They know we have arguments on our side of the question which cannot be refuted.

Sunday, June 4, a great meeting was held in the Mormon Tabernacle in Ogden. It was addressed by the state president and Bishop Iverson of Salt Lake City. The building was filled and many hundreds were turned away.

Prospect of Victory

The outlook for victory in Ogden is bright and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is one of the most active forces at work in the campaign.

Mrs. Shepard expects to make a tour of the state before election. She has just returned from a trip to Green River, near Grand Junction, Colorado, where a fine meeting was held. While there, with the help of Mrs. Kirby, president of the W. C. T. U., she organized a strong Y. P. B. of twenty members, with Miss Edith Nethery, formerly of Iowa, as president.

Mrs. W. A. Wright, president of the Salt Lake union, is at the head of the women workers in her city, and is carrying forward a splendid work among the mothers.

The outlook at present for a great increase of prohibition territory after June 27, is wonderfully bright.

THE BOY, THE BOOZE, THE BISHOP

A BIT OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BISHOP ROBERT McINTYRE, D.D., LL.D.

I recently returned to my boyhood neighborhood. Full of gratitude I rolled four decades from my shoulders and stood up therein to praise the memory of a good man whose advice I accepted and whose dictum I obeyed with undeniable advantage to myself and others. In the pulpit of the church to which he belonged I stood and called his name, remembered by few—for he died years ago and all his kin are scattered. I told the folk that he was my boss in a factory where I toiled as a boy—how he showed interest in his underlings and stirred them to join a society, now forgotten, called "The Cadets of Temperance," an offspring of "The Sons of Temperance." I recited the dim scene, where, in the lodge room, I took the vow of total abstinence with uplifted hand in solemn mood, how I signed the roster, drank the pledge of fealty in cold water, sang the ode, received the password, and went out girded for the fray against King Alcohol.

As I walked home alone that summer night across the fields, with frogs calling "knee-deep," and fireflies weaving their mystic dance around me, I paused at a stile to repeat my obligation and renew my youthful resolve to abstain from all intoxicants.

Half a lifetime after, in a state asylum for feeble-minded children, when I heard the matron say that **three-fourths of the imbecile inmates were the progeny of drunken parents,** I dug up my oath against rum and deep in my soul registered once more my undying hatred of this fell destroyer.

A short time after my adolescent initiation I was sternly tested on this matter. I was apprenticed to the bricklayer's trade.

My employer knew his business well, was a skillful craftsman, but much given to drink, as were all his employes. At noon of my first day he bade me pour the water from the pail, go to a near-by tavern, and get it filled with ale for the dinner. I brought it as ordered, took my place at the end of the line, seated like the rest in the shadow of the wall, and saw the bucket with a tin cup therein coming slowly toward me. I trembled inwardly as I saw that every bricklayer, every hod carrier, every mortar mixer, every apprentice drank the beer. From my master down each took a share, and I realized that I, a poor weak lad, on my first day in a new crew, must offend the whole gang, censure their customs, stand their sneers, endure their scoffs, or surrender my principles.

When the booze reached me I whispered a refusal to the one who passed it, but the "gaffer," thinking I was merely timid in new company, cried out in hearty old country style: "Take it, Robert, don't be shy, I pay for it; you are one of us, have your sip of it."

I said with faltering voice, while all eyes turned on me: "Excuse me, Mr. George, I never drank liquor and cannot begin now."

He laughed uproariously, as did the others, and shouted: "Ho, ho, lad, you'll never be a bricklayer till you learn to drink."

I put the untouched meal in my basket, arose slowly, shaking like an aspen tree, and, walking down the row of scornful workmen, I paused before the leader and said: "Mr. George, if that is true, I will go home and tell my father I am discharged; for drink liquor I will not, now or ever; I will not!"

I think I had mysterious help that day, unseen of all. To my amazement the boss leaped up, took my hand, and said: "God bless you, boy, stand fast and you will be a man some day." Then to the wage-earners he said: "If any man of you ever asks him to drink you will suffer for it."

The first step is the hardest, and I had won the heaviest battle. **I worked four years with him and saw the ruin drink made. One of my early friends became through it a murderer; another a madman; another an outcast; another a thief. I have seen wives crushed, homes destroyed, children disgraced, babes diseased, families divided, mothers bereft, brothers estranged, firms bankrupted, lawyers degraded, doctors degenerated, and ministers debauched. And all who are in prisons, insane asylums, or incurable hospitals, who rot in lazarettos, or sleep in potter's fields through this treacherous foe of God and man began as moderate drinkers.**

My words will not reach or shake the inhuman parasites who are fattened by the gains of this awful traffic, but to the boys I cry: Swear eternal enmity to rum, and enlist for this holy war till America is free from it forever.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL

LILLIAN HARFORD, Chicago, Ill.

The day had been excessively warm, especially on the train which was speeding me on my way through southern Germany, and I felt much sympathy for the evident discomfort of a little boy, probably eight years of age, who, with his mother, shared the compartment I was occupying.

I was sure they, like myself, were Americans, but we had been so engrossed by our books and papers, that, as yet, we had not begun to "scrape acquaintance."

The little man had become very restless, and had repeatedly urged some request which his mother would not, or could not grant, and the announcement that luncheon was ready in the dining-car seemed particularly welcome to them.

As it chanced I sat at the table opposite to them, and I looked with friendly interest at the face of the little traveler to watch the clouds of unhappiness dispersed by smiles of gratified anticipation; but to my surprise the little fellow seemed on the point of tears, when, in answer to a request, the German waiter informed the lady that there was no water to be had on the train, but plenty of beer and wine, and even mineral water. After some hesitation the mother ordered a small bottle of wine, and pouring some into a glass, offered it to her son.

By this time my interest was keenly alive, and I felt like hugging the little soldier, when, in reply to his mother's, "Do take a little, Robbie, it is quite good, and it can't hurt you," he shrank back with quivering lips, exclaiming, "Oh, Mama, would you want me to break my pledge? You know I am a Loyal Temperance Legioner, and I just can't do it."

Thankful for my ability to do so, and regardless of any seeming officiousness, I hastened to the rescue of my little Knight of Temperance, by telling his mother that if she would accept it I had a thermos bottle in my hand-bag, filled with cold water for just such an emergency. Needless to say it was accepted and smiles of gratification wreathed Robbie's small countenance, as after slaking his troublesome thirst, he proceeded to do justice to his hitherto neglected luncheon.

His mother made a half apology for the wine, which she seemed to forget to drink, and we discussed some phases of the temperance question we do not have to contend with in our country, with its abundant facilities for obtaining good drinking-water.

If the water-cooler on one of our trains happens to become empty, what a howl of indignation goes up at "such poor service." The disgruntled ones ought to travel in a country where water is highly esteemed as a washing fluid, but is scoffed at as a beverage, and this is observable almost anywhere on the continent.

Many travelers who regard themselves as strictly temperance people, when at home, feel justified, or make it the excuse when abroad, to drink wine and beer because it is easier to get and they are afraid of the pernicious effect of the water. That this is not always beyond reproach cannot be denied, but with the exception of using bottled water in Florence, I drank the water in many other cities during a lengthy trip abroad and suffered no ill effects from it, though others might need to be more careful. It is to be deplored that the habit acquired in this way is often continued after the return home, unless temperance example and influence are strong enough to counteract it. I did not believe there was much danger of this for Robbie's mother, with her little brown-eyed temperance soldier to furnish precept and example.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PLUCK—THE "WAITER"

M. DISQUE, Chicago, Ill.

His real name was Winfield Scott McQuillan, but the boys called him Pluck. Perhaps, after reading about him, you'll understand why. Pluck's family lived in a little suburban home where a lack of money came to be regarded as a sort of natural state of affairs—the greater the lack, the more frequent the father's drinking spells.

Several weeks of dreary spring rain brought on Mrs. McQuillan's rheumatism. Then, Mr. McQuillan set out for town. Two days later, word came to his family that he had been arrested, fined and imprisoned for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fourteen-year-old Pluck went to the jail and found his father a sober and sorry prisoner.

"You'll help me out of this, won't you, Pluck?"

"How can I, Father?"

"Why, get the eighteen dollars to pay my fine. Go to Simm's Hardware Store, where I used to work, and ask them to let you have it."

As Pluck went on his errand, his cheeks burned hotly, for he remembered that his parent had had to leave his position because of drunkenness.

Mr. Simms listened patiently to the boy's story, then he said in a brisk way, "See here, my boy, does your father want to get out to stay out, or does he only mean to come out, knowing in his heart that he will get in again?"

"He seems awfully sorry, Mr. Simms."

"Feeling sorry doesn't help his case. If he wants to get out badly enough to give proper security for my money and sign a pledge to quit drinking, I'll help him. Otherwise, I'll do nothing. I've neither time nor money to waste on him."

Mr. McQuillan was very angry when he heard Pluck's message, but at last he came to see that Mr. Simms' offer was a just, if somewhat harsh one. The outcome of the matter was that old Cherry, the cow, the McQuillan's last bit of personal property, was mortgaged to secure the eighteen dollars, and Mr. McQuillan signed the pledge.

"Don't worry, Mother," assured Pluck "I'll help Father to keep the pledge, and I'm going to try to get work to pay off the mortgage on dear old Cherry."

Pluck made his way from one business house to another, seeking employment. At first he was hopeful, but after he had tried place after place and been turned away, he began to get very much discouraged. He minded most the rude remarks of some of the office boys he met.

On—on he went until late in the afternoon. At last he came to the office of a large manufacturing company, and walking in, made his usual request.

"No, nothing doing here," cheerfully replied the jolly looking young man at the desk, taking up the evening paper. "Look here, boy," he fairly shouted a second later. "I nearly forgot something. Are you a good waiter?"

Pluck's clouded face lighted with hope, as he answered that he'd like to try anything he could get to do.

"How'd you like to stand in line at the base-ball ticket office and hold a place for me in the ticket rush tomorrow morning? You'll have to get there this evening and stay all night."

"I'll do it."

"All right. Here's my card. I'll be on hand tomorrow morning about eight-thirty."

Pluck arrived in line about five-fifteen that Friday afternoon. On the morrow, the first big baseball game of the season was to be played. How he wished he, too, might go! He stood fourth in line. At seven o'clock the line had grown to fifty; at ten, to one hundred; at midnight, to four hundred. A great many of the place-holders had "reliefs" who came at certain times; others had money with which to buy hot coffee from a man who passed along with it; but Pluck had neither a "relief" nor money. How utterly tired and sleepy he became through the long hours!

About four o'clock, the two messenger boys who held second and third places became engaged in a quarrel and exchanged blows. They were taken from the line by a policeman. Pluck at once moved up to second place. He began to wonder if his man would be on time. At last came the happy hour of eight-thirty. Pluck, heavy of eye and blue of nose (for it was a chilly morning) eagerly watched for the doors of the ticket office to open; then limped stiffly in.

"Why, hello there," said a voice. "Fine boy. Second in line, too." And Pluck's young man employer hurried toward the window, where he made a request for seven tickets.

"Now, my boy," he said, when he had made his purchase, "take this two dollars and be happy, and here's an extra one for being near the front and saving my time. Have a ticket for the game, too."

Pluck was overcome. A middle-aged gentleman stepped forward. "I'll give you two dollars for the ticket," he offered. Oh, how Pluck did want to keep that precious bit of paper, but he needed the money badly:

"All right, sir," he said bravely.

That afternoon Pluck went to Mr. Simms and gave him the five dollars he had earned, explaining his work as "waiter."

"Well, I declare," said Mr. Simms, patting Pluck on the shoulder. "You certainly are rightly named and deserve a good place for this. How would you like to take one right away. The Y. M. C. A. secretary is looking for just such a boy as you. Run down to see him. Tell him I sent you. And say, Pluck, I've a message for your father, too. If he wants to come back to his old work, I'll take him, for I believe he's going to try to keep that pledge and I want to give him a lift."

Boy Wanted

A boy that's honest, pure and neat;
That will not lie, nor steal, nor cheat,
One that's polite, and kind, and true,—
That won't drink beer, nor smoke, nor chew.
A boy that's active, steady, bright;
That will not fear to do what's right;
One that will work, do well his part;
That does not swear—has a good heart,
One thousand first-class places wait,
For boys, whose future shall be great;
But they must have these points,—rely
None others need for them apply
Our public men are falling fast!
Their names must number in the past!
And very sad will be the case,
If we've no boys to fill their place

—*Exchange*

"HAPPY"—THE TEMPERANCE PARROT

"Happy" came from Mexico to Chicago, where an opportunity was offered him to lend his voice in helping to make Chicago dry. This he accepted, and for two years has aided Miss Harriet Zoll in the Loyal Temperance Legion work of Cook county, Illinois, as an occasional, unique attraction in the children's meetings.

During the marvelous Child Welfare Exhibit, "Happy" occupied a prominent place near the main entrance all one day.

A placard over the cage announced:

"Happy"—the Temperance Parrot
He's a Temperance Worker.
He's Working for Happiness.

Hundreds, all day long, of all ages, colors and nationalities pressed about the cage, accepting literature and smiling at "Happy's" vocabulary. Children caught the glad spirit of the true motive for temperance work—HAPPINESS.

Business men, professors and politicians drew near, congratulated "Happy" on his mission and listened with boyish enthusiasm to his lusty "Hurrah." Several talked earnestly regarding the great temperance question. All accepted the literature and went away smiling genially.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

For a description of the beautiful souvenir booklet, "Historic Rest Cottage," see page 13.

Not all the splendid work of our organization is recorded in annual reports. Often one sees the inconspicuous but significant phrase in the life sketch of some prominent temperance or reform leader, "His mother was a devoted worker in the W. C. T. U."

They say in California that no one longer asks the meaning of "W. C. T. U.," but only "What is its news?" That this may be true in every nook and corner of our land, we must distribute our literature in season and out of season. Note some of the good things offered by the Literature Department, on pages 13, 14, 15 and 16.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

The life-long work for total abstinence, by so eminent an author as Marietta Holley, is greatly appreciated by white ribboners.

Her latest temperance story, "Who Was to Blame?" which appeared first in THE UNION SIGNAL, has been leafleted, and the National W. C. T. U. holds the copyright. See page 16.

The Women Want to Know

The questioning propensities of the white ribboners of Mississippi are undoubtedly causing some of the candidates for official state positions discomfort and uneasiness. At the initiative of the state W. C. T. U. leaders, the members of local unions are writing to 'l the prospective candidates, asking them to declare themselves definitely and positively as to their attitude toward state-wide prohibition and other righteous measures. The replies, whether favorable or unfavorable, are published in the public press, and a failure on the part of any man to respond to the inquiries is likewise published as an indication of his non-committal state of mind.

In the brief interim which must necessarily elapse before universal suffrage shall give to woman the opportunity to wield the ballot against evil legislation, she can avail herself of the interrogation point in stimulating and keeping awake the civic conscience of her community. If by this method she can get all candidates for office to commit themselves in unmistakable English as to the policy they will pursue after election, she will have accomplished something of real value to "clean politics."

An Insurance Man's Views on Prohibition

The Texas prohibition campaign is affording a splendid opportunity for "witnessing" on the part of business and professional men in other parts of the country. Both the "pros" and the "antis" are endeavoring to secure a preponderance of evidence in favor of their respective sides. In response to an effort on the part of the "antis" to secure testimony as to the disastrous effects on loans made by outside corporations, should the state of Texas adopt prohibition, the president of the Central Life Assurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, says: "Loaning companies always desire to have a sober man as a borrower. The drunkard finds it very hard to obtain a loan. The amount of money spent in Texas saloons put into permanent improvements would soon make a great difference with the state. We therefore believe state-wide prohibition would be beneficial. The loaning companies would be benefited because their interest would be more promptly paid and the development of the state would certainly make better security for loans. Life insurance companies have found, by experience, that a man who frequents a saloon is not a safe risk, and neither is he a safe borrower."

An Unanswerable Argument

Audacious as are the attempts of the liquor men to answer the logical and convincing arguments of the prohibition advocates, they frequently find themselves confronted with a situation which can be met only with silence.

In a certain Texas town on Mothers' Day, a collection was taken to help in the state-wide prohibition campaign and among the contributions was a check for five dollars, on the back of which was written:

"The saloon man took my home from me; the saloon man took my three oldest boys' college education from them; the saloon man put me and my girls in the cotton patch for ten years. God be my helper to do or say something for my own native state before the saloon man wins one of my boys."

No amount of money invested by the liquor men in silver-tongued oratory can answer this woman's pathetic argument.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

That cruelty to children and animals has been reduced 75 per cent, by the closing of the saloons in his county is vouched for by Dr. W. H. Bills, for many years the president of the Allegan County Humane Society.

"The saloon is a bureau of information for every crime in a community. It is the first place a policeman goes when he is in search of crime and the last place he goes when he is in search of virtue," said William J. Bryan in an address to the Presbyterian Assembly.

"Short weight" education is receiving a good deal of attention at the hands of educators nowadays. The public schools must give "good measure, pressed down and running over" to equip the boy and girl for the duties of life. It behooves white ribboners frequently to remind the boards of education and teachers of their community that the education which fails to properly emphasize scientific temperance instruction is deplorably "short weight."

The students of the University of Washington, Seattle, are studying social problems from the right view point. They have a class in "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," conducted partly as a lecture course and partly as a group of investigators studying and discussing the question.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, one of the counselors of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the National W. C. T. U., who was recently knighted by King George, has made a statement that "cancer is a disease that attacks those who take alcohol twice as frequently as those who do not touch it."

Judges on the bench oftentimes have greater opportunities for preaching eloquent sermons than ministers in their pulpits. A certain Kalamazoo (Mich.) judge delivered such a discourse recently when he awarded to a weeping wife and mother a verdict of $4800 damages against a saloon-keeper and his bondsmen for repeatedly selling liquor to her husband and keeping him drunk.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Effie Lambert, of New York, National W. C. T. U. organizer, has just finished a campaign trip in Maine where she has spoken under W. C. T. U. auspices, giving seventy-six public addresses and speaking in thirty-seven schools. On June 17, Mrs. Lambert sails for a short European trip. At the earnest request of the Maine friends she plans to return in time to give three or four weeks more to the Maine campaign. Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, of New York, National W. C. T. U. lecturer, and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., are also among the out-of-state speakers in Maine who are rendering helpful service in the great campaign. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Miss Ellen Stone, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, Miss Flora E. Strout, returned W. C. T. U. missionary from Japan, and Miss Elma G. Gowen, W. C. T. U. missionary to South America, are among those who are to spend some time in Maine speaking during the campaign. Miss Edna Rowan is in the state assisting in the work for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition and will remain until September 11, the voting day.

THE PASSING OF CARRIE NATION

The well-known Kansas temperance worker, Mrs. Carrie Nation, passed away June 9, at Leavenworth, Kansas. For several months Mrs. Nation has been in poor health and since January she has been in a sanitarium, seeking to recover from a nervous attack. For a number of years Mrs. Nation has spoken frequently upon the lecture platform and has been the editor of a temperance paper. She also established in Kansas City, Kansas, a home for drunkards' wives.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who recently have passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Sarepta Winkler of Adna, Wash., a member of the local union and one ever ready to do her part toward helping on the great temperance work.

Mrs. Sabra Huntington Mix, mother of Miss Belle Mix, a prominent white ribboner of Iowa.

Mrs. Marion R. Richardson, president of the W. C. T. U. of Bossburg, Wash., a faithful worker for the Master and the advancement of His kingdom on earth.

That a question is never settled until it is settled right is an aphorism not at all pleasing to the men of the liquor trade. One of their papers plaintively referring to certain legislation in favor of prohibition, says: "In this sea of uncertainty, of recrimination and of contradictory interpretations, fair-minded citizens must look back with regret to the settled conditions that we had on the liquor question prior to the passage of this ill-advised legislation." If the men of the "trade" desire a "settled condition," there is just one way in which they can secure it. Let them do the manly thing, abandon their nefarious business and enter legitimate lines.

A New Orleans paper, in describing the Shreveport no-saloon victory, says that noticeable among the women taking part in the struggle on the day of election were members of the families of leading anti-prohibitionists. They spent the day on duty, hoping that the final appeal would cause husbands, brothers, sons, and fathers to change their minds and vote against a return of the saloons.

WHAT DR. WHITNEY REALLY SAID

INTERESTING FACTS SHOWN BY EXPERIMENTS OF PROFESSOR AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

[There is published in *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* for June an article by Dr. D. D. Whitney of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, giving the result of recent scientific experiments which have been made by him. We give below the comment of our National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, which appears in the same number of the *Quarterly*. Editor.]

It is interesting to note the eagerness with which the liquor forces seize upon the slightest straw which they think may mislead people. Dr. Whitney of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has been making some interesting experiments to show that there are other poisonous substances besides alcohol in various beverages. His work does not in the slightest degree detract from the known facts of the poisonous nature of alcohol, but the public press has so misconceived and misrepresented him as to make it appear that he was aiding the cause of liquor instead of bringing to light new evidence why alcoholic liquors should never be used.

Dr. Whitney makes the point that in some beverages, as cider and claret, there are substances which are more poisonous than in the distilled liquors, as for instance, whisky. His paper helps to explain what has been for years somewhat of a puzzle to scientists, why drunkenness caused by cider-drinking should be one of the most severe types of drunkenness.

So far as the effect of alcohol is concerned Dr. Whitney shows that rotifers cannot produce offspring in solutions of more than four per cent of alcohol and that they cannot live one-half an hour in solutions of more than ten per cent of alcohol. That the so-called milder forms of alcoholic beverages contain even more virulent poisons than alcohol is a statement in which all scientists will be interested.

Every moral and social cause and the prosperity of every trade, is involved in the victory of the temperance movement.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Great duties are before me and great songs;
And whether crowned or crownless when I fall
It matters not, so as God's work is done.
—*Alexander Smith*

"Human sympathy is of the faintest kind, compared with God's sympathy. Perhaps you have never thought that He is sorry for you in your weakness, or sickness, or disappointment, or trouble. But He is sorry for all of us. And yet not sorry in the sense that will prevent Him from doing the best thing for us. God loves us enough to discipline us."

"Let each one accept his task, a task which should fill his life. It may be very humble; it will not be the less useful. Never mind what it is, so long as it exists and keeps you erect. When you have regulated it, *without excess*—just the quantity you are able to accomplish each day—it will cause you to live in health and in joy."

MEMORIAL DAY

In the spring of 1867 the ladies of Columbus, Miss., in a spirit of womanly tenderness, and with hope for the reunited country, strewed flowers upon the graves of both Federals and Confederates. There were some who sneered at this kindly act, but others applauded a deed which spoke volumes for the tenderness and purity of true womanhood. Putting aside all feeling of animosity, while grief for their own loved ones lost was still fresh, they placed their garlands upon the mounds which covered the Northern strangers, sleeping far from home and kindred. Perhaps in their hearts they cherished the wish that some Northern sister, in the same spirit, might scatter blossoms upon the Confederate graves in her neighborhood.

"Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won."

This tender tribute of the women of Mississippi, which was continued from year to year, inspired the writing of that touching poem, "The Blue and the Gray." It also led to the intermingling of the veterans of both armies in the loving services of Memorial Day, as is the custom in some places in the South.—*From "Memorial Day," by John B. Lewis, of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, Boston, Mass.*

Life without a plan,
As useless as the moment it began,
Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in. —*Cowper*

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

FRANCHISE

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK

State superintendents of Franchise please notice: I am sending a list of questions to each of you, more as a guide than to be literally followed. Each state has its problems; therefore the list of questions for the counties and local unions is left to your wisdom.

Make use of the new literature of your department.

"Course of Study in Governments" was arranged for use in suffrage states but is eminently fitted to prepare women for intelligent citizenship.

"Franchise Bible Lessons" is a helpful leaflet for the devotional part of your institute programs.

"Legal Disabilities of Women" furnishes a good basis for talk or paper on the legal status of woman in your own state.

"Why Should I Vote?" was specially prepared for use in campaigns, when moral questions are under consideration in states where women vote, although it appeals to Christian men quite as well.

All four leaflets 50 cents per 100.

"Law and Woman" goes a little further into the woman question from the standpoint of revelation—60 cents a hundred.

"The Entertainment to Make Votes for Women," which was given in the Hall of Representatives at Olympia, Washington, for an evening's program, during the state convention of the West Washington W. C. T. U., and preceded the victory for woman suffrage, is an effective plan to interest outsiders in our department, and is also a means of putting money into the local treasury.

There is ample opportunity to bring in local events or celebrities. The time is supposed to be 2099—women for 100 years or more having been supreme; men laboring under exactly the same legal disabilities now the lot of woman in the state giving the play. Every state in which a suffrage campaign is now to be carried on, should hold Franchise institutes along the line mentioned in the suggestive program furnished free by your National superintendent. The evening should be given to the legislative play. In quantity (over 10) the pamphlet costs 10 cents each; single copy, 25 cents.

Buy sufficient copies a month ahead of time and give each member her speech. These may be learned as are speeches in medal contests, each one choosing her or his own teacher. This procedure makes it possible for the institute leader to devote the usual time to the institute during the major part of day, or days, and yet rehearse the business order of the play before time for the entertainment. Of course if you have a local woman who would make a good "Speaker of the House," more rehearsals on business order of play could take place, securing, without question, greater efficiency.

These helps, excepting the leaflets, "Why Should I Vote?" and "The Entertainment to Make Votes for Women," can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. All the helps are in stock at 485 Arcade Building, headquarters of the West Washington W. C. T. U. Western and coast states should send to the latter address, or directly to the National superintendent of Franchise, *Mrs. S. L. W. Clark,*

1506 North 40th St., Seattle, Washington.

HOW CADDO PARISH (LA.) KEPT DRY

Special Correspondence

Caddo parish, with the beautiful, prosperous city of Shreveport included, will occupy her place in the dry column for at least another twelve months. The fight was won by a majority of sixty-four. The enemy, though opposed to preachers and women taking part in the battle, boasted that there were plenty of women on their side preparing hot supper for the victors (!) while our women and children paraded the streets, making it necessary to eat cold suppers. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," we had meat to eat they knew not of. The Sunday previous to the election was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and the answer came.

The parade, which was more than a mile long, was composed of people of all ages, and flags, banners and mottoes were freely used. The hundreds of men who brought up the rear carried a banner on which was inscribed, "*We* are not disfranchised!" The day is not far distant when women will carry the same banner. Louisiana is out for prohibition.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.

WHAT ALCOHOL DOES

Let me state a few things that alcohol does do. Notice, I am speaking of moderate doses. It perverts the judgment, lessens the power of self-control, impairs the memory. It has a tendency to produce insanity. It may arouse the demon of craving that may be lying dormant in any of us. It is a cause of many diseases. Kidneys, liver, brain, heart, and blood vessels—all may be affected. Very notably it reduces the resisting power of the body to infectious diseases, and when the body is attacked by such diseases as typhoid fever, pneumonia or erysipelas, it gives the patient small chances of recovery. It lessens the average life-time of those who indulge. It truly destroys both body and soul. It is of no use to the healthy human body, but only does harm. Let those who are healthy beware of indulging in alcohol lest such a fate should await them as that which overtook the healthy man who would dabble in drugs, and on whose tombstone was inscribed the epitaph, "I was well—I would be better, and here I lie."—*Dr. John Brown.*

HERE AND THERE

Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer had the honor of being chosen to preach the opening sermon at the Nebraska Frontier Association of Congregational Churches last month, held at Curtis.

The Y. P. B. of Painesville, Ohio, gives promise of becoming a very strong and helpful organization under the leadership of Miss Crofoot, who is thoroughly familiar with W. C. T. U. work.

Success has attended the efforts of the white ribboners of Eastman, Ga., to close up three disreputable houses which were existing in the town, and also to do away with liquor advertisements on billboards. They are jubilant over their good works.

The Salina (Kan.) W. C. T. U. recently presented a beautiful picture of Frances Willard to the high school of that city. Mrs. E. C. Hull, who was accompanied by several members of the union, made the presentation at the chapel exercises.

The Le Roy (Kan.) W. C. T. U. entertained at a six o'clock banquet the ministers, bankers, editors, teachers and members of the school board with their wives. It was a most delightful affair and served to increase the popularity of this already popular union.

Because of the efforts of white ribboners, a hotel in Flanders, N. J., which has been in existence for perhaps a century, has been refused a license to sell liquor. The W. C. T. U., aided by the pastors of the churches, secured evidence of Sunday selling and other violations of the law.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* will be sold on the streets of West Virginia, in common with *The Saturday Evening Post* and other magazines. In their pages will be inserted good temperance leaflets.

The W. C. T. U. organized a year ago at New Smyrna, Fla., by Mrs. W. H. Smith, for some time Georgia's state treasurer, has done good Flower Mission work and helped to supply comfort bags for the "Florida." The workers are faithful and zealous for the cause and the union bids fair to flourish along W. C. T. U. lines.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who spent three days recently in Indian Lake, New York, organized a union there of forty active and twenty-one honorary members. United church services, at which she was the speaker, were held and her visit proved in every way a blessing to the community.

Celluloid Flag Pin

A pretty, patriotic stick pin. Boys and girls, men and women should wear it on the Fourth of July. All orders will receive prompt attention. *Price, each, 5c; per 100, $2.50.*
Address, NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
LITERATURE BUILDING EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

At the memorial season, the Cambridgeport (Vt.) W. C. T. U., through its superintendent of the department of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, sent patriotic post-cards to old soldiers and soldiers' widows living in the vicinity of the union, and also to some who were former residents.

A "Parent's Parliament," consisting of the consideration of six subjects, The Father—The Mother—The Public School—The Sunday School—The Church—The Public at Large, was a feature of the Westchester (N. Y.), county institute, held at Mt. Vernon. Prominent educators of the city took part and lively interest was manifested. The state president gave an address one evening of the institute upon "The World Welfare Campaign."

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, president of the St. Louis federated W. C. T. U.'s, writes, "We have just had our convention, the very best we have ever had. Two unions have more than doubled their membership; and we hope the district membership will be doubled. We had a membership contest and since January, one woman secured thirty new members and another twenty-nine. The prize-winner was made a delegate to the National Convention. We had an arch decorated with flowers for these member-getters to pass through."

The cigaret has been put "down and out" by the W. C. T. U. women of Zebulon, Ga. By degrees, they worked sentiment up to such a point that at last but one dealer held out against them. The white ribboners decided to buy him out, license and all, and set about raising the money, notifying the man of their intentions. He accepted their proposition, but finally relented and made it known that he would not renew his license which was about to expire. The city council then raised the cigaret tax from $25 to $1,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Brown, state vice-president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., was the leader at a joint institute held at Plainview the last of May by the Plainview and Rockhill unions, Brownsville assisting. The last election was discussed from all view-points and the decision arrived at that the prohibition amendment was defeated because good men failed to do their duty. Articles from THE UNION SIGNAL were read, followed by discussion. Native ferns, wild flowers and snowballs decorated the place of meeting and good music and the "usual Oregon dinner which means the best the land affords" were appreciated features.

Plans for the coming county convention at Columbus, Pa., were laid at a recent all-day meeting held by the white ribboners of Garland, at which there was a large attendance from the surrounding towns. Warren and Clarendon were especially well represented. Mrs. Walker of the former place, spoke very acceptably on the subject of Peace, as did Mrs. Ransome of Clarendon upon the National Convention. Songs and readings were given by the young people with profit to those present. An executive meeting was held and plans laid for furthering the work in the county, of which Mrs. Viele is president and Mrs. M. Mandaville corresponding secretary.

Rev. Mary M. Bowen, superintendent of Japanese work for the California W. C. T. U., writes of a remarkable moral lesson imparted by the Waseda University base-ball team of Japan which recently passed through California en route to West Virginia, there to match its skill against teams composed of our own American young men. She says: "Whatever be the outcome of these games, it is certain that the young Japanese traveled seven thousand miles to teach California, unconsciously, a great lesson. Much as they desired the meet, they firmly declined to play ball on Sunday. After considerable discussion the point was yielded by our boys, and the fourth commandment was kept!"

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer, has completed a four weeks' engagement in Montana, giving splendid service. Among the places she visited were Dillon, where the Normal School is located, Bozeman, the seat of the Agricultural College, and Missoula, the home of the State University. The unions in the Bitterroot Valley were greatly cheered by her presence among them, and Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, the state president, is delighted with her work.

COMES A TIME

When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y.

"Its lightest punishment being to make me 'logy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood.

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit the coffee and try Postum.

"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health which I owe to the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MOTHER AND CHILD

CHILDREN AND WORK

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

It was a cradle-roll social and the dear children—tiny ones and older ones—were out in force, beautiful in spotless robes and happy faces. There had been a delightful program by the little ones, then the pastor said a word. It was a most pertinent word for the occasion—a word of caution to parents, since tender, care-taking love does sometimes so envelop the child-life as to quite shut out from it all sense of the duty that it owes to others, all sense of responsibility for the well-being of the home. It is well, this dear man insisted, that our children, while still small, shall learn that *they* must contribute their part toward the comfort and happiness of the home.

Thankful for Work When a Boy

Speaking of his own boy life on a farm, the gentleman thanked God for the responsibilities placed upon and the labor exacted from his own childhood. It was not excessive—the driving of the cows to pasture every morning and home every night. His father, a wise and loving man, had a way of getting the lad up in the morning when, like every healthy, growing boy, he was sleepy and hated to rise. Each day the same call came to his ears: "I think you'll have to get up at once, the gates are open."

"The gates are open!" That always alarmed the lad and thoroughly awakened him. If he did not get to those cows within two minutes, they would be scattered nobody knew where and it would take much time to find them again. He had to jump up. But to that and other labors required of his youth, for which he was made responsible, the good man declares he owes the best in his life; the habits which have made for success.

The Professor at Home

A learned man, a professor, tells of his experience with his son. When the child was about eight years old he concluded it was time to give him some share in the interests of the home. So, after consulting with his wife, he placed the duty of bringing up the kindling wood for the morning fire in charge of the boy. The task was accepted with great good-will and for several mornings all went well. Then the lad forgot his task and there was no kindling when the fire needed building. He was reminded of his delinquency and did better for a while, but presently the forgetting began to keep pace with the remembering, then to quite outstrip it, and one day the professor pointed to the wood, explained why it was necessary to have it in sufficient quantities ready each morning for the building of the kitchen fire if breakfast was to be ready, and reminded his son of his failure to do what was his share of the home work. Then the father whipped the young delinquent.

This surprise worked wonders. The kindlings were not again forgotten and the boy, who grew to be a thoughtful and helpful lad, said more than once to his father, "Papa, I think that whipping worked fine."

A Safety Valve for the Soul

We are all creatures of habit, therefore, labor of some kind should be exacted of every child that he may learn that home and life are co-operative, and that he has a part in each which he is expected to perform and ought to perform. The world will be the better, the child's life will be the better for the early learning of this lesson. But that is not the only reason a child should be taught to work. Work is ennobling. It gives the child, as it gives the man, credit with himself; builds up the self-respect. Nor is this all. Work is a soul-preservative, a great safety-valve in the time of temptation. It is still sadly true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and it is the idle child, with time hanging heavily on its hands who learns most readily those body-and-soul destroying habits so prevalent in the children of today.

Busy little people, as busy big people, are apt to be happy people. While the child should never be overworked or over-burdened, he should know that something is required of him and something worth while. Tasks should be set him in the home.

MOTHERHOOD

ETTA E. SHAW

Woman, list, thy God is speaking,
Hearken to the still, small voice
Calling thee to holy service.
Wilt thou not in this rejoice?

Wondrous precious is the burden,
Wondrous tender is the love,
Wondrous sacred is the duty,
Trusted to thee from above.

'Tis to motherhood He calls thee,
Holiest service under heaven!
Service angels might desire,
Yet 'tis not to angels given.

Welcome then thy sacred calling,
Let not fear thy peace destroy;
Depths of love He waits to teach thee
That shall make e'en pain a joy.

A BROKEN GLASS BOTTLE

The Lesson It Taught a Mother

Some years ago when I had little children, as I passed along the street near my home, I observed the fragments of a glass bottle on the car track. I said to myself, "Some child's foot is going to be badly cut on that thing," without a single thought that it might be my child, and I heedlessly passed on, instead of putting it out of the way, as I could easily have done. Only the next day one of my little boys ran in screaming, his foot badly lacerated, exclaiming, "That broken bottle on the car track." A piece had stuck into the ankle bone and for three nights I had no rest, for his suffering was intense and the injury serious. It is needless to say that I lost no time in getting those pieces of glass out of the way, resolving never again to pass over a thing like that. In later years the broken glass bottle has appeared to me in a new light. When I have passed the saloons with the bottles so temptingly arrayed on the shelves and the bartender so smiling and polite, I have thought, "There are the glass bottles to lacerate my boys, not in one foot, but both feet, head, hands, heart, business, character, life. Can I afford to pass idly by, with the selfish thought, 'This will ruin some boy's life.'" The same principle that prompted me to get the fragments of broken bottle out of the way, now sends conviction to my heart to remove those bottles from the saloons before they wreck the lives of my fellow beings.

(Mrs.) Lizzie Anderson

THE MAKING OF A DAY

The looks and tones at your breakfast table, the conduct of your fellow workers or employers, the faithful or unreliable men you deal with, what people say to you on the street, the way your cook and housemaid do their work, the letters you get, the friends or foes you meet—these things make up very much of the pleasure or misery of your day. Turn the idea around, and remember that just so much are you adding to the pleasure or the misery of other people's days. And this is the half of the matter which you can control. Whether any particular day shall bring to you more of happiness or of suffering is largely beyond your power to determine. Whether each day of your life shall *give* happiness or suffering rests with yourself.—*George S. Merriam*

God does not give grace till the hour of trial comes. But when it does come, the amount of grace, and the nature of the special grace required, is vouchsafed. Do not perplex thyself with what is needed for future emergencies; tomorrow will bring its promised grace along with tomorrow's trials.—*J. R. Macduff*

The man called to a great work must not waste his life on trivial things. He must not act like the keeper of the lighthouse who gave to the people in the cabins about him the oil which was intended for the mighty lanterns of the sea.—*Maeterlinck*

PENNSYLVANIA PRESSING ONWARD

Special Correspondence

In reporting the meeting of the central committee of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Kate Ritenour, vice-president, says:

"The work all over the state is growing, as many new unions have been organized. The workers seem not to be wearied by their well doing, but eager to grasp the opportunities as they come, and ever ready to press on to higher service.

"Our command is to 'go forward' trusting our God and by our continued fidelity hold up the hands of our president, Mrs. Ella M. George. While she is capable and earnest, remember the success or failure of our organization depends upon each one of us; individually first, then collectively.

"Just as soon as each white ribboner understands and fully appreciates her opportunities, and makes the highest use of all, and takes an active, personal interest in the union to which she belongs and her community, just so soon will the whole organization of the W. C. T. U. pulsate with new life, and the solution of the question of the saloon be reached."

Mrs. George is much afield. Everywhere she goes, she speaks strong words to the large audiences which greet her. Bedford and Huntingdon have lately had the benefit of her presence.

Push Scientific Temperance Teaching

The subject of scientific temperance instruction is holding "a front place" in the attention of the people of Pennsylvania this year. The summer session of the University of Pennsylvania includes a course in child hygiene which has, as one of its objects, a more thorough training in temperance and physiology, the teaching of which is required by law and advocated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The session will open July 5 and close August 15. A scholarship which will meet the tuition fee of this course is $15. Philadelphia union will give a number of these scholarships to young teachers.

The Philadelphia W. C. T. U. observed a memorial hour June 9, in honor of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, who in the early days of the W. C. T. U. held membership in that union.

Mrs. Margaret Chappell, superintendent of Press work, is securing and publishing a list of newspapers which do not accept liquor advertisements. In the seventeen counties reporting there are fifty-four papers on the right side.

Madame Layyah Barakat is in more demand than ever since her return from Syria, but notwithstanding her many calls she reserved a week for her own union (West Philadelphia) when a series of Bible readings was given in different churches.

Philadelphia County Assembles

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of Philadelphia county, held at Fox Chase, Mrs. E. F. W. Russell was re-elected to the office of president. The annual address was such a good exponent of the work of the organization that it was decided to have it printed for use as an organization leaflet. On account of her numerous other duties, among which are those connected with the superintendency of the National department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson declined re-election as a county officer. Mrs. Margaret S. Crowe, president of the Frances Willard union, was appointed in her place. The ever faithful Mesdames Stringer and McFarland remain secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, honorary president of Pennsylvania, was an honored guest.

The Arendtsville, Bendersville and Biglerville unions of Adams county will each have a patent medicine demonstration given by Mrs. Bond of Baltimore.

A CHANCE IMPROVED

Special Correspondence

The white ribboners of Greenleaf, Idaho, whose leader is Mrs. Mary Wilson, are always anxious to partake of the good things which come within their reach, so when word came that Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer and lecturer, from Chicago, Illinois, was coming their way, they were alive to their opportunities. Mrs. Jennie Hansen, state superintendent of Institute work, busied herself in arranging meetings for the visitor, and an all-day institute, that the women might be helped by Mrs. McDonald's wide experience along department lines, was planned. Her train was somewhat late in arriving, but though she must have been weary from her journey, her address that same evening at the Friends' church was full of inspiration and heart-awakening. A second evening meeting held in the Methodist church demonstrated equal success for the speaker.

Our worthy, wide-awake and energetic state president, Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, was with us, and was of great assistance in the institute, responding helpfully to every call for information.

Greenleaf union has a membership of about thirty and has taken up sixteen departments of work. Three state superintendents add luster to the roll-call and inspiration to the work.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS FROM THE "GOLDEN STATE"

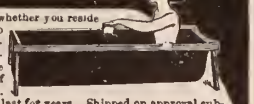
(Continued from Page Five)

Bishop William Moreland, of the Episcopal diocese, who was a contributor to the Red Light Abatement and Injunction Fund, wrote me:

"You women are doing a great and necessary work. We must accomplish this reform or there will be no safety for our own children."

Make us a center for your prayers in the coming campaign for suffrage and temperance; for they stand or fall together. We covet the intercessions of the aged saints. As flesh fails, with the mind they see God more clearly. The best, ripe fruit of the Christian's life is often the prayer that rises after active service is over. In my personal service, which is much in ways apart from my own nationality, when special exigencies arise, there is no one thing which helps me so much as the consciousness that certain workers, and silver-haired fathers and mothers in Israel are pledged to pray for me. If prayer is worth anything, it is worth everything! How much I covet that some shut-ins, reading this, might feel inspired to write me a promise to strengthen me by daily remembrance in petition during the great summer of labor that lies before!

A Refreshing Tub Bath



is now made possible for everyone—whether you reside in the city or village or on a farm. No Plumbing Necessary. The Robinson-Folding Water Bath is a godsend to humanity. It is within the reach of every family, and permits of all the luxury of full length tub baths. Far preferable to tin tubs, and will last for years. Shipped on approval subject to inspection. Two grades, No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $9.00. Money back if wanted. Don't deprive yourself and family of this luxury another day. Send for descriptive literature. **Robinson Mfg. Co., 627 Jefferson Av., Toledo, O.**

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

Beautiful Souvenir Booklet

The cover is art kid-skin, in two shades of delicate brown. A wash-drawing picture, made from a photograph of the home of Frances E. Willard, printed in the softest effects of dual-toned, brown ink, is mounted upon it. The ruled border, also painted in brown, that is around the picture, harmonizes with the illustrations and with the tint of the cover.

The body of the booklet is printed in the same dual-toned effect on royal-coated, satin-finished, enamel paper. The illustrations are vignetted half tones, made from photographs, with wash-drawing effects of the interior of Rest Cottage. They have been retouched by an excellent artist, to give life to the pictures, and so convey an accurate impression of the actual appearance of the rooms in Rest Cottage. The hard effects of a simple photograph are softened; and those features which a photograph sometimes fails to properly show, are accentuated.

The frontispiece is a finely finished portrait of Frances E. Willard. The illustrations include two pictures of Miss Willard's Den, where she penned the famous polyglot petition, the spinning wheel, stairway, parlor, Miss Gordon's office and the dining-room. There is also an excellent view of the reception room in The Willard—National W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

The type matter is set by hand, in ten point Cheltenham, and is printed over the shaded vignetting effects of the cuts in such a way as to give an artistic, smoky effect to the printed page.

A few of the booklets are printed in a very dark blue, bordering on green. The same illustrations are used, but are printed in a color to harmonize with the green cover and the green picture of Rest Cottage, which is mounted on the outside of the booklet in the same manner as on the cover already described.

The story of Rest Cottage is authentic and interesting, a vivid word picture of this historic home. The part of the cottage built on in later years, now owned by the National W. C. T. U., and used as Headquarters, is named "The Willard," in honor of Frances E. Willard and her mother. For years there have been many calls for a booklet about Rest Cottage and white ribboners are to be congratulated that so choice a souvenir can now be secured. The price is remarkably low for so artistic a booklet. It is copyrighted.

Order from National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents

TEMPERANCE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Should Not Insurance Companies Have Total Abstinence Departments?

In an interesting article entitled "The Relations of Temperance to Life Insurance," which appeared in a recent number of *The American Underwriter*, a magazine and insurance review published in New York, Robert Henderson, acting actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, presents some interesting facts and figures. This carefully compiled information awakens the inquiry, which has often been propounded, as to the justice and reasonableness of the establishing of total abstinence departments by life insurance companies, in order that total abstainers, whose mortality is acknowledged to be from thirty to forty per cent lower than non-abstainers, may have the advantage of a lower rate of premium commensurate with the risk entailed to the company.

Experiment Tried in London

Mr. Henderson says: "Probably the greatest volume of experience bearing on this question is that of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, an English company which was founded in 1840 as a society for insuring the lives of total abstainers only. The investigation, the results of which were published, covered their experience up to the end of 1901, and included in all 864,953 years of life and 14,071 deaths. The total deaths among non-abstainers amounted to 8,947 as compared with 8,911 expected according to a table representing the average experience of the British companies from 1863 to 1893. This shows the actual deaths among non-abstainers to have exceeded the expected by just four-tenths of one per cent. Among total abstainers, on the other hand, the total deaths numbered 5,124 as compared with 6,899 expected by the same table. This shows a percentage of actual to expected of 74.3 per cent or a saving of a little over 26 per cent of the expected as compared with their experience among non-abstainers. The above figures relate to men."

Intemperance a Menace

After discussing in detail the advantages and disadvantages, and the various objections which are urged to placing total abstainers in a special class, he concludes:

"On two facts, at least, I am sure that we can all agree without fear of successful contradiction from any one. The first is that intemperance as ordinarily understood, even although not so marked as to interfere seriously with the ordinary business of the victim, is a serious menace to his health and adds materially to his chances of an untimely death, and the second is that one who never uses alcohol in any form will never be a victim of intemperance. I leave you to draw your own conclusion from these premises."

W. C. T. U. SUPPLIES

Order from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Post Cards

REST COTTAGE POST CARD, the favorite picture of Rest Cottage, beautiful and inexpensive. Price, per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard Post Card. Per 2, 5 cents; per 12, 25 cents.

Flag Post Cards, in colors, Old Glory and Four Beautiful Children. Each, 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.50.

Post Cards for Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund. Per 12, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Books at Reduced Rates

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1: Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley—standard book that every union should study, 50 cents; Modern Madonna, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2: The Doctor, Ralph Connor, 60 cents; A Song of Life, Margaret W. Morley, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

Pins, Buttons, Badges

CELLULOID FLAG PIN. Each, 5 cents; per 100, $2.50. Gilt Enamel Buttons for honorary members. (State whether button or pin is desired.) Each, 25 cents; per 12, $2.75. Membership Contest Buttons, each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00. Small flat bow, white enamel on gilt without letters. Each, 25 cents. Stick Pin (with small, dainty bow of white enamel on sterling silver). Each, 40 cents.

Sweet Voices of Memory—Reverie.
A pathetic and spirituelle instrumental selection. Just what you want for parlor or public meetings, or home use. Price 20 cents; 2 for 35 cents; 3 for 50 cts. Full list of songs on back cover.
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Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J.S.ZIEGLER CO., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

Every One Interested in Temperance
should quickly lend aid in getting every retail grocer to carry
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Flavoring extracts are constantly used for drink because of the heavy percentage of alcohol they contain.
Note the following item from a Texas newspaper: "Alcoholic Flavoring Extracts are classed as alcoholic intoxicating liquors at Greenville, Texas. A man recently killed his wife and then himself while under the supposed influence of lemon extract."
Non-Alcoholic Extracts can not be used for that purpose. Help the cause for Temperance. Order a bottle of Non-Alcoholic Vanilla, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Banana or Pineapple Flavoring Extract from your grocer today. Insist on his getting it for you, or send us his name.
Non-Alcoholic Extracts are guaranteed absolutely pure and of highest standard of quality. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory.
Packed in 10, 25 and 50 cent bottles.
NON-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT CO.,
Second and Pine Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

49 Postals of the United States Capitol Building, beautiful colors and gold, for 40 cents. NEWPORT NOVELTY HOUSE, Lock Box 584, Newport, Vermont

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THOMPSON'S MAGAZINE, Dept. , 328 Federal St., Chicago

A VERDICT BY THE VOTERS

(Continued from Page Three)

In the United States there are 173,000 women made widows by the saloon. Do you suppose the saloons care? Certainly not. Don't get the idea that all this happens away from home. You are helping pay the expenses of keeping the orphans and the paupers, of maintaining the jails and penitentiaries, the asylums and hospitals. If the saloon has not struck YOUR FAMILY, then it has struck some other family twice, and it may yet strike you or yours.

THE SALOONS MUST BE VOTED OUT.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing

Drinking Fountains
on the streets of our cities and towns.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.
J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56-58 Park Place, N. Y.

CHILD LABOR ABUSE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS

In a recent speech delivered in the House during the debate on the Farmers' free list, by a new member from New Jersey, the following startling facts were disclosed as the result of an investigation during the year 1910 in New York City vouched for by the New York Child Labor Commission.

Children's white dresses are paid for at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, and the average daily output is one dozen a day, and the average working day is thirteen hours.

Violets are made for three and one-half cents a gross, and a mother and three girls and the grandmother earn at this work sixty cents a day.

Piecing out good feathers with strands from bad feathers, called "willowing," is paid for at the rate of four to six cents an inch. An eighteen-inch feather can be made in one and one-half days, and the maker gets from seventy-two cents to $1.08.

The average wage of an entire family at garment finishing is from sixty to seventy cents a day. Making cigaret wrappers brings ten cents a thousand, and a woman working from six a. m. to twelve p. m. can make $2 per week. These wrappers are made for a merchant on a fashionable street, and stamped as made in Egypt, or Turkey, or elsewhere, and you can have your initials on them in silver, blue or gold.

The housing conditions of these people are of the very worst.

Circulation Department.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

SHALL WE SEND THEM?

The charming little leaflet, "Enlist the Children," has been revised and is furnished free for use in interesting mothers and teachers in *The Young Crusader*. We have a new supply of the popular "Intelligent Loyalty" leaflet for use by THE UNION SIGNAL subscription solicitors. Sample copies of either paper, subscription blanks and premium announcements are also sent free upon request. Address, THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

NEWS ITEMS FURNISHED

Keep the W. C. T. U. column in your local paper full of up-to-date facts and figures. You will find them in THE UNION SIGNAL. See that your Press superintendent is a subscriber. The union at Loomis, Nebraska, recognizes the efficient work of its press correspondent by subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL for her. Will your union "go and do likewise?"

PROMPT RESPONSE

The special *Young Crusader* subscription offer for teachers and pupils is meeting with enthusiastic endorsement. The offer was hardly announced before Nebraska had organized its campaign committee and sent for a liberal supply of sample *Crusaders* and other supplies. Delaware, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut and Kentucky have also been heard from. The first nine months' subscriptions are already in and come from Oregon. We are so happy to have subscriptions sent in early. If you wish these subscriptions credited on Circulator list or for the gold watch premium, request must be made when the subscriptions are sent in.

BE A CIRCULATOR

Any one sending 100 or more yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, between October 25, 1910, and closing of the books for 1911, will receive recognition as a *Crusader* Circulator at the Milwaukee Convention of 1911. Please ask that all subscriptions be credited on your Circulator list when they are sent in. We want at least 1,000 Circulators this year. Will you be one? Five of the special nine months' subscriptions, (see offer for teachers), will be counted equal to four yearly ones on this list.

M. Disque, Reader & Entertainer.
Special Temperance Programs for Societies, Chautauquas, Schools, Churches, etc.
For terms, address Miss M. Disque, Sta. C, Chicago, Ills.

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We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

LEAFLETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

5 packages, 25 cents each

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FOR THE LOCAL UNION

The Relation of the W. C. T. U. to Other Organizations, Outline of Study for the Department of Christian Citizenship, How I became a Specialist, How to Win, Difficulties of W. C. T. U. Press Workers, Consecrated Brains, Hints for Gospel Temperance Meetings, House to House Visitation, Curfew Bells Must Ring Tonight, The Story of the Crusade, The Spirit of the Crusade, One Fathers' Meeting, The Press for Christian Temperance, The Rural Press, A Modern Application of the Sermon on the Mount.

Price, 7 of each (105 leaflets), 25 cents.

PACKAGE NO. 2

CIDER, BEER AND TOBACCO

Is Cider Harmless, Why a Pledge Against Cider, The Reason Uncle Zachary Will Not Keep and Sell Cider, Alcohol a Narcotic, The Nation's Curse, An Inside View of the Canteen, An Army Officer's Opinion of the Liquor in the Post Exchange, The Drink Habit among Women, Red Rum, Narcotics and Narcotism, The Opium Curse, Opium and Other Narcotics, The Tobacco Habit and Its Effect upon School Work, Dream of a Seventh Grader, Can You Afford it, Does It Pay to Use Tobacco, Tobacco and the Naval Academy.

Price, 6 of each (102 leaflets), 25 cents.

PACKAGE NO. 3

MISCELLANEOUS LEAFLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Reign of the Rose, Portulaca Corner, Wait I Say Upon the Lord, Plans for Flower Mission Work, The Common Joy, Shall The Children Work, Household Helpers, Safe and Sane Idealism, Wanted—A Righteous Citizenship, True Christian Citizenship, The Shoemaker and Little White Shoes, What Makes Drunkards, Somebody is Praying for You, Railroads that Prohibit, A King's Son, The Bible as Literature, The Inner Mission, Purity in Literature and Art, Why I Tithe my Income, Tithing vs. Entertainments.

Price, 5 of each (100 leaflets), 25 cents.

PACKAGE NO. 4

FOR MOTHERS' MEETINGS

A Mother's Experience in Non-Alcoholic Medication, A Mother's Opportunity, Reverence, Marriage with Inebriates, Mothers of the Bible, A Leaf from a Mother's Note Book, The Relations of Dress to Vice, Pitfalls for our Boys, Danger to our Girls, Safeguard the Home, Predisposing Causes, A Word to Mothers, It's Different, Mother's Hour, A Saloon-Keeper's Fears, A Weather Parable, The Will of God, The Open Bible, Prayer, The Father's Responsibilty, Who Holds the Rope, (Nos. 1 and 2), Is It Natural, (Nos. 1 and 2).

Price, 4 of each (100 leaflets), 25 cents.

PACKAGE NO. 5

RELATING TO WOMAN AND WOMAN'S VOTE

Society and Society Women, A Suffrage Question Box, Twelve Reasons Why Women Ought to Vote, Why One Woman Wants to Vote, Let Your Women Keep Silence in the Churches, The Woman Voter, Why Women Need the Ballot, A Double Jury on Woman Suffrage, Legal Status of Women, Questions for Study, The Mother's Battle, Only Three Women Voted, Franchise Bible Reading, Industrial Womanhood and the W. C. T. U.

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DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*
ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now
TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices*
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Short, attractive and inexpensive. Fathers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Mothers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Boys' Pocket Series (10 leaflets); Girls' Own Series (10 leaflets). Price, per 100, 25 cents.

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A Sound Conservation Policy. Governor Stubbs of Kansas. He says, "Prohibition in Kansas was brought about, not by fanatics but by sane, sober, patriotic folks." A splendid leaflet to show that prohibition does prohibit. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Helps for the Local Union

Send 5 cents for this valuable National W. C. T. U. handbook. No one understands better than Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, the needs of the new union. This booklet has been prepared under her direction. Give it a wide circulation. By request, a new picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and smaller pictures of the other General Officers adorn two pages. They will bring the members of new unions in touch with their National General Officers. Price, each 5 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage

Beautiful and popular, with exquisite illustrations. See full description in another column. Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

New Y. P. B. Song Book

Seventy Singable songs, new and old. Price each, 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.

L. T. L. Leaflets

The Map that Talked About the L. T. L Around the World. Per 100, 25 cents. Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls. Each, 5 cents. Ten Wonderful Men. (Temperance exercise.) Per 100, 40 cents.

For Red Letter Day, July 21

Life Sketch of Anna A. Gordon. Price, per 5 or less, each 3 cents.

Responsive Readings

The "Little-Tent" Service (for Red Letter Day, August 3—Fresh Air Mission Leaflet). Per 100, 40 cents. In connection with this, use Life Sketch of Lady Henry Somerset. Price, per 5 or less, each 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Our Garden Service (Flower Mission leaflet). Price, per 100, 50 cents.

Both Readings Excellent for Chautauqua, and all out-door meetings.

IT CAN BE DONE

If in San Francisco after the earthquake the saloon could be closed and the people spared the curse of drunkenness in addition to all their other sufferings;

If General Wood could stop the fearful ravages of vice and whisky in Havana, why cannot our authorities do as well for our home cities? And yet they say it cannot be done.—*Stainless Flag.*

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We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast. Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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The object of this institution is to provide Medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

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Special Offer

Who Was to Blame?

A THRILLING, UNIQUE TEMPERANCE STORY

By

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE
(Marietta Holley)

Just the Story to Distribute at Fairs, Open Air Meetings, Mothers' Meetings, in Campaigns, at Conventions, and from House to House.

IT IS A PROHIBITION VOTE MAKER

Large Reduction in Price

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Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

Send 2 cent stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet and Great Lakes Map.

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These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

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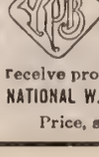

A Beautiful Young People's Branch Pin

An entirely new design, is now on sale. The letters are in white enamel on a back-ground of blue. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address,

NATIONAL W. C. T. U, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Price, single pin, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.00

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Edited by Florida State Officers

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Some officers of local unions are writing me: "Guess I'll give up the union, the people seem to be tired of the question." Dear women, these are the testing times. It is easy to run a union when everybody is interested in the temperance question, but the value of the union is its steady, daily, systematic, educational work for temperance.

We must campaign when elections are on, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was not organized for campaigning. We are to win for temperance, and to this end we have forty-three departments of work. Any live president can find among the great variety of subjects and methods covered by these, a way to interest every man, woman, and child in her community, if she will really try.

Find out what the people of your community like in the way of meetings and entertainment and give it to them, is the prescription I have given sick unions many times.

Above all things, it is not a time to give up or rest. No one deserves credit for temperance work when the air is fairly saturated with temperance sentiment.

If you are really good for anything, now is the time to show it. It's hard to keep up an interest, it's hard to prepare good programs, it's hard to push and pull and carry, all at the same time.

Can't you do hard things for Christ's sake? Remember our work is His service.

Earnestly yours,
MINNIE E. NEAL

Jacksonville

A LOSS TO FLORIDA

In the death of Mr. C. L. Bittinger of Ocala, the temperance cause has lost a valuable helper, and our organization an earnest friend and supporter. Mr. Bittinger was editor of the *Ocala Star*. Our women will remember what fine reports of the state convention were published in the *Star* two years ago, and on every occasion and in every way that he could possibly assist our work, Mr. Bittinger proved his interest in our great cause. His loss will be widely felt.

The state president visited the De Funiak union, June 2, having a very enjoyable time. The afternoon meeting was held in the hospitable home of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Georgia Gredler. After a good program, Miss Neal talked informally of the past and present needs and duties of the union, and met the members socially. All enjoyed the occasion greatly and all pledged themselves anew to renewed zeal in W. C. T. U. service.

REFORM LAWS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Following are the special acts in which our organization is interested, that were passed by the 1911 Legislature—the titles only are given:

A bill to prohibit the printing and publication of the name or identity of any female raped or upon whom an assault may be made with intent to commit rape in this state and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

A bill to prohibit the inducing, enticing or procuring women or girls for immoral purposes and prescribing a penalty therefor.

A bill to provide for the treatment, control of dependent and delinquent children, to provide for the disposition, care, education, protection, support, maintenance and punishment of delinquent or dependent children, and for their guardianship and adoption, to prescribe the power and duties of county judges with respect thereto.

A bill to prohibit bets or wagers upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, and to prohibit any person from receiving anything of value, bet or wagered upon any such result, and to prohibit any person from becoming the custodian or depositary of any money or other thing, bet or wagered upon any such result, and forbidding any person from aiding, assisting or abetting any such acts, and repealing section 3581 of the General Statutes of the state of Florida.

A bill to prohibit the soliciting of orders for the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and districts wherein their sale is prohibited and to provide a penalty therefor.

A bill providing that all saloons or other places of business where intoxicating liquors are sold be kept entirely open to view, that no screens, blinds, shutters, curtains, painted or stained glass doors or windows shall be used in or about said places; that no music tables shall be kept or used therein, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions thereof.

A bill prescribing the hours during which spirituous, vinous or malt liquors must not be sold; providing a requisite of all licenses to sell the same; prescribing rules of evidence in cases of violation thereof, and providing a penalty for such violation.

A bill to require county solicitors and state's attorneys to procure certain prima facie evidence of dealing in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors; to require prosecution by county solicitors for certain offenses upon acquisition of certain prima facie evidence of dealing in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors; to require state's attorneys to present the grand juries certain prima facie evidence of dealing in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors; to constitute a failure to do so as malfeasance of office and ground for removal of such officer.

AN APPRECIATION

Dear Friends:

The Legislature of Florida has come and gone. Many temperance bills were introduced in both houses, but some did not pass. Our state president will probably tell you all about what was done by the Legislature and what bills passed. But I wish to say just a few words to our women all over the state about what Miss Neal, our beloved president, did during the session just closed. You all know that the state union had headquarters in Tallahassee during the session and thus lent its influence for temperance and other good causes in which the state is interested.

Miss Neal left her work, her home, and everything to come. Few of our women know what it is to leave home for a couple of months to watch legislation; to approach the members and talk with them and urge their support of good measures; to be present at the sessions, and lend influence on the side of right. All this, and more, Miss Neal did. Many, many hours she spent in the Hall of Representatives and in the Senate, though the heat was intense, listening and watching to see what was being done, and showing her interest and lending her influence on the right side. I saw her almost daily while she was here, and I know how earnestly, sincerely, and self-sacrificingly she worked for the causes our union stands for, and I know that the women of Florida owe her a debt of gratitude for the untiring way she worked for the protection of the home and of the children of the state.

Some of the bills we were interested in failed to pass, but Miss Neal is not discouraged, as we all believe that right will triumph in time. Our state corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. F. Pattishall, very kindly assisted Miss Neal and relieved her for two weeks, and she also was untiring in her efforts to further the cause of temperance.

I think it only right that our women should know how Miss Neal gave her time, her strength, and her heart to the work that is nearest and dearest to her, namely, the protection of the home and the children of our state and the final victory of prohibition and total abstinence. She was self-sacrificing, earnest, and active all the time she spent in the capital city. Most deservedly has she won the love and confidence of our women and the respect of all men, and well may we be proud of her, and joyfully hail her as our president.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. ALBERT H. ROBERTS,
President Tallahassee Union

DUES AND OFFERINGS

Last month I gave you a rest on money matters, so I am sure you will be very willing to listen to me this time. I want to urge *you*, dear treasurers, just one more time to send in your dues right away, if possible; get them collected before your women scatter for the summer, it will be so much easier for all of us and we can make so much better showing all the way around.

I want to thank some of you for having been so prompt and responding so quickly after my last letter and our president's suggestion, thus making it possible for me to send another nice little check to "Mother National" for the Willard Memorial fund, and for her share of dues.

Those who have contributed $2.00 each to the memorial fund are as follows: West Palm Beach, Madison, Magdalene, Micanopy, De Funiak Springs, Sanford, Orlando, Clearwater and Lawtey, Cedar Key $2.30, Terra Ceia $2.10, St. Petersburg $4.02, and Coronet 40 cents.

Those sending state dues since my last report are Bradentown, St. Petersburg, Cottage Hill, Orange City, Terra Ceia, St. Cloud, Madison, Magdalene, Ocala, Tallahassee, Palatka, De Land, Trilby, St. Augustine, Lawtey, De Funiak Springs, Key West, Interlachen, Clearwater and Sanford.

I am *very* glad to record one new union this time, Trilby sends in dues for six members. May the union grow and be blessed in its work.

Mrs. Stratton is doing such good work in so many places, we shall expect to hear from a goodly number of new members and several new unions as a result of her work.

Let us each one do our best to push this cause we love so much and not be discouraged or disheartened because of past failures but, knowing that we are on God's side, let us be assured that victory will be ours.

Loyally yours,
MRS. GEO. I. DOIG

Gainesville

A MOST INTERESTING MEETING

A recent meeting of the St. Cloud union was very valuable. Mrs. Battle read a paper on "Training the Child's Christian Life," which was interesting. She contended that no child can be forced in religion any more than in anything else.

Mrs. Kelley gave an interesting talk on "Mothers' Power in Raising Children."

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

She was one of about seventy-five women, called "crusaders," who were kneeling in the street in front of a saloon, and while a woman was praying, they received a shower of rotten eggs. She is sweetly trusting and resting in the belief that the time will soon come when mothers can feel that drink has been put down to such an extent that they will not be dreading that their boys will fill drunkards' graves. Her faith in God is strong.

Mrs. Westcott gave an entertaining talk on the state convention of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Adams read a poem, "The Baby."

The afternoon was brought to a close with a piano solo by Miss Nelson; duet, "Temperance," Mrs. Westcott and Mrs. Hamilton; "On the Streets at Midnight," a select reading by Mrs. Adams, and the singing of "Some Glad Day."

A MODEL ANNOUNCEMENT

The regular annual open air meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held tomorrow afternoon at the city park, near the water front. All members, those who have been members and those who should be, are cordially invited to attend this meeting. The Young People's Branch is particularly urged to attend.

There will be a brief business session at three o'clock and the program will commence at three-thirty o'clock and is to consist of recitations, music and a short address by Rev. W. C. Swope, who is holding the revival at the Hyde Park Methodist church.

Refreshments and a social hour will follow the rendering of the program.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS

For the convenience of those who have misplaced their calendars, here are three programs for the summer months:

Home Life of Child

Bible reference, Hosea 4:6
Hymn, "Have Faith in God"
Reading, "The Chamber of Peace"
Paper, "How shall I deal with the timid child?"
Music
Round Table, "How to teach reverence"

That Boy

Hymn, "Beautiful Lights of Home"
Bible Lesson, Daniel 1:3-17
Song, "Save the Boys"
Paper, "Give him a place"
Paper, "Training the father"
Reading, "A noble father"
Reading, "Mothers of Boys"
Round Table, "What shall he read?"

Our Girl

Hymn, "Savior Like a Shepherd"
Bible Story, "From Ruth"
Song
Paper, "Let's furnish her room"
Paper, "Let's make fudge together"
Reading, "Waiting on the Lord"
Round Table, "How shall she dress?"

THE LEESBURG W. C. T. U.

A memorial service was held on Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. M. J. Bryant, who departed from us on March 22, 1911. She was one of the charter members of the Leesburg W. C. T. U. and did more work to bring about prohibition in Leesburg and Lake county than any dozen other people.

Special music was furnished by the M. E. choir and a solo by Mrs. E. H. Mote.

A letter was read by Mrs. M. D. Stivender from Mrs. Mary Fuller, now of Tampa, who was the first president of Leesburg union. This letter gave some interesting data and a few interesting incidents, among them the Saloon Sign incident. The morning after the saloons had to close their doors in Leesburg, Mrs. Bryant arose early, as was her custom, and noticed something unusual at her front gate. She found that some one had placed the saloon sign there. She pulled and tugged it in, and hid it, and later she built a W. C. T. U. hall and had this same sign repainted and "W. C. T. U." painted thereon and it served the right purpose at last.

Mr. M. Entz gave a short talk and told of how Mrs. Bryant always spoke kindly to him as an orphan boy and told him to never take the first drink and that her influence helped him to make good a Christian life. This talk was much appreciated, as he stands a living witness of her goodness. Rev. Spicer then gave a short talk and brought out many good things he had known Mrs. Bryant to do in the thirty years of his acquaintance with her. Mrs. Dick read an article showing the early struggles of the W. C. T. U., and the fact that Mrs. Bryant always relied on God for strength to enable her to perform the many good deeds she did.

NEW UNIONS

Since last report three new unions have been organized:

Bristol, by Mrs. Stratton of Tennessee, with the following officers: President, Mrs. E. L. Baker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. L. Tuten; Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Brown.

O'Brien, also by Mrs. Stratton: President, Mrs. J. M. Reynolds; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mollie Pinkham; Recording Secretary, Miss May Hall; Treasurer, Mrs. Mamie Robertson.

Taft, May 31, by Mrs. Jennie Hamilton of St. Cloud: President, Mrs. Hannah Safford; Corresponding Secretary, Pansy Webster; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frances Nelson; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Dennis.

A GREAT DANGER

Various visitors to unions and Christian workers traveling about the state agree that there is an appalling spiritual apathy in very many of our cities. Where this is true, an indifference is found on moral questions, and lack of interest in any phase of the temperance question.

Because the saloons stay in twelve of our counties makes it the more imperative that every Christian be alert to the enforcement of all the laws we have for the regulation of the sale, and keen to educate in every possible way that the use and sale of intoxicating liquor is a menace to the community.

No one must sleep, no one must be indifferent. The need today is greater than ever that this subject be kept before the people. There is danger to the state if agitation cease.

"Next to the drinker the 'say-nothing' man or woman and the 'do-nothing' man or woman are the most valuable helpers the saloons have."

MEDAL CONTESTS IN ST. CLOUD

St. Cloud certainly takes high rank in medal contests. From April 18 to May 12 the union held five contests, four for silver medals and one for gold. The winners of the silver medals are as follows: Una Garner, Gladys Johnson, Grace Garner, and Thelma Guthrie. Grace Garner, daughter of the postmaster, won the gold medal.

These contests have proved very entertaining and instructive to all concerned. There is always a varied program of singing, recitations, etc., in which all take part. Mrs. Elmina Westcott, the president, has a most efficient aid in her work in the superintendent of medal contests, Mrs. Jennie Hamilton.

Mrs. Hamilton would like to hear from other unions, and learn if any equal St. Cloud in regularity of meetings and in number of contests.

MRS. STRATTON IN FLORIDA

For almost seven weeks Mrs. Leila O. Stratton of Tennessee has been working in our state, beginning in Escambia county and closing in Marion county. Through cold and rain and heat this indomitable woman has worked, early and late, with never a thought of discouragement. Many have been enlisted in temperance work, and many, by the earnest words and winning power of Mrs. Stratton, have had the "arrest of thought" that leads to more real living and more truly Christian service.

Everywhere her work was very acceptable and many requests are coming in that she shall "come back" soon. Discouraged unions have been revived and disheartened workers received new zeal as they have listened to the earnest, spiritual addresses.

Two unions were organized, many members gained, good offerings received, and new ideals for individual service and organized effort revealed in every place visited. Mrs. Stratton is assured of a hearty welcome to Florida at all times and her hard work is greatly appreciated.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING

St. Augustine.—At the last meeting of the local W. C. T. U., after business was transacted, a social hour was enjoyed, during which time refreshments were served, work on comfort bags begun and plans made for further work. A good number were present, one new name added and there was a good time generally. A neat sum was added to the fund. The comfort bags are for the sailor boys on the new battleship, "Florida."

Bellview held a matrons' contest on the evening of May 30, under the direction of Mrs. J. N. Shedd, program and arrangements having been made by Mrs. O. M. Gale. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and bunting. The president, Mrs. G. D. Washburn, was one of the speakers, but the medal was awarded Mrs. Alvin Lucius, who recited very effectively "The Voice from the Poor House." Of course the fine L. T. L. sang some of their stirring temperance songs.

Milton.—The Temperance League desires to have a part with the W. C. T. U. in the beautiful comfort bag work and has sent a package of attractive bags to the assistant superintendent at Jacksonville.

Magdalene.—The Oak Grove L. T. L. more than doubled its membership with the contest by reds and blues. The contest ended with a tie, so all helped with the May day picnic which was a success in every way. A basket dinner spread beneath the live oaks near a beautiful lake, and games by the children, helped to pass a day to be remembered by the Legioners.

Tampa.—At the May meeting the attendance was not as large as usual on account of the threatening weather, but a most helpful and interesting session was enjoyed by those who braved the elements and attended. The mothers' meeting was particularly beneficial and the union wishes that the mothers of the city, particularly the young mothers, would make it convenient to attend the special sessions.

Mrs. J. D. Lewis led the devotional services yesterday and made an especially interesting talk. Mrs. Blake, superintendent of this department, was in charge, and other ladies taking active part in the program were Mrs. Hugh Hampton and Mrs. Edith Fletcher. There was also a discussion on the proper food for children under the ages of five years. Several of the ladies present took part in this feature.

GRAND GOLD CONTEST

The state superintendent writes that a grand gold medal contest will be held at the district convention in Bradentown, June 15, a fine class having been drilled for it in Hillsboro and Manatee counties.

The Union Signal

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W. C. T. U. Scientific Temperance Instruction Exhibit at Carnival of Home and School League, Philadelphia

Special Articles in This Issue

Scientific Temperance Work in Philadelphia, Our Washington Letter, Page 2 — Articles on Woman Suffrage by State Presidents and National Superintendents, Pages 3, 4, 5, 9, 11 — Is Coca Cola a Harmless Drink? — Page 6.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

RECIPROCITY BILL RETURNED TO SENATE—SUGAR TRUST INVESTIGATED—SUFFRAGE AN ISSUE IN WASHINGTON—HEROES REWARDED—THE PRESIDENT'S SILVER WEDDING

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

The final vote on the direct election of United States Senators was taken Monday evening, at ten o'clock, the Senate having devoted its entire attention to that subject throughout the day. The vote stood 64 to 24 in favor of the direct election by the people. This vote must now be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states. A two-thirds vote was necessary in the Senate.

Reciprocity Bill Returned to Senate

The Senate Finance committee, after weeks of discussion on the Canadian-Reciprocity bill, on Tuesday, June 13, reported the bill back to the Senate with neither favorable nor adverse recommendations. That after two months' work on the part of the committee, the bill is returned to the Senate just as it went to the committee, has caused no end of comment and dissatisfaction. It is reported, however, that this was due to the committees being so evenly divided in favoring, or opposing certain amendments. Neither side would yield, and it was decided to let the bill come back to the Senate in its original form, and let the matter be settled there, as it would have to be in any case.

Sugar Trust Investigated

And now, the American Sugar Refining Company, as well as the United States Steel corporation, and other great trusts, is being probed, and by still another investigating committee of the House, and conditions are being brought to light, which, without doubt, the officials would gladly have kept concealed. The State Department has not escaped, and discrepancies and irregularities have been discovered which are hard to untangle. Secretary of State Knox has been subpoenaed by the committee, and has given assurance that he will work in harmony with it, and if guilty parties can be located in the Department of Justice, they will be dealt with accordingly.

Suffrage an Issue in Washington

Suffrage for women in Washington, D. C., has been made a lively issue by the campaign which is in progress for the passage of a bill drawn by Senator Bristow of Kansas, providing for a primary election in the District. The District Woman's Suffrage Association is at the head of the movement to have the voting power in the proposed primary extended to women. It has concentrated its efforts upon the District Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is chairman. Resolutions adopted by the Association contain the following:

"Whereas, we are further advised that fully one-half of the tax-payers of the District of Columbia are women, and that with very few exceptions they are not only able to read and write and to cast an intelligent ballot, but that the majority of them are highly cultivated women with business ability; therefore,

"Be it resolved, that we protest against the passage of this bill unless the voting clause be so amended as to read, 'all male and female citizens of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward,' etc., deeming such correction only just and proper."

Heroes Rewarded

President Taft this week rewarded six navy heroes for their bravery on board the battleship, "North Dakota," nine months ago. He gave medals to the men and commended them for their spirit and bravery.

Plans for inaugurating a great campaign against cigaret smoking among boys from eight to twenty-one years of age were reported by Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley, superintendent of Literature for the District of Columbia, at the quarterly convention just held. Mrs. Bradley reported that 5,000 blotters and leaflets have been distributed to school boys in the local public schools, with the permission and co-operation of the superintendent of schools for the District, and that when the schools reopened in the fall, the campaign would be renewed with vigor.

Friend of the W. C. T. U. Promoted

Rev. F. E. Power, former pastor of President Garfield, and one of the noted pastors of Washington, often styled "pastor of the W. C. T. U. church of the District of Columbia," has passed on to his glorious reward. Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., and several of the District superintendents, are members of the church where for thirty-five years he has ministered to his devoted people. His going leaves a great gap in the temperance ranks of this city. Dr. Power, by voice, pen, and influence, was always our strong-hearted champion, believing in the ultimate overthrow of King Alcohol and the glorious day when Christ should rule over the whole earth.

The President's Silver Wedding

Great interest centers about the silver wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Taft, to be celebrated Monday, June 19, at the White House. Five thousand invitations have been sent out, including the descendants of every President of the United States since 1861. In spite of many rumors to the contrary, Mrs. Taft has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be present, although her physicians forbid her receiving the guests with her distinguished husband, which pleasant duty will devolve upon her daughter, Helen. If the weather permits, there will be a reception on the lawn, where thousands of electric lights have been hung on the big trees and among the shrubbery of the south grounds. The great fountain will be illuminated, and flowers and growing plants will be used in profusion. Two bands will furnish music—the Marine Band, with its full complement of one hundred players, and the United States Engineers' Band—and the Washington Sangerbund, the German singing society of Washington, which includes several hundred singers, will give a program on the lawn, and later there will be dancing in the East Room.

President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their silver anniversary in the White House, and Miss Helen L. Herron, now Mrs. Taft, was present as a young girl, the daughter of President Hayes' law partner. This was thirty-four years ago, and was the last and perhaps the only event of the kind in that historic mansion.

Scientific Temperance Work in Philadelphia

MRS. H. O. HILDEBRAND and CLARA P. H. STILWELL
S. T. I. Field Secretaries for Pennsylvania

Exceptionally interesting and successful Scientific Temperance Instruction work has been done in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, during the past year. The visit of Mrs. Davis, the National superintendent, a year ago, and the fact that the state superintendent and two field secretaries are in the vicinity of Philadelphia, led to an invitation from that city to come and help in the work.

It is frequently said of Miss Sara Phillips Thomas, the state superintendent, that she "brings things to pass." She has made some fine strokes for the advancement of the work. She successfully consummated the effort begun by Mrs. Davis to secure the assistance of the University of Pennsylvania in having scientific temperance included in the Child Hygiene course in its summer school, and she gathered funds for twenty or more scholarships to be awarded to teachers.

Field Secretaries as School Visitors

To advance the Philadelphia city work, invitations were secured from the Friends Temperance Association for Pennsylvania's two field secretaries to become "school visitors," with the consent and approval of the city superintendent of schools, the expense being borne by the Friends Association. An invitation also came from the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. to aid in developing in the subject of scientific temperance instruction, interest in the unions, looking toward the writing of temperance essays in the schools. In connection with the Friends Association fifty-nine schools were visited, 26,343 pages of department literature given away and recent textbooks loaned, 200 memory gems and 1,000 blotters put into the schools, twenty-two teachers' meetings held and 20,000 pupils shown the National and other charts.

Plan of Work

In November last a "plan of work" was submitted to the executive committee of the Philadelphia county W. C. T. U. This is designed to enlist the concerted and intelligent co-operation of the unions

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

ADVANTAGES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO

DR. MAUDE M. SANDERS
Vice-President Colorado W. C. T. U.

When Colorado women were given the ballot, Colorado Springs, Greeley, Ft. Morgan, Manzanola, and Fowler were dry because of a prohibitory clause in deeds to property. Now, one travels on the Santa Fe from Kansas to Pueblo, passing through only two saloon towns; on the Union Pacific from Nebraska to Denver and on the same road from Wyoming to Denver passing through but one saloon town; on the Denver and Rio Grande from Utah to Ridgeway, on the Missouri Pacific from Kansas to Pueblo, and on the Burlington from Nebraska to Denver with no saloon town visible. There are fifty dry towns and twelve dry counties, besides three counties with only one saloon town each.

Temperance Legislation Pushed by Women

The temperance people know that in every victory won by them women have had a prominent part and that usually they have been the ones to initiate campaigns. Because of her record the liquor fraternity fears the voting woman more than any other force.

Being "qualified electors" women have the legal right to circulate petitions for local option elections and have it to do. They are also given the privilege of bearing the blame when an effort for civic betterment fails. The dry Deuver campaign of 1910 could not have been carried on without the women voters who gave months of self-sacrificing service without thought of remuneration. Denver did not "go wet," it "stayed wet," but with a large addition of dry territory. At the same election the city charter was amended by providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, and last fall the state constitution was amended by adding the initiative and referendum. This advance legislation can be largely attributed to the educational work of the women.

Women, Members of Important Bodies

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is represented on the joint committee formed by twelve organizations of Denver to study and plan for the commission form of government.

The Woman's Public Service League is the one organization uniting women irrespective of church, political or reform affiliations "in an intelligent effort for civic betterment along patriotic and nonpartisan lines." The president, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, the vice-president, Miss Gail Laughlin, and several of the executive board are members of the W. C. T. U. The antis would doubtless be surprised to hear the discussions of these earnest, public-spirited women on matters of the home, bread-making, etc., at the close of a two hours session devoted to the consideration of important questions concerning the welfare of the city or the state.

Women Secure Good Laws

The W. C. T. U. has co-operated with the Legislative committee of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs, working for the passage of good bills and the defeat of bad ones. In the Legislature just closed the women are credited with the enactment of a Child Labor law, a School Election law, a law compelling men to support their wives and children, a law raising the age of delinquency from sixteen to eighteen and laws providing funds for the traveling library

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The High Standard of Washington's Women Citizens

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT
President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Years ago a certain convention of liquor dealers declared in its resolutions: "We will always and everywhere oppose the ballot in woman's hands for it is the last hope of the prohibitionists." That this resolution has been consistently carried out there is no doubt, but in one state, at least, opposition on the part of the liquor men was not sufficient to overcome the sense of justice in the minds of others, and the men of Washington, when the opportunity offered, rolled up a splendid majority for equal suffrage. It was a mighty compliment that the men of this great state paid to their women on the eighth day of last November. They had pioneered the state together, they had suffered privation, hardship, loss and sorrow together. They had cleared the land, built the "shack," established the home, reared the family, and many of them had walked with bowed heads and dimmed eyes to the little graveyard and buried away from mortal sight all that was left of loved ones, children, parents, friends; they had felt the touch of sorrow that makes the whole world kin.

Together They Had Achieved

Together they had endured adversity and rejoiced in prosperity; shoulder to shoulder they had climbed the mountains, step by step they had crossed the prairies, hand to hand they had fought with the wilderness and wrested success from every opposing element, and these men knew that they could trust these women. Together they had created a great commonwealth, now together they would govern it. Once before Washington men had given their women the ballot but it was taken from them by political chicanery and brutal trickery of the lowest type. Evidently those who voted last November were determined that their verdict this time should be final for they made the majority so great that any attempt to reverse the decision would be met by revolution.

Royal Response by the Women

Women came to their kingdom none too soon in this fair state. The time was ripe for civic house-cleaning everywhere. An herculean task was offered in Seattle and right royally the women responded. The new broom—ballot—swept the old gang out of the city hall and swept in the new regime. The old conditions cannot again prevail and everywhere it is realized that there is a new force to be reckoned with; there are new factors to be consulted; there is a new hand at the helm, helping to guide the Ship of State. Among the women there is a great awakening, a new, deep sense of responsibility, an eager inquiring concerning civic questions, an arousement of thought, a sense of power and a desire to use it wisely and well, that augurs much for the future of our state. In Seattle a Civic Forum has been established under the leadership of Miss Adele M. Fielde, where on each Tuesday during the months of June, July, August and September from ten to twelve a. m., two to four and eight to ten p. m., the study of civil government and parliamentary procedure will be pursued and lectures given upon all questions of reform and public polity. There has also been organized a legislative committee of 200, composed of representative women from each county who will study legislative measures and be prepared to unite the women of the state upon important matters to be presented to future Legislatures. Several auxiliaries to the National Council of Women Voters have also been organized for the study of all questions pertaining to civil government. It is safe to say that more books treating of civil government and parliamentary law have been purchased by Washington women since last November than in all the previous history of the state.

The Liquor Traffic Must Go

The value of all this to the home protection cause is inestimable. It spells success and spells it large if rightly managed. It places a tremendous responsibility upon the women who wear the ribbon white. To win these other women to our cause is our task and privilege; to imbue them with the same dauntless spirit that has animated our hosts through our thirty-seven years of splendid history is possible by the blessing of God and His directing wisdom. To plant our pure, white standard far up on the heights and bring the hosts up to the colors, to write the abolition of the drink curse into the law of our state and make the protection of the home and the child the first concern of our law-makers—this and more is what the ballot may mean to the women of Washington. And may God gird us with wisdom and power for the great struggle fast approaching.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK
National Franchise Superintendent

FRANCHISE VICTORIES

States Having Equal Political Rights

Wyoming,	since 1889
Colorado,	1893
Utah,	1896
Idaho,	1896
Washington,	1910

Countries Having Full Suffrage

Isle of Man,	1881	Tasmania,	1903
New Zealand,	1893	Queensland,	1905
So. Australia,	1895	Finland,	1906
W. Australia,	1900	Norway,	1907
Australia,	1902	Victoria,	1908
New So. Wales,	1902	Belgium,	1908

Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, 1911

Bohemia (date not known).

Russia has had parliamentary suffrage, by proxy, for women of property since 1907.

Where School Suffrage Prevails

Kentucky (to widows with children of school age), Ontario, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Zealand, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, Vermont, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Jersey, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota (ballot for library trustees), Delaware (school suffrage only to tax-paying women), Wisconsin.

Localities Having Municipal Suffrage

New South Wales, England (single women and widows), Victoria, West Australia, South Australia, Scotland (single women and widows), Ontario, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Brunswick, Kansas (bond suffrage since 1903), Michigan (tax and franchise suffrage to tax-paying women), Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Quebec (single women and widows), Norway, Sweden, Austria (Provincial suffrage to single women and widows, if tax-payers), Iowa (bond suffrage), Ireland (all but parliamentary suffrage since 1898), Louisiana (tax suffrage to tax-payers since 1898), New York (tax suffrage to tax-paying women in towns and villages only).

In France, women engaged in commerce may vote for judges of commercial tribunals.

Denmark in 1908 gave tax suffrage to tax-payers and wives of tax-payers.

England has made women eligible as mayors, aldermen, town and county councilors.

In Norway, women have been admitted to all state offices excepting the cabinet, military, diplomatic and consular service and the Church.

The Parliament of Iceland has given all women over 25 years of age the right to vote for members of Parliament on the same terms as men.

In 1909 Finland elected 31 women to her Parliament.

WHY?

There are two reasons why the W. C. T. U. of every state, county and locality should concentrate on the work of the Franchise department. *First*, because whatever is said and done now will count mightily, for the world is awake and listening; women everywhere are beginning to ask, "Why?" *Second*, this department is temporary. To secure woman suffrage means added power and efficiency in all the fundamental principles embodied in the other lines of our work. In our suffrage states the Franchise department is merged into Christian Citizenship and Legislation, or a new department may arise out of the old to be called Civic House-keeping. Power is what awakened womanhood needs to put her thoughts into deeds. Power is what the ballot means to every good, true citizen—a power to be used sacredly for the uplifting of others. Here in Washington we are receiving blame when a town goes wet and praise when wickedness meets defeat. We must not be unduly lifted up by praise, nor unduly downcast by blame. Democracy can succeed only when every citizen does his or her duty. The so-called good men and women who neglect their civic duties are to blame for many unrighteous conditions. Our new voters are taking a course of study in government. It would be wise for all unions in states where the women hope to become citizens, to do the same.

In a recent address, Governor Osborne of Michigan, said: "I believe in woman suffrage. I hope to see the question put to a vote of the people. I have been a believer in the principles of woman suffrage for many years."

The woman suffrage organizations of Southern California have sent out letters to all ministers in the state, asking them to preach June 24 upon the subject.

OUR NATIONAL W. C. T. U. FRANCHISE SUPERINTENDENT

Mrs. Sophie L. Wepf-Clark, the new Franchise superintendent elected at the last National Convention, is a native of Wisconsin. She is of Swiss ancestry on both sides. Her parents were among the pioneers of Wisconsin, her father being a German Baptist preacher and the author of a book on ecclesiastical subjects. Two of her sisters are in the foreign missionary field. Mrs. Clark before her marriage was a teacher of German in the St. Louis schools. In 1880 she was married to Alva Curtis Clark, a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their home is blessed with five children. In 1886 she joined the white ribbon army, and since that time has been an enthusiastic and loyal worker in it, serving as state superintendent in the departments of Purity, Anti-Narcotics, and Franchise. While always a believer in woman suffrage, she dates her keen interest in the subject from a certain missionary meeting, at which she heard a Hindu widow speak in broken English of the wrongs of the women in India. While, of course, no reference was made to political rights, Mrs. Clark says, "I was made to see that Christian women must themselves be free before they can help others. The sisterhood of women the world over seemed to come to me with greater force than ever before and I resolved to use all my energies from that moment to grasp every opportunity in helping to free women before the law of my own country."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR A FRANCHISE INSTITUTE

Devotional Exercises (Lesson can be taken from Bible Lesson Leaflet, furnished by the National W. C. T. U.)

Group the different departments, have a paper (not over five minutes in length) prepared by each group, notify each superintendent in each group to be ready to lead in a discussion following reading of the paper. The topic assigned should be: "What can my group of departments do to help, or how can the same be helped by the working of the Franchise department."

A paper or talk (ten minutes in length) to be followed by discussion on the "Legal Status of Women in my State."

Parliamentary Drill.

Question Box on Objections to Suffrage.

Suffrage Play to be given in the Evening.

(This play can be secured from the National Franchise superintendent at 10 cents per copy in quantities of ten or more.)

WILL WOMAN SUFFRAGE HELP S. T. I.?

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS
National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

The workers for scientific temperance instruction desire the ballot for the same reason that workers in any and every line of toil desire it—to achieve the object for which they are at work.

Ruskin tells us that the beautiful word, wife, means weaver; but all women should be weavers, workers, whether married or single. Mrs. Hemans in her thrilling poem, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," reminds us that on that historic day there were Pilgrim Mothers, as well as Pilgrim Fathers.

"There was woman's fearless eye
Lit by her deep love's truth."

The civilization which was then founded was not an Oriental civilization. It was a Christian civilization where woman was to be something more than a toy, or a chattel, or a drudge. The "deep love" that gleamed in her eye was to permeate society; it was to be her protection and the protection of her children.

The Pilgrim Fathers, through their descendants, declared that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and still the woman stood with fearless eye by the side of the man and helped him prove the truth of his assertion. The great wilderness had to be transformed into homes and villages and large and thriving cities. Man worked on and woman stood by his side. Then came the time when a great nation was rent in twain, yet when the brave soldier went to the field of battle, the woman never faltered. In Northland and Southland she worked, not now by the side of the man she loved, but apart from him, in the field, in the shop, in the bank, wherever work was to be found, she toiled on for the sake of home and children, as well as for love and honor.

She awoke to the fact that she could achieve if her hands were trained, if her brain was educated. Then she asked for this training and the colleges opened their doors to let her in. She went out from college-doors with the same fearless eye and asked for the liberty of pen to write books, the liberty of mind and voice to practice law and medicine, to serve in libraries, to teach, to do whatsoever her hands found to do.

When woman came into the world's work she realized that there was an evil brooding over the land she loved as only a woman patriot can love; she saw this evil threatening the home she loved as only a wife and mother can love; she saw her children in danger, and then, as even the lowest animal will do, she stood at bay. She saw that it was not in her power to save her children from the curse of strong drink, for its sale was licensed upon every street. A few brief years, the child was sheltered by her love, then he must go from her. She pleaded with the voter that he would consent that the school should continue the work of fortifying the child with the truth concerning the nature and effects of alcohol. The voter consented to her appeal and placed laws upon the statute book of every state and territory requiring that the child should be taught this truth in the public schools. Then woman faced a strange condition. She saw the great nation which she had helped to found teaching its children in all of its schools *that alcohol is a poison and acts as a poison upon every tissue of the body, while at the same time consenting for the sake of revenue, to allow certain men and women to poison their brothers and sisters.* What is she to do now? Something unwomanly? Nay, verily it is the most womanly thing that ever woman did: She asks for the ballot which

"as lightly falls
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

THE REASON WHY

ELLA GILBERT IVES, Dorchester, Mass.

[We take pleasure in publishing extracts from a poem by our National superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, which was read at a reception breakfast given for Frances E. Willard seventeen years ago this month in Boston, Mass. The points made are, in the words of the author, "dateless and timeless."—Editor.]

I'd like to vote because I find
It's mighty wholesome for mankind
To have a say in things that make
For better living, whether cake
Or Kingdom come's the thing at stake.

* * *

I hate to see good fuel wasted, 'pears to me
There's fire enough in women's bones
All stifled down, to melt the stones;
And gifts and graces tucked away,
Enough to bring down judgment day.

* * *

Now driving tandem's not God's way
For man and woman; but abreast,
In equal yoke, the human clay
In His own image made and blessed.

* * *

The women pay their part in taxes
To grind the politicians' axes;
And keep the penitentiaries going,
While all the dirty liquor's flowing,
To drown men's senses, steal their brain,
And stamp them with the brand of Cain.
Men vote the dram shop out or in,
And never dream consent is sin.
But woman's conscience is more tender,
Whatever be her brain dimension;
And even if her wits are slender,
They're capable of some extension.
Enough to see that wrong and right
Are seldom gray, but black and white.
The logic of the situation
Is not so very hard to see:
The wicked view with consternation
A clarified humanity.
Once introduce the washing tub
In government, and—there's the rub!—
The very halls of state they'll scrub—
These women, bent on purifying,
O how they'll keep the suds a flying!
Clean streets, clean alleys and clean marts,
Clean halls, clean fences and clean hearts!
The pictured poster then must go,
The devil's sign board to his show;
And his headquarters, the saloon,
Will shut up shop to that old tune,
"A woman did it."
And it's quite likely when the women
In sea of politics are swimmin',
They'll keep the good old ship of state
From wrecking on a shoal of hate
Twixt brethren of a kindred nation
With that small tug boat, *Arbitration.*

* * * *

They say some women would not own
This right, the suffragist proposes;
Now when King George put all the noses
Colonial to his grindstone,
Some men were found, so runs the story,
Who counted it their chiefest glory
To bear the name and shame of Tory;
And yet rolled on great Freedom's ball
Its mighty revolution making,
The paths conservative forsaking,
And bringing liberty to all.
'Tis God's own method; did He wait
Till all desired a better way
Before He flung the narrow gate
Wide open to our mortal clay?
He ever trains reluctant feet
To climb by duty's road to rights;
And shades our eyes until they're meet
For larger vision on the heights.

WOMAN'S BALLOT A NECESSITY TO PEACE PROGRESS

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Peace and International Arbitration

When women can by ballot, equally with men, express their convictions on all public interests, from the election of the President of the nation down to the decision of questions of the least importance, they will help largely to elect to official positions those who will try to protect life, honor, and property by arbitration, or other civil and peaceful means, rather than to destroy them by military methods. When the peace-loving mothers of soldiers can have their way, wars will soon cease and peace be established on the earth; and men will "learn war no more."

The abolishment of war is the aim of the department of Peace in the W. C. T. U. The more than 300,000 members of this organization in our country—this "organized mother-love"—need the ballot to help promote the interests of this and all its other departments of moral reform instituted for the protection of the homes of the world from the many evil devices which threaten to invade and destroy.

The "woman question" is the "human question." The uplifting of humanity is the divine problem for whose solution the Golden Rule was given. Any measure, therefore, which develops the powers of the mothers of the race is of universal importance. If women had the powerful privilege of voting on political questions they would more generally study the military situation and conditions of all lands, and they would surely regret the inroads made by militarism on the homes and savings of the people. Hard-earned money is being voted away for useless gun-boats and other naval craft. The Peace department is strongly opposed to such needless and extravagant expenditure and has opposed it by voice and pen, protest and petition. A million dollar vessel built at Bath, Maine, a few years ago—a mere military toy for submarine service—is now used as a target.

Woman needs the ballot in order to establish justice. That is why the English women are contending for it and are bravely suffering dire persecution in order to obtain it.

May the time hasten on when woman shall no longer be hampered by political limitations.

IS COCA COLA A HARMLESS DRINK?

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U., Marcellus, N. Y.

There are religious papers which continue to advertise Coca Cola, and, when expostulated with, the publishers of these papers declare that they have carefully examined the evidences regarding this drink, and they are convinced that it now contains no cocaine, and therefore it is harmless. They evidently have no knowledge of the objections to caffeine, the drug which is now the active ingredient of Coca Cola and of many other soft drinks, and they accept at its face value the guarantee of the Coca Cola Company that its beverage contains "nothing which is in any way harmful or deleterious to the health of man, woman or child."

Recent Origin of Caffeine Beverages

No religious editor or publisher in this day would accept a brewer's guarantee as to the harmlessness of beer. That is because every educated man now has some knowledge of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks. Beverages made up with drugs such as caffeine and cocaine are of recent origin, and few have yet become informed as to their nature, consequently even erudite editors may easily be misled concerning them.

The decision regarding the harmfulness, or otherwise, of Coca Cola, and other caffeine drinks, must depend upon what can be learned of caffeine. And as the Coca Cola Company declares that their product "is as harmless as tea and coffee," tea and coffee must be considered also.

What is Caffeine?

Caffeine is a drug derived from tea, coffee, and the kola nut. It is also produced artificially from the guano or bird-manure deposits of South America. This bird-manure caffeine, it is said by government chemists, is used in some of the soft drinks on the market, while in others caffeine obtained from refuse tea sweepings is employed. The Coca Cola Company derives its caffeine from tea.

Definition of Experts

It is only from experts in medicine and pharmacy that trustworthy evidence can be obtained as to the nature of drugs, hence only such will be quoted here.

In the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of November 16, 1907, in the department of Therapeutics, a department for the guidance of physicians, the following is said: "Caffeine is a stimulant to the brain, a stimulant to the circulation, and increases the kidney secretion by its action on the circulation and by a local action on the epithelial kidney cells. Very large doses may cause cerebral confusion, tremors, and even convulsions, coldness of the body and perhaps, rarely, death. Tolerance to its stimulation is easily acquired, but chronic poisoning can occur as evidenced by irregular cardiac action, nervous irritability, trembling and insomnia." That does not sound as if caffeine is entirely harmless!

Caffeine a Temporary Stimulant

The same department of the same medical journal for May 6, 1911, devotes four pages to caffeine. From what is there said a few points are here given: "Very large doses cause very irregular cardiac (heart) action. * * * The blood becomes somewhat depleted of its water by the strong action of caffeine on the kidneys. * * * On the nervous system caffeine acts not unlike strychnine, but acts more on the brain. * * * Whenever fatigue or mental inertia are in evidence caffeine is a temporary cure of the condition, but at the expense of the organism. * * * Coffee and tea and caffeine increase tissue waste, though they call out the reserve muscle and nerve forces, due to nervous stimulation. * * * There is such a thing as the caffeine habit, and this habit is on the increase, and its seriousness should be explained to the public."

The writer then goes on to show the danger to brain workers of depending upon coffee and tobacco as aids to prolonged work, and says if this dependence is long kept up a nervous, irritable condition results with insomnia, loss of weight, tremulous tongue, some trembling of the hands, and the victim becomes that pitiable object, a neurasthenic.

Dangerous for Children

Farther on in the article this occurs: "Children up to fifteen years should not drink tea or coffee regularly, *and caffeinated soda fountain drinks should be prohibited.*" (Italics ours.)

Throughout the article it is plainly shown that depression follows the primary stimulating effect of caffeine.

Dr. Wheeler, Health Commissioner of Kansas City, in a health report sent out by him says that tea and coffee should not be given to school children; he says that caffeine-containing drinks among children lead to nervous disorders and sometimes to insanity. Some schools in large cities do not serve tea and coffee in the lunch rooms because these drinks are considered harmful to children.

> "Another threat against our nation's health is the enormous and quite unrestricted sale of soft drinks containing caffeine. Such drinks are fertile causes of various dyspeptic ailments and of many nervous diseases."
>
> Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

One of the Habit-Forming Drugs

In speaking recently at a Congressional hearing on bills to restrict the interstate traffic in habit-forming drugs, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin of New York, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, said: "When you take caffeine in tea and coffee you take it accompanied by caffe-tannic acid, which goes in with the infusion. After you have had two or three cups your stomach does not crave any more. If you extract the caffeine and mix it with syrup, and flavor it, you can drink six or eight glasses of it, and there is no warning from your stomach, and you become a nervous wreck. That is the danger of the drinks which have caffeine added to them."

"The United States Dispensatory" for 1907, a book prepared for druggists, calls caffeine "a powerful muscular poison."

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, in speaking of medicated soft drinks, said: "It is well known that parents, as a rule, withhold tea and coffee from their children, but having no knowledge of the presence of caffeine, cocaine, and other deleterious agents in these soft drinks, they unwittingly permit their children to be harmed by their use. * * * In passing it may be of interest to note that life insurance companies are considering the status of soft drink habitues as future risks."

Dr. Wiley's Opinion

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is quoted as having said in a recent interview: "Another threat against our nation's health is the enormous and quite unrestricted sale of soft drinks containing caffeine. There are close to a hundred preparations sold to women, children and men of this country, without any supervision from authority, which contain caffeine in dangerous quantities. Our people get enough caffeine in tea and coffee. The additional burden placed upon the nervous systems of our people by the sale of so-called soft drinks containing caffeine, under names which do not indicate its presence, is becoming quite too heavy for us to carry patiently. Such drinks are fertile causes of various dyspeptic ailments, and of many nervous diseases."

In a suit brought by the Pure Food Commissioner of the United States Government against the Celery Cola Company in March, 1910, several physicians gave evidence to the effect that caffeine should not be taken unless under the direction of a physician or trained nurse. They declared that great injury to health is likely to follow the indiscriminate sale of this drug in soft drinks. People having diseases needing drugs entirely different from caffeine were liable to great injury by consuming this drug in Cola beverages.

Pure Food and Drugs Law

Government chemists working under the Pure Food and Drugs law brought suit lately against the Coca Cola Company, charging that this drink is deleterious to health, and that it is prepared under dirty and unsanitary conditions. A government witness who visited the factory at Atlanta testified that negroes make the syrup, and that he saw a negro move the sugar with his bare foot along a platform toward the place where it was to be put into the syrup. Much testimony was given by pharmacists and professors of medicine as to the harmful effects of caffeine. The judge ruled that the Pure Food and Drugs law does not cover such a case as was presented. Much matter has since appeared in newspapers stating that the Coca Cola Company was completely vindicated by this trial and its drink clearly established as harmless. This is far from true. The ruling of the judge simply shows that the Pure Food law needs amending. Several similar rulings have recently been given on patent medicines, showing the same need.

It should be remembered that advertising concerns which spend large sums of money can "fix" a good many newspapers so that the truth against them will not reach the public.

All Evidence Against Caffeine

It would appear from the evidence adduced that caffeine is far from being a harmless drug. It would also appear evident that drinks like Coca Cola, made up of the flavored syrup to which the drug caffeine is added, are more deleterious to health than tea and coffee. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin makes this point very clear.

The evidence in favor of Coca Cola is given in a booklet sent out by the company. It consists of statements by chemists to the effect that analyses show no cocaine, and that the drink is as harmless as tea and coffee.

No one claims now that it does contain any appreciable quantity of cocaine, although so long as even refuse coca leaves are used for flavoring, minute quantities of cocaine might be present in the drink.

Are chemists' certificates for a commercial article always to be trusted? One of the chemists whose testimony has been published as favorable to Coca Cola is Dr. Louis Schaefer of Maywood, N. J. He is the chemist who has manufactured the coca extract for the Coca Cola Company,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE SECRET RUTH TOLD

ELIZABETH D. LAWSER, Chicago, Ill.

"Well, old man, that's a great joke on you! Everybody in town knows now how fond you are of looking in the glass and drinking the last drop."

"What do you mean, Henry? I don't understand you?"

"That's all right, but if you don't, I'd advise you to go home and teach your daughter not to give away family secrets in public. My boy was at Sunday school yesterday, and he told me what happened. We all thought it a 'good one' on you, that's all."

"Stop your nonsense and tell a fellow what you're talking about! Did Ruth say anything that she should not have said?"

"I'm not going to tell you. I haven't time now. You'll enjoy the fun all the more if Ruth tells you herself. Good-by. Hurry, or you will be late to your work."

In his eagerness to reach home that evening and question his child, Mr. Wentworth neglected to stop at the corner for his customary drink. Entering the house, he immediately called for Ruth and asked her what had occurred the day before. Innocently she related the incident—how the minister had told the children never to touch wine, for it would bite like a serpent; and then how he had asked if anyone had ever seen a man with red eyes, who said foolish things, and could not walk straight. "And papa," she concluded, "I said I had—'cause you know that's the way you walk and act sometimes."

The father, infuriated that he should be made the butt of ridicule of the entire town, indignantly told Ruth that he must punish her. She had no right to speak as she did, even if the minister did ask a question.

"O papa," sobbed the child, "I didn't mean to be naughty, nor do something wrong! I only told the truth."

"Young lady," was the stern answer, "the truth is not always to be told. What will the minister think of you, now that he knows you have a drunkard for a father? This settles it; you can't go to Sunday school any more. I'm not going to give you another chance of telling something that will make people laugh at me."

The Wentworths did not enjoy supper that evening. The mother was deeply grieved that her daughter had been so harshly dealt with, and Ruth was more than sad when she thought of being kept away from her beloved teacher and her classmates. How she would miss them all—and then, too, her papa had never spoken like that to her before.

Mr. Wentworth spent a miserable night. The pale, sad face of his only child haunted him, and rest would not come; nor did the days that followed bring either peace or happiness.

"It biteth like a serpent."—surely he had proved this to be true. But what else would liquor do? He would like to find out but would wait until some day when he was alone.

Several Sundays later he had the opportunity he desired, and searched page after page in his unused Bible, but to no avail. Finally his efforts were rewarded, and he read the warning: "They that tarry long at the wine, shall have woe, sorrow, contentions." He read the words aloud. All this had come into his life and more. Long he sat there looking at the Book, and thinking of his past. A promising future had been his, and at one time he had been held in high esteem by his many friends. How different it was now! Money, friends, position had all gone because of his thirst for alcohol. All that had been left him were his wife and child. They had always been constant and kind, while he had been for the most part faithless and cruel.

In the days that followed, Edward Wentworth tried earnestly to give up his evil habit, and with varying success. The struggle was a hard one. It was by no means easy to hear the taunts of his old associates, but he was determined to gain the mastery. His dear ones should no longer be ashamed of him. At last he would be a man and try to live as he ought.

One evening, a year later, he called his daughter to him, took her upon his knee, and fondly stroking her head, spoke of the great happiness that had come into their home since he had come to himself and left intoxicants alone.

"Yes, father," said Ruth, "we have so many good things nowadays, and you never are cross to mother and me any more—you know you used to be sometimes," she added timidly.

"Yes, I know I used to be, but never will be again, God helping me. It was you—just you, little girl, who started me in the right path once more, and will you still help me, my precious child, with your love and faith?"

I'M EIGHT YEARS OLD

I'm eight years old my next birthday,
For I was seven last week;
I've something now I want to say,
A piece I'd like to speak.

I'm getting older all the while,
And growing big and stout;
And I believe 'twould make you smile
To hear what I'm about.

It's nothing great, but I can tell
Of little things you see;
And first, I've joined the L. T. L.
A temp'rance boy to be.

I'll never smoke a cigaret,
Nor chew the dirty weed;
I'll never live—don't you forget—
On what the pigs won't feed.

And I am bound, you see, to be
The best boy in the town,
And so maybe 'twill earn for me
A place of some renown.

And when I get to be a man,
I'm going to vote, you know;
Now, then, dear friends, this is *my* plan,
Saloons will have to go!

—*Mrs. A. M. Starkweather*

THE FOUR PLANTS

A teacher was once taking a walk through a forest with a scholar by his side. The old man suddenly stopped and pointed to four plants close at hand. The first was just beginning to peep above the ground, and the second had rooted itself pretty well into the earth, the third was a small shrub, while the fourth and last was a full-sized tree.

The tutor said to his young companion: "Pull up the first."

The boy easily pulled it up with his fingers.

"Now pull up the second."

The youth obeyed, but not so easily.

"And now the third."

The boy had to put forth all his strength and use both arms before he succeeded in uprooting it.

"And now," said the master, "try your hand upon the fourth."

But lo! the trunk of the tall tree, grasped in the arms of the youth, hardly shook its leaves.

"This, my son, is just what happens with our bad habits. When they are young we can cast them out readily, but only divine power can uproot them when they are old."

CONUNDRUMS

When is a pie like a poet? When it is Browning.

Why is a banker's clerk necessarily well informed? Because he is continually taking notes.

Why is the letter Y like a young spendthrift? Because it makes pa pay.

Why is your shadow like a false friend? Because it only follows you in sunshine.

Why is a school mistress like the letter C? Because she forms lasses into classes.

What is the difference between the North and South Poles? All the difference in the world.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

During the hot season, white ribboners at home and at summer resorts are often asked to give an opinion concerning certain popular summer drinks. A careful perusal of the article, "Is Coca Cola a Harmless Drink?" to be found on page 6, will prepare one to answer such questions intelligently.

This is the time of the year when one is selecting books for summer reading, which must not be too heavy and serious for perusal on the hot days. A list of books good to take with one to summer resorts, and pass around among the young people, may be found on page 12. They not only are readable and interesting, but are full of seed truths.

Woman suffrage, as an agency to bring to pass those things which shall make society saner and safer, has always been encouraged and emphasized by the W. C. T. U. "Suffrage for service" is the keynote of the articles in this number of our paper, written by leading members of the W. C. T. U. from the standpoint of our work. With five states looking forward to a popular vote upon a suffrage amendment in the near future, it seemed an opportune time to tell some of the good things equal suffrage has brought and what woman's vote may mean to the work of our different departments.

No Change of Attitude Toward the Anti-Canteen Law

There is a report afloat to the effect that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has changed its attitude in regard to the Anti-Canteen law, and a letter to this effect, purporting to come from a W. C. T. U. woman, has been published. THE UNION SIGNAL wishes to state that this report is without foundation and is absolutely untrue. Our organization stands unwaveringly for total abstinence and for prohibition and believes the provisions of the Anti-Canteen law (so called) are right, and will oppose any and all efforts for its repeal. As was suggested by our National superintendent of Legislation in her Washington Letter of last week, it would ill become us as a Christian nation to take a backward step when England and Germany are outspoken in their condemnation of the use of intoxicants by their soldiers. The Kaiser said to the German naval cadets, "The next war will demand from you sound nerves. Nerve power will decide the victory. The nation which absorbs the least amount of alcohol will carry home the victory." What is good for the German and the English soldier is good for the American, and we do not believe that our Government will put its stamp of approval upon such an institution as the army canteen.

Kansas Men Favor Woman Suffrage

The uncontaminated, stimulating air of prohibition Kansas is evidently conducive to clear thinking. The best men of the state are declaring themselves as favorable to woman suffrage and indeed are eager to have its help in securing wise and righteous legislation. Their sentiments on the subject of the political equality of the sexes might be expressed in the words of Chief Justice Johnston of Kansas. He says: "It is a compliment, and I receive it as one, to be counted by the suffrage women as one of their friends. The prejudice against equal suffrage for men and women is a part of barbarism and the men of Kansas have come to believe that the women are as much entitled to a share in the government as they are themselves. The science of government is a science pertaining to all mankind and not a science of either sex apart from the other."

The barbarism, of which prejudice against equal suffrage is a part, still exists in the shape of the legalized liquor traffic, and it is among the men engaged in this business that the most uncompromising antagonism to woman suffrage is to be found. This fact alone ought to win it advocates from the right-thinking and conscientious people of the nation.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

One of the questions being propounded to the anti-state-widers in Texas nowadays is: "If the prohibition workers and voters are 'crazy criminals and fools,' why is it that 95 per cent of our wives and mothers are for prohibition, too?"

As we read of the splendid work being done by the Scientific Temperance Instruction department, in different parts of the country, we are reminded of the remark made by an agent of a wholesale liquor house to one of our National organizers, after attending her lecture: "You can't preach it out, and you can't lecture it out, but you can teach it out."

To carry on a state-wide prohibition campaign, while the thermometer is in the nineties, demands heroism both physical and moral. That is the kind the temperance workers in Texas are displaying. One month from today, July 22, the amendment vote is to be taken, and in season and out of season, in every town and hamlet, the gospel of a "white state" is being proclaimed.

The reputation of Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, as an authority on the subject of Coca Cola, is nation-wide. A doctor recently making inquiry regarding the subject at the headquarters of the American Medical Association in Chicago, was referred by it to Mrs. Allen as having made "a critical study of Coca Cola."

The brainiest and the best of Kansas women are with the suffragists. Among the leaders and active workers in the movement in Kansas are Mrs. W. R. Stubbs, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. W. A. Johnston, wife of Chief Justice Johnston. The name of Mrs. William Allen White, wife of the well-known magazine writer, is also listed among the officers of the Equal Suffrage Association.

The difference between a statesman and a politician, says Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, is that a politician is always trying to find where the people are, in order to take his stand with the multitude, and the statesman is always trying to find where right and God are, in order to stand on that ground until his minority of one shall come to be a majority of many.

It is no light task the white ribboners of Salt Lake City have had set for them by their leaders, and yet who that knows the indomitable spirit of these women can doubt their ability to do it. In the coming "no saloon" fight, they are told, "It will be the part of the W. C. T. U. to furnish hope and courage, distribute literature, canvass the homes for voters, get people to register, organize the children into marching clubs, with flags and banners, to vote, and see that others vote against the saloon, and above all else, to lift our hearts unceasingly in prayer." What can there possibly be left for the men of the city to do!

PERSONAL MENTION

The Headquarters family had the pleasure last week of greeting and entertaining Mrs. Robert Lee Hatcher, for so many years the able managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mrs. Hatcher is leaving for an extended trip abroad, on which she is to be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Hazel Jewett, and Miss Harriet Kemp. They sailed June 20 on the "Noordam" of the Holland-American line.

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., is at Ocean Park, Maine, for the summer. Will National superintendents and others please address her there?

Mrs. S. C. Nutter, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., is now located at Clovis, N. M. She requests that those interested will observe this change from Albuquerque, her former address.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher is spending the summer at Seaside Park, Ocean county, New Jersey.

Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National superintendent of the Press department, sailed for Europe Wednesday, June 14, on the "Pretoria." Accompanied by her daughter, Miss Dorothy, she will spend the summer in travel.

Among the visitors who have recently been welcomed at Headquarters was Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham of New York, National superintendent of our department of Work Among Railroad Employes.

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION

The following summary of the woman's suffrage situation in the several states is sent out by the National Council of Women Voters, Tacoma, Wash.:

Woman suffrage bills were introduced in more than half the state Legislatures the past season. In Pennsylvania such a measure was presented for the first time in twenty-seven years. Several states passed the measure in one house.

In Massachusetts, the suffrage bill was referred to the next Legislature.

In Nevada a bill to submit a suffrage amendment passed, but it must wait two years and pass another Legislature before it can be voted upon by the people.

Ohio is to have a constitutional convention, and a campaign is on to put woman suffrage in the new constitution.

In Oregon an amendment was submitted under the initiative, with a resolution of endorsement by the Legislature. Election, fall of 1912.

In Kansas, which already has municipal woman's suffrage, an amendment giving full suffrage was submitted by the Legislature. Election, fall of 1912.

In California, the amendment was submitted by the Legislature. Election, October 10, 1911.

In Wisconsin, the amendment was submitted by the Legislature. Election, fall of 1912.

WHY WE NEED THE BALLOT

MRS. J. K. BARNEY

World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Penal and Reformatory Work

I believe the ballot in women's hands could lift the questions of prison reform, including allied subjects, out of politics and place them in line with advanced thought and the Golden Rule methods.

Rhode Island women have memories along the lines of seeking better protection for women and children. It took years of patient and persistent effort to secure the appointment of the first police matron, also to secure the State Home and School. The plea for a woman physician to care for all women and girls in our state institutions, still waits upon manhood suffrage and perhaps will wait until woman comes into her own.

When I reached New Zealand in my world's tour, I said, "Now, women, one of my first efforts must be to help you in securing at least one police matron," and I recall my surprise, when they replied with a note of triumph, "Why, we have them in all our five cities." "Have them," I exclaimed, "why you wrote me three years ago I must not press the question, for officials assured you it was not practicable!"

"Oh, well, Mrs. Barney, we had not the franchise then. We went with petitions, tears and prayers, but it was useless; this time we went *with a ballot* in our hands, and it did not take many words to make it practicable."

THE HOME NEEDS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

National Superintendent Health and Heredity

For myself, I would say that while the ballot is a civic measure, it is primarily for the home. Pure and true citizenship is necessary for pure homes. It is as important that women should be intelligent on the Pure Food laws, for instance, and help in their enforcement, as it is for men; indeed, more so. Nothing concerns her more than Health Inspection of the public schools, sanitary conditions, the right environment and associations, and to be able to vote down and out the saloon in her neighborhood. To prevent is a thousand times better than to cure, and woman's voice in legislation would, in general, be against existing evils. She would vote for the curfew, the playground and hygienic surroundings for her children. She would vote against "the dump," the marsh, the undrained swamp, and one of her direst enemies, the liquor traffic.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WHY DOESN'T MOTHER VOTE?

MRS. ELIZA B. INGALLS

National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

Being the first girl in a family of boys on the old farm, I was allowed all the privileges of a boy. One bright day the old-fashioned barouche was taken out, the horses attached, and father, the boys, and little sister prepared for a ride. With perfect astonishment I noticed that Mother was not going, and when I asked why, I was told Mother did not go to the polls. Then waiting to learn what the polls were, feeling in my heart that it was nothing good or Mother would go, I was carried in the arms of big brother to the mysterious place. When I saw nothing more hideous than men writing something on paper, and placing it in a box, my curiosity knew no bounds, and I became a living question mark. When all was explained, I asked, "But why doesn't Mother vote?"

Mother, the wisest member of the family, the one most interested in what concerned the welfare of the family, Mother, the truest member of the family—*why* doesn't Mother vote?

There is manufactured in this country of ours a small roll, containing tobacco and enclosed in white paper, called a cigaret, concerning which Dr. Martin W. Barr of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, has recently written me as follows: "I find that in ninety-five per cent of the boys who use cigarets, there is a very pronounced mental defect, and in most cases there is moral defect as well."

The cigaret is full of deadly poison, and will master the will-power and dwarf and enfeeble the brain. It makes cowards and sneaks of boys, interferes with a successful prosecution of study and makes a boy dishonest, untruthful, impure and criminal in his life.

This is no new discovery. It was made by men years ago, and yet the cigaret is made. Why? Because of greed for gold. Many men set the example for the boys to follow—a most dangerous example. If women had the right of suffrage, no cigaret would be manufactured.

The reasons I have given are those which make anti-narcotic workers desire the ballot, and cause them to ask, in all sincerity, for a reasonable answer to the question—"Why doesn't Mother vote?"

WHITE RIBBONERS EXCELLENT ADVERTISERS

State W. C. T. U. editors are inserting in their own papers, the W. C. T. U. advertisements found in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Look on page 16 of this and every issue for latest leaflets and supplies. A splendid offer of "packages" at reduced rates is given on page 15. One hundred leaflets and more in each package, for 25 cents.

The new National W. C. T. U. Hand Book, Helps for the Local Union, is pronounced "a great success!" The frontispiece is a new, attractive portrait of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Smaller pictures of the other General Officers are also given. Price, 5 cents.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SOCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

In my morning's reading, this sentence, "By love serve one another," prompted me to write a short article to my assistants who are rendering good service to the needs of humanity, to their country, and to their God.

We are conscious of the fact that our women have, in the past thirty-seven years, accomplished a grand work, the seed-sowing for which cannot be estimated but whose ingathering up to the present time is small, in comparison with the great harvest that must eventually follow. It is a pleasure to hear words of commendation concerning our cause from the pastor who welcomes us to his church and pulpit, and who is willing to address our meetings. I was particularly impressed by this thought last Sunday afternoon, when, at our regular service of the union, a preacher said: "While your organization has been misrepresented, misjudged, and its members called unreasonable fanatics by the opposing forces of your belief, you have great cause for encouragement in the victories gained throughout the country, within the recent years. These were largely due to the education of the children, and the agitation of prohibition sentiment through the persistent efforts of your sisterhood."

Has the department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days had a part in bringing these things to pass? Have not the addresses, the recitations, the songs, the literature scattered helped to increase the membership and strengthened our organization both in interest and in numbers? The Red Letter Days give the guests an opportunity to learn something concerning the life of the person whose birthday is observed. The Loyal Temperance Legioners of every state,—particularly this summer in Maine—should remember July 21, the birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon, who is the World's secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, honorary secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and vice-president-at-large of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While to Miss Gordon have come all these honors, which she richly deserves, she is an indefatigable worker, not alone for the children, but for every one in this wide, wide world. Send to me for the Biographical Sketch, that you may read and use what Miss Willard and others have said of her. Sing her songs, too, and may they inspire many persons to unite with unions and L. T. L.'s. The months are hastening, and soon reports will be coming in. Dear superintendents, send to me for report blanks if you need them, that the work in every state may be reported this year. I trust the corresponding secretaries of the few states that have not elected a superintendent, will send to me for blanks, for meetings must have been held. I will give a list of my helps and prices, so that you can send for them to me or to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Booklets

Why We Belong; Our Work; Biographical Sketches of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, and Mrs. Mary T. Hill Willard. 10 cents each.

Leaflets

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days: To Hold and To Gain; What? When? Where? Who? Why? Do and Don't; What a Superintendent Should Know; Hang out Your Light; Red Letter Days; Hints and Helps; Why and How; Aims and Methods. 50 cents per 100, or 1 cent each. Noon-tide Prayer—$1.00 per 100 or 3 cents each. A Crusade Prophecy—$1.00 per 100, or 3 cents each. Pray, Work, Win.

212 East Seventh Street,
Plainfield, N. J.

RESCUE WORK

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

State presidents are urged to look carefully over the following statement and correct any errors in age, sending corrections as soon as possible to the National superintendent of Rescue Work that she may have accurate data for the revised list for 1911 and 1912 which she is preparing:

Age of Consent in States
1910

21 years, Tennessee.
18 years, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, Nebraska, North Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming, Washington.
17 years, Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts.
16 years, Arkansas, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Pennsylvania.
15 years, Texas.
11 years, Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
12 years, Kentucky, Mississippi.
10 years, Georgia.

Burlingame, Kan.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, the gifted president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., has been secured as speaker for the state convention of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., which will meet in Claremont, October 10-12.

The members of the Elmhurst (Ill.) W. C. T. U. have been inspired anew in the temperance cause by a silver medal contest recently held there. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire program and the contestants did great credit to themselves and to the union.

Little seven-year-old Grace Willie Garner of St. Cloud, Fla., is indeed proud of honors recently acquired by her. She was the victor in the gold medal contest held by the W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. Elmina Westcott is president. Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, the superintendent, was of great aid in making the occasion a success.

More money with which to help unfortunate girls has been secured by the W. C. T. U. of Schenectady, N. Y., by means of the observance of a "tag day." Small American flags and flag buttons, on which was the motto of our organization, were used as souvenirs. Mrs. Angelica G. Van Wormer was chairman of the committee. This is the third successful tag day for the union, with the same chairman in charge.

Bridgeboro (N. J.) W. C. T. U. entertained the Burlington county institute which was held the last of May. The meetings were enthusiastic and interesting, despite the heat. The Marlton W. C. T. U. won the Thacher prize of $5 offered for the greatest percent gain in membership in one week, a definite time being set. Miss Harvey, of Moorestown, won the Thacher S. T. I. county high school essay prize. Miss Harvey stated that she desired to give the five dollars to the county treasury, indicating that her reward had come from the pleasure she derived from writing the essay. She was heartily thanked by the county president for her generosity. Rev. C. C. Mead, D. D., of New York, was the evening speaker, giving a unique, telling address.

UTAH WOMEN WIELD BALLOT FOR GOOD

MRS. LULU L. SHEPARD
President Utah W. C. T. U.

There are few, if any, women in Utah, who do not see the great benefit of the ballot in woman's hands and there are few who do not take advantage of the privilege. I have lived in Salt Lake City since the granting of the franchise to women and recognize the fact that every Legislature grows in its courtesy toward woman, because she represents a vote and in many cases she has been able to show her power—greatly to the discomfort of some politicians!

By the united effort of women, the Kindergarten department has been strengthened, as a law providing for free kindergartens in every town of more than 1,000 inhabitants has been passed.

Juvenile courts are one of the great successes of the state. Detention homes for boys and girls are among the provisions of the law. An excellent Anti-child Labor law protects the youth of the state.

The Purity department has been benefited through an amendment to the former gambling laws, which classes gambling now as a felony. Another measure covers all obscene literature and pictures. Rescue work has been aided by the ballot of women and the age of consent has been raised by their votes.

Scientific Temperance Instruction has received a new impetus, as the women are insisting on the enforcement of the S. T. I. law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD
National Superintendent Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

Notwithstanding the fact that ancient law and philosophy condemned woman to slavery, and subsequent ages have hedged her about with all the restraints possible, isolating her influence and hindering her development, yet the most superficial glance at the world's history reveals the fact that the standard of civilization has ever been high or low, according to the degree in which her influence has been felt. The best child-saving agency is preventive and formative, guarded at every point by the "mother influence" which called the child into being.

Those features which, in our modern social system, go far to nullify woman's formative attempts to develop the threefold nature of the child, will be eliminated when woman is given her rightful place as a voter in the community where she must rear her children.

Men of themselves cannot see the needs of the child as mothers can. The two strongest nullifying influences are greed and immorality, both masculine sins. For example, in Germany in 1901, more than 6,500,000 women were toiling at gainful occupations under such adverse conditions that fifty per cent of the children born to them died at or near their birth. Conditions at Ellis Island have been reported as shameful, girls being accosted by men in the interests of the white slave traffic, while under charge of the missionaries. Even the servant girl employment agencies are sometimes guilty of partnership with procurers. Would *women* voters rest supinely, allowing such conditions to continue?

The girl problem is more difficult than the boy problem, because man-made conditions put the burden of sexual strength on the girl, and beset her pathway with all temptations possible, even while she is under probation, whereas the boy's lack of virtue is not considered—solely the act which caused his arrest. How unequal; how unfair!

Factory girls earning $4.00 (or less) a week cannot live without a gentleman friend (?). Who is responsible for the lack of a living wage? Men who try to keep house—municipal and state—without woman's help. The social evil will never be controlled in the same degree that other crimes are controlled, until women have the same power before the law now given alone to men.

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR WOMEN IN LITERATURE AND ART

MRS. EMILIE D. MARTIN
National Superintendent Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art

Franchise for women means the redemption of the nation. When the people think right, they will act right. They will never think right until justice has been done to women. Woman will never come to her own until she is recognized and exalted in literature and art. When the expressed thought of both men and women writers becomes healthy, a change will come over the thought of the people. It is worth the effort of all women to encourage everything that speaks for uplift and higher standards. Since woman has been coming to her own, the standards have grown higher and higher. Public sentiment has decided against the desecration of women in literature and art. This is fast crystallizing into public opinion, which will finally sound the knell that shall change the whole face of civilization.

One of the omens of the times is the higher stand taken by the majority of the journals and magazines of the country. The recognition of the equality of women—the index finger of coming victory—which is shown in the large aggregate of articles that are being published, proves progress. When women read ennobling thoughts and find them in their amusements, they will come into the power of their individuality.

Wider Recognition Given Women

Never in the history of the world have more editorials in recognition of women been written; never have so many public addresses on the subject been made. Drifting straws tell the direction of the wind. One has but to read between the lines and keep up-to-date to know that the good time is coming when woman will stand on an equal footing with man, a joint companion and yoke-fellow to bring in the millennium of peace. When common sense, justice and honor reign, friction and degradation must cease. In anticipation of that happy time womanhood has raised a staunch, unflinching, brave, true-hearted standard. The springtime of hope and promise in regard to unity of action for the betterment of women reveals what the summer and fruitage will be.

Women comprise the larger part of novel readers, and attendants upon amusements. When literature and art are purified, women will be educated to refuse to give their presence to any form of suggestive or immodest amusement. Managers will find that towns and cities that they traverse will protest against the dethronement of woman's virtue. Now, on every crossroad there is a moving picture show. Already in the larger cities and many towns, censors are being appointed to control films. An uprising has come in this wonderful amusement for the people. Some cities have gone so far as only to permit daylight pictures. Whichever way we turn, the handwriting on the wall reads: "Honor, respect, recognition of woman and her equality."

Publishers Protect Woman's Name

Publishers are rejecting great quantities of books that teach the use of alcohol and nicotine, and the undermining of faith in God. Even the booksellers in their national and international gatherings have resolved not to permit

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Since I began to use Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table.

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done (and I always do so now), my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are ensured me.

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on our table—we feel that we need it to make the meal complete—and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TEXAS' CONTINUED TEMPERANCE AGITATION

Special Correspondence

In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 1, there was published a news item quoted from *The Chicago Tribune*, to the effect that Gov. Colquitt of Texas had been asked to resign his membership in the M. E. church, South, because of his attitude toward state-wide prohibition. This is a mistake which should be corrected. At a meeting of the Fort Worth Ministerial Association last week, a resolution protesting against the Governor's conduct was unanimously adopted by that body and it would not surprise one if the church did make such a request as the one referred to, inasmuch as the Methodists, since the days of John Wesley, have stood for temperance and ministers of that denomination have always been total abstainers. The exceptions to this rule throughout the century and a half of church history have been few.

Ministers as State-widers

The majority of Texas preachers are state-widers. Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, called our "baby man" because he finds homes for babies, says he is a "nation-wider" or rather a "world-wider." Texas is the most lively state in the union now, with the exception, perhaps, of Maine. Men, women and children are at work. The thermometer stands at over 100 degrees, but God is caring for us. Crops are suffering for rain and the cry for water is increasing. Dallas, to lay the dust, is oiling her streets. The pros are holding meetings all over the state.

Mrs. Curtis has recovered and organized a W. C. T. U. in Galveston. We expect Mrs. Shepard of Utah, Mrs. Armor of Georgia, and Mrs. Atkins of Tennessee, to come to us before the election.

Mrs. Peterson writes that she will be in Texas by June 17, ready to do all in her power to convince her people that God expects every man to vote right, that is, "For God and Home and Native Land." Her route is not complete but she wishes to speak in El Paso, Abilene, Fort Worth, Dallas, Greenville and Texarkana. The lines between good and evil are being drawn closer every day. We now have negro antis and negro pros. Mrs. Peterson will win many to our side. The negro antis recently held a great meeting. The spirit of the campaign thus far has been better than we expected, not much "mud slinging"—yet. Dr. Rankin, of course, stands out in the open, like Arnold von Winkelried, the Swiss general who received so many arrows in his breast.

Religious Paper Has State-wide Edition

Blaylock & Company have just issued a great state-wide edition of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, every syllable of which is convincing. In it are fine articles from Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Turner, written from different view-points and showing the saloon and its influence on woman and the home. Thousands of these papers were sent throughout the state. If every church paper would have a state-wide number, the influence of the secular papers would be more than offset. *The Dallas News* is full to overflowing with the subject of state-wide, for and against, but we who are friends of *The Dallas News* read between the lines and think we can see where the votes go.

Adventists May Help

One of the brightest, best little women in the Oak Cliff union is a Seventh Day Adventist. She says that her people do not vote on Saturdays, but this year she thinks they will. If so, it will be a fine thing for we have many of that faith in Texas. The grand Catholic priest, Father Murphy of Dalhart, is in the fight and states vigorously: "Alcohol has no respect for a man and would ruin the archangels were they here and tampered with it." Leaflets by the millions are being distributed on both sides. A new scheme has been invented: There are picture-shows everywhere and the advertisements of the antis appear in such great, blazing letters on the screens that the people are compelled to look at them.

College of Industrial Arts

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are interested in our College of Industrial Arts at Denton. The W. C. T. U., led by Mrs. Stoddard, secured the law through letters, petitions and personal influence. Mrs. Stoddard was a member of the locating committee and was appointed a regent by three Governors. She resigned her office because of failing health. Mrs. Martin R. Turner succeeded her and Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, as representative of the clubs, and Mrs. Cora Johnson of the Daughters of the Confederacy, were appointed members of the body. Governor Colquitt recently appointed a new board, leaving out Mrs. Turner and Miss Brackenridge; Mrs. Johnson was reappointed.

Miss Brackenridge was one of the best friends the college had. We are indignant at the Governor's action in leaving these names off the list and regard it as extremely unfair that the college has no representative of the W. C. T. U. on the board.

THE UNDESIRABLE WOMAN VOTER

One of the plausible arguments often urged against the desirability of woman suffrage is that "the bad woman will have the same right to a voice in the government as the respectable woman." In the *Southern California White Ribbon* for June there is given the result of investigations made by Mrs. David Chambers McCan, president of the Southern California Woman's Press Club, showing that the vote of this class of women is not to be feared. Responding to the toast, "The Undesirable Voter," at a banquet recently given to California legislators by the Political Equality League, she gave the following interesting facts as to the relative number of women criminals in society:

"In a bulletin in the public library issued by the government as to the number of criminals in the United States in 1904, I found that there were 52,280 males and only 2,831 females. In 1904 inmates in the state and county prisons in California numbered 2,539 males and only 24 females.

Example of Conditions

"As it is not possible to give reports of criminals from all courts, I have chosen that of Judge Willis of Los Angeles, as an example of existing conditions. He says that in the last two years he has tried about 500 cases, 491 of the accused being males and only nine females. . . . I called on Charles Lenhausen, captain of police, and he told me that during the fiscal year of 1909 and 1910, 17,275 arrests were made, of which 16,685 were males and only 590 females. I asked him if men and women were arrested for the same charges, and he replied 'absolutely.' In September, 1910, the captain took a census of the underworld and found that there were 1,351 outcast women in Los Angeles. It will be remembered that the population of the city is over 318,000. It is safe to say that over half are women, so the relative number of outcast women is very small.

Good Women Would Out-number Other Class

"When asked what effect he thought these women would have upon politics (if they could vote) he replied: 'None whatever, as in the first place they would be obliged to register, which would necessitate giving their names, residence and occupation.'

"It would appear that should there be a rainy election day and only 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent of the so-called 'good women' went to the polls, and all the bad women voted, even then this much dreaded element need not seriously be feared."

Mrs. McCan states that she is satisfied from carefully collected testimony that the wives of dissolute men will vote for better conditions and the removal of temptations from their husbands. She draws this conclusion: "So the consensus of opinion from the city hall, the court house, the hall of justice, the police station, the city library and the slums themselves is that the vote and the influence of the so-called 'bad woman' will not be a factor in the political situation when women have the franchise."

M. Disque, Reader & Entertainer.
Special Temperance Programs for Societies, Chautauquas, Schools, Churches, etc.
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Celluloid Flag Pin
A pretty, patriotic stick pin Boys and girls, men and women should wear it on the Fourth of July. All orders will receive prompt attention. *Price, each, 5c; per 100, $2.50.*
Address, NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
LITERATURE BUILDING EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

W. C. T. U. SUPPLIES

Order from the National W.C.T.U., Evanston, Ill.

Post Cards

REST COTTAGE POST CARD, the favorite picture of Rest Cottage, beautiful and inexpensive. Price, per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard Post Card. Per 2, 5 cents; per 12, 25 cents.

Flag Post Cards, in colors, Old Glory and Four Beautiful Children. Each, 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.50.

Post Cards for Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund. Per 12, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Books at Reduced Rates

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1: Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley—standard book that every union should study, 50 cents; Modern Madonna, Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2: The Doctor, Ralph Connor, 60 cents; A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

Pins, Buttons, Badges

CELLULOID FLAG PIN. Each, 5 cents; per 100, $2.50. Gilt Enamel Buttons for honorary members. (State whether button or pin is desired.) Each, 25 cents; per 12, $2.75. Membership Contest Buttons, each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00. Small flat bow, white enamel on gilt without letters. Each, 25 cents. Stick Pin (with small, dainty bow of white enamel on sterling silver). Each, 40 cents.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page Two)

under the direction of the county executive committee and calls for the appointment of qualified women on county and local committees to work with their respective superintendents, for the assigning of schools in which to secure, by invitation, the writing of temperance essays and for an endeavor to provide the teachers with up-to-date helps. Through the winter and spring the committees and stronger unions held meetings to study this plan of work, scientific temperance facts and public school methods. The president of the Philadelphia county union, Mrs. Russell, and the other county officers, have given to all the work the finest leadership.

S. T. I. Booth at Home and School League Carnival

The culmination of this interest led to the affiliation of the S. T. I. department with the Home and School League of Philadelphia, an organization which aims to unite parents and teachers and comprises a number of affiliated organizations for school welfare. Through this new connection, opportunity is given to present the subject of temperance during the year to the Parents' Association. This also gave us a place and a booth at the annual carnival of the League in the Metropolitan Opera House, April 22. Invitations were sent to twelve large schools to write temperance essays for display, and prizes were offered for the best essays written in each school. A picture of the booth is given on the first page. It was beautiful in its dignified setting, with attractive charts, drawings, illustrations, demonstrations of modern experiments for the school room, school literature, the Frances E. Willard "Legion of Honor" and hundreds of temperance essays from the schools. Many distinguished visitors spoke highly of the exhibit and the value of the modern methods of presenting this subject.

The Temperance Essay

The temperance essay is a distinctive feature of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. As the committees read the essays presented, one member said, "Every essay in this grade is worthy of a prize." We deem the reading of all the essays from the school in which the committee is to award a prize of the utmost value, for the reading gives the "point of contact."

On the awarding of the prizes in the schools, highly interesting exercises were held. Music was rendered by the school and the principals spoke most helpful words for the cause. The presentation of the prizes by the unions was received with great enthusiasm and applause from the schools, and the addresses by several prominent gentlemen on "The adjustment of the boy and girl to life," and "The modern attitude of business to temperance," will probably never be forgotten by the youthful audiences. Flowers were presented to teachers and principals in appreciation of their work.

Literature Aids

Several of our unions subscribe for *The Temperance Educational Quarterly*, to be sent to teachers in their districts who promise to read them, and charts issued by the National superintendent, with up-to-date literature, will be loaned to the schools.

"The supreme object of the temperance reformer ought to be the education of the youth of the generation." President Eliot says, "Ten times as much ought to go into our schools." It can well be said, ten times as much ought to be done in this department as is being done. Whatever discouragements are to be met with in general temperance enterprises, in our school work all is hopeful and a welcome is given to all who come to help.

Grandma: "Johnny, I have discovered that you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you." Johnny: "Yes, grandma; I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."—*Harper's Bazaar*

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR WOMEN IN LITERATURE AND ART

(Continued from Page Eleven)

the placing on their shelves of books that dishonor women.

The United States postal laws, the laws of states and ordinances of cities and towns point a finger and say, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." This picture of the future incoming of woman to the place for which she was formed will break down the ignorance of ages, and God Himself, the Father of us all, will overrule the selfishness of men. More encouraging than all else is the fact that good men are helping to bring about this result. The position is a clear one. God, in His great plan of the universe, wills woman to be placed in the sphere for which He designed her.

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ADVANTAGES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO

(Continued from Page Three)

and a teacher for the adult blind. It is due to a woman legislator that there is now an effective White Slave law.

Women Persistent Fighters

A gallant fight was made for the passage of the Search and Seizure and Anti-cigaret bills, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president Colorado W. C. T. U., Mrs. Ida P. Vaughan and Mrs. Jessie V. Bond doing most heroic and self-sacrificing work as members of the "Third House." About 15,000 petitions were received by each House for each of these measures. The Anti-cigaret bill passed the House 58 to 7 but death awaited both bills in the Senate.

A desperate effort was made to pass a bill legalizing race track gambling over the Governor's veto. It failed, but as a similar bill was to be voted on next day, a Senator said to a woman, "Get the women to hold the vote as cast today." This illustrates the confidence of the legislators in the influence of women.

The foregoing statements indicate that the woman voter of Colorado has not been idle along lines of W. C. T. U. endeavor, while the fact that women form but forty-two per cent of the population of the state and cast forty-eight per cent of the votes, proves that the affairs of state in general appeal to the woman citizen.

Equal Suffrage Lauded

In the words of George B. Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, "Equal Suffrage, in the short space of seventeen years, has aided in placing a score of needed laws on the statute books. It has raised new standards of public service, of political morality and of official honesty. It has helped to lift the curse of corporation control from the Government. It has gone far to bit and bridle the lawless 'liquor interests.' It has made for a fuller, finer participation in public affairs, and by the introduction of a distinctly independent element into partisan politics, it has compelled the adoption of progressive platforms and the nomination of better candidates than the 'old way' ever knew."

Woman the Beneficiary

These results of equal suffrage are everywhere apparent, but surely woman, rather than the state, has been the chief beneficiary. Her outlook has broadened; her opportunity for usefulness increased; her enlarged interests and awakened civic consciousness have made her more companionable for husbands, sons, and brothers. She has found in politics, as in education, that the broadening and uplifting influence of discipline and responsibility has brought to woman a far better preparation for life's duties.

IS COCA COLA A HARMLESS DRINK?

(Continued from Page Six)

hence can scarcely be considered an unbiased witness. It is possible that some of the others are employes, also.

The Druggists Circular of October, 1908, contained an editorial upon chemists' certificates, in which it was shown that certificates of favorable analysis are sometimes prepared by manufacturers, and signed by chemists for a price. The same fact has been shown up in regard to some doctors' certificates for proprietary medicines.

When religious editors and publishers become aware of the fact that health authorities no longer consider tea and coffee harmless drinks for children, and that the highest authorities on caffeine declare it to be a drug, useful as a medicine in the hands of a trained physician, but quite unfit for soda-fountain purposes, these editors and publishers will cease to advertise Coca Cola or other similar beverages.

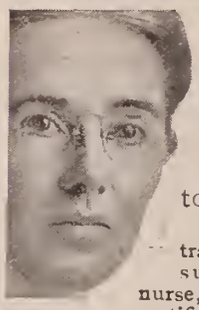
A Personal Word

It is necessary to add a personal word. The Coca Cola Company advertising agency of the South has sent out in some places a statement that the writer of this article refused to have Coca Cola investigated, although the company offered to pay the expense, and that this refusal was made on the floor of the National W. C. T. U. Convention. There is not one word of truth in this statement, and the agent wrote a retraction of it, which is on file. It was the writer who asked the Bureau of Chemistry to investigate soft drinks.

Hires' Root Beer is also being advertised in some religious papers. As the directions for making this call for the fermentation of a sweetened liquid it is simply a home-made alcoholic drink, and will contain alcohol in proportion to the quantity of sugar fermented.

Religious papers do not want to make young men and women crave drugs and beer by advertising "starters" such as Coca Cola and Root Beer.

BECOME A NURSE



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This offer is an especially good one for three reasons: First, the twenty-cents-for-nine-months price is good whether you send one or many subscriptions at one time. Second, you subscribe for the school year only and have no trouble in looking after the papers while teachers are away on summer vacations. Third, five of these nine-month subscriptions will be counted as equal to four yearly ones, if you request that they be credited for special watch premium or on your Circulator list. No other premiums will be allowed. Send all subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Illinois. If you have not seen *The Young Crusader* this year send for a sample copy, which will be sent free upon request.

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LITERATURE BUILDING
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JUNE 29, 1911. No. 26

Leaves from a Traveler's Note Book

The Land of Our Lord

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, Boston, Mass.
President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

The journey from Port Said to Jaffa is a matter of one night only, but so problematical is the landing at the latter place that the time of arrival at Jerusalem cannot be determined by the traveler with any degree of certainty. It must be experienced to be realized. Imagine soberly descending the steps at the ship's side, to embark in the small boat, and finding yourself suddenly snatched up by two strong men and literally hurled into the air. You have not time to meditate upon your approaching dissolution, for you are immediately caught by two others stationed in the boat and handed to your seat as if you were a basket ball. Fortunately we were favored by a very smooth sea, so that I was hurled from only about the sixth step from the bottom of the ladder. Some ladies whom I found in the hotel told me that they were flung from the fourth step from the top. As the boat climbs up and down, tossed like a cockle shell, and one sees the jagged rocks on every hand, it is easy to imagine what would be the landing if the sea were tempestuous, and a new feeling of sympathy for both Jonah and the whale is born in the human breast!

JERUSALEM, Jew's Wailing Place. Klagemauer. Le Mur des Pleurs.

Indescribable Jaffa

Jaffa is indescribable and so is the nondescript population which meets you at the wharf. Boys are everywhere and such impish boys! Fortunately I was protected by the magic name of "Cook," else I do not know what might have been my fate. One little gamin seemed to seize upon me as his legitimate prey, and again and again he returned to the charge, seizing my hand bag and uttering what was apparently his whole English vocabulary: "Come on! Come on! Backsheesh!" I confess that my patience sorely needed reinforcing before leaving the wharf in Jaffa. Nor was Jaffa to be unique in that regard. A visit to Palestine helps one to understand many Bible stories and that of Elisha and the bears is one of them. I am positive that those bears were his constant companions and called into frequent requisition. Nothing else would be effective today in restraining the ardor of the children of that land, unless it were plenty of good schools and fewer tourists.

In Jaffa we went to the tomb of Tabitha and to the reputed house of Simon the tanner, driving through orange and lemon groves laden heavily with ripe, delicious fruit. Indeed the oranges of Palestine seemed to me to be superior to any I had ever eaten anywhere and experts say that a large portion of the country is capable of such cultivation. Almonds and olives also grow in abundance, the latter in places where it would hardly seem that a tree could find sustenance.

En Route to Jerusalem

From Jaffa to Jerusalem the railroad —one of the very few in Syria—winds slowly up and ever up, at first through pleasant fields and orange groves, but later through barren streets which need only water to make them blossom as a rose. The first view of the city is most disappointing and, indeed, there is often a sense of disappointment as one compares visions of past glory with present realities. "Stay at home and keep your illusions," wrote a Boston pastor to his flock on the occasion of his own visit and, for a brief period, I was able to enter into his feelings. What one sees from the railway and from the station suggests neither past nor present greatness. You do not see the old wall, nor the Mosque of Omar, for that is behind the wall. You see only some very modern and not especially attractive buildings scattered irregularly over the hillsides. The charm of the Orient seems to be lacking and there is none of the attractiveness of the Occident. Fortunately, that is a view-point which one speedily loses when brought into close contact with the Jerusalem of the past through the Jerusalem of the present with its needs and possibilities.

Welcomed by American Missionary

I was met at the station by Miss Jennie M. Glassey, the young American missionary, who has been almost from the beginning the secretary of the Jerusalem W. C. T. U. Failure of my letters

Special Articles in This Issue

Leaves from a Traveler's Note Book, Pages 1, 2 — The Maine Campaign, Page 3 — What is the Saloon? Page 4 — National Conference of Charities and Correction, Page 5—He Always Voted with His Party, Page 6 — Alcohol as Food and Medicine, Page 9.

LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S NOTE BOOK

THE LAND OF OUR LORD

to arrive at the right time had made it impossible to arrange meetings for the first few days, but I was not sorry to have a little time for rest and to visit some of the spots which make Jerusalem the shrine for the world. I was most fortunate in having as guide Mr. C. M. Smith, who, with his wife, has been living in Jerusalem for many years and who knows the entire city and its environs and loves it as only a whole-hearted Christian can love the land which gave birth to his Lord.

Jerusalem's Shrines Visited

The least that can be said of the reputed shrines is perhaps the best. The tawdry tinsel and pomp with which they are decorated, the warring of sects, often so painfully manifested, the mixture of history and tradition, of devout worship and dark superstition all combine to leave memories far from inspiring. Certain spots can never lose their solemn charm. You know that the Mount of Olives is genuine whether or not the Garden of Gethsemane is historical. You know that the Mosque of Omar must be on, or about, the site of the Temple and without doubt the Jews Wailing place holds some stones which date back of Herod.

Scriptural Scenes Verified

But it was the configuration of the country itself which brought me greatest interest and inspiration. I knew that the hills were essentially the same as those upon which our Master gazed, that the same deep blue sky arched above and that the same flowers grew by the wayside. My ride from Jerusalem to Jericho was full of intensest interest and the brief boat-ride upon the river Jordan, at the traditional baptising place, will stand out forever as one of my most wonderful experiences.

From Ramallah to Bethel

The trip from Ramallah to Bethel, though fraught with terror to one who was not skilled in the art of donkey-riding, will be one of my most cherished memories. I was able to verify beyond doubt the Scripture assertion that Jacob took a stone for a pillow, for, if he slept out of doors anywhere in that region he could not have rested upon anything else. It is difficult to see how even a blade of grass can peep up between the great masses of limestone with which the whole land is covered. Can you think how wonderful it seemed to me to see cyclamen, great scarlet anemones, stars of Bethlehem and many other flowers which we cultivate, growing wild everywhere? The whole country side was ablaze with flowers and one could see the Master walking with His disciples and saying: "Consider the lilies of the field."

White Ribbon Work in Palestine

But you will want to hear about our own white ribbon work in this land. There was but one union in Syria at the time of my visit and that in Jerusalem, although it has members from the adjoining village of Ramallah, where are situated the mission schools of the Friends. Mrs. Barney organized the Jerusalem union and it was while in that city that she learned that Miss Willard had been translated to the heavenly Jerusalem. Through the years the work has continued, though I doubt if I visited any place where it seemed to me that our forces, and, indeed, all the forces of Christianity, were working against greater odds. Remember that they are not meeting overt heathenism but that they have arrayed against them a nominal Christianity expressing itself through many forms, each warring against the other and each, from our view-point, strangely at variance with the simplicity of the Gospel as taught by its great Founder.

It means much for the Protestant faith to maintain an existence in Jerusalem. It means even more for so unpopular a thing as a temperance society to maintain a continuous existence for more than thirteen years. And yet in a letter which I received only the other day from Miss Rosa Lee, of the Ramallah Mission, president of the Jerusalem W. C. T. U., she says: "The union in Jerusalem grows slowly but it *grows*. We have received two life members since I last wrote you." O, the splendid courage of our women in the hard places!

A great boon to the Jerusalem work during the past two years has been the residence among them of Miss Mabel Beddow of England, whose mother is president of the North London district union. Mr. Beddow, with a noble generosity, is meeting all his daughter's expenses there and she is giving herself whole-heartedly to the temperance work. She had gained access to several schools while I was there and their number has largely increased since I left. Miss Beddow has a charmingly attractive personality and is a great accession to the ranks of our World's workers. At the time Miss Lee's letter was written, Miss Beddow had gone north to Beirut and the Lebanon to encourage the unions organized by Madam Barakat last summer.

The lasting impression of Palestine, as I look back upon the two weeks spent there, is the same as of the other countries visited: A brave handful of Christian workers whose ranks sorely need reinforcing, contending against mighty hosts of darkness. The liquor traffic and intemperance are advancing there also. I stood one night outside a public saloon that was crowded to its utmost capacity with men and mere boys drinking and singing ribald songs. The missionaries told me that ten years ago a public drinking saloon was unknown in Jerusalem.

But the light is combating the darkness and the native people themselves are arousing to the danger. I addressed one meeting composed largely of students, which was planned by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. In the young of all lands lies our hope and the Jerusalem union is very wise in seeking to reach the schools.

I wish I had space in which to tell you of the beautiful work of Ramallah, of the Christian Alliance Mission in the city, of Miss Lovell's School for the Blind, where I was a guest for a week, and of other lines of noble Christian endeavor which are carried on in the land of our Lord, but I have not.

Let us "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem" — dear comrades — that peace which can come only through knowledge of the Prince of Peace. The land of our Lord shall yet be redeemed and with all my heart I believe that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the world is to have a share in that redemption.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

The dates and place of meeting of the Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism have been fixed for September 11-16 in the *Kurhaus* at The Hague (Scheveningen). The whole subject-matter to be considered is divided into two groups: The Relation of Society to Alcoholism and the Relation of the State to alcoholism. Four sessions are given to the discussion of what society, that is, the free forces of social organism, can and must do.

In the opening session a survey will be given of the progress of the temperance movement in various countries since the London Congress in 1909. Liquor legislation, the treatment of alcoholists and indirect temperance work—home industries, social clubs and garden cities—will receive attention.

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The Maine campaign is progressing with many favorable indications for the prohibition forces. Prior to June 14, the license advocates had been working without any special state organization, but on that date an Anti-Prohibition League was organized. At this meeting it was declared that "law relating to the liquor traffic has no place in the constitution and should always be kept within the control of the people." If constitutional law is not the people's law whose law is it?

Its Financial Plan

The League also "resolved to do all within its power to accomplish the annulment of constitutional prohibition and will heartily endorse legislation enacted for honest regulation and control of the liquor traffic." Furthermore, in order to raise funds for the expenses of such a campaign it was voted "that a committee be appointed to include one member from each county to solicit subscriptions." It is not stated from whom they will solicit—presumably from the committee which will be entrusted with the money raised by the brewers, distillers and liquor associations of the country. The anti-prohibition solicitation committee will not have to work very hard to gather in money.

Comments by the Press

The newspapers of the state which advocate the repeal of the law are using much editorial space in condemnation of the actions of the women and the children who are working for the retention of the prohibitory law. As a sample of their logic, *The Lewiston Sun* says: "Come now to the refining and elevating influence of women. We don't know what that has to do with constitution-making,—no more than with railroad building. We would have little respect for a constitution made by a man as his wife told him to make it, no more than we would like to eat a dinner got up by a man as his wife told him how to get it up. * * * * But when it comes to organizing the children for a constitutional amendment propaganda it makes the constitution ridiculous." To which *The Lewiston Journal*, one of the largest and most influential papers of the state, says:

"If there is any human being who has a right to a voice in this battle for prohibition, it is the woman and the child; for they suffer the most from the saloon. There is no torture on earth comparable to that of the sensitive child with drunken parents. Miss Gordon, who came to Lewiston Sunday to speak for the cause in which she believes, is justified, in our opinion, in presenting as dramatically and forcefully as she can the claims of childhood for the right that is inherent in childhood—free from the oppression of the saloon which robs it of all that is sweet and comely, ennobling and pure."

Liquorites Fear "Young Campaigners"

It is plainly to be seen that nothing connected thus far with the campaign so enrages the liquor people as the plan for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition. It is meeting with far greater approval than we dared to expect, for Maine people are not easily aroused and they are not acquainted with the licensed saloon—do not realize its heinousness as do people living in license states.

Last Sunday a prominent clergyman of the state voiced the sentiment of many when he declared that this crusade of the Young Campaigners is of tremendous importance and will be blessed of God.

Valuable Reinforcements

In many towns the superintendent of the public schools readily takes the leadership of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition. The W. C. T. U. is confident that this division of W. C. T. U. campaign work will bring splendid results. It is using all available talent within the state and welcoming much help from outside the state. THE UNION SIGNAL has given a list of names of the W. C. T. U. women who are helping and are to help. Captain Hobson, accompanied by Mrs. Hobson, is coming again late in the campaign. General A. S. Daggett, a native of Maine, volunteers to help and also Prof. Spaid, a prominent educator of Delaware. Hon. J. B. Lewis of Boston comes with his touring car appropriately decorated, bringing Prof. Nicholls, Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson and a cornetist. The United Kingdom Alliance sends over its secretary, Mr. Batty, to speak under W. C. T. U. auspices during the last ten days of the campaign. We are deeply touched by this generous action, as well as by that on the part of Mr. Lewis and his party, and the loving kindness of W. C. T. U. comrades from all sections of our country cannot be adequately described in this brief and condensed statement of what is doing and is to be done in Maine between now and September 11.

W. C. T. U. and Men's Organizations Co-operating

The societies of men are working valiantly on lines parallel with the W. C. T. U. We all realize the gravity of the situation and the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon us—that we are battling not alone for Maine, not alone for our country, but for all countries, for everywhere the liquor traffic is a curse, everywhere there are good men and women working and praying for its overthrow. Maine has led the way; it must not—it will not retreat.

MICHIGAN IN ANNUAL SESSION

Special Correspondence

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Michigan W. C. T. U. was held in the beautiful city of Petoskey. The declaration of the state to work for statewide prohibition was received by the delegates and audience with enthusiasm. Our next legislative year will be 1913, and the dauntless women of our state sounded no discouraging note because of the disappointments of the past. We feel that we have made an entering wedge for the future.

Representative Straight the Speaker

Hon. H. E. Straight, Representative of Branch county, was our speaker. He complimented our organization on the womanly manner in which it conducted the campaign during the legislative session. We are to send our president to Maine for a two weeks' campaign in harmony with the principle of "social solidarity" in the temperance cause. She goes as a free gift from Michigan.

Re-election of State Officers

The election resulted in the return to office of all the former officers. President, Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Battle Creek; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Leona T. Field, Ann Arbor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julia R. Parish, Bay City; recording secretary, Mrs. Annie L. Andrus, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Stella B. Roben, Big Rapids.

An Ideal Hostess City

Petoskey people were ideal in their hospitality, and our valiant Mrs. Howard—now seventy-seven years of age—showed herself equal to the occasion, as did all the Petoskey women. The delegates presented Mrs. Howard with a valuable silver tea set. We left the cool breezes which swept over Little Traverse Bay, to wage for another year our peaceful but strenuous warfare for the betterment of "Michigan, my Michigan."

WEST WASHINGTON'S PROGRESS

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis is to be in our state in July. She will give the principal address on our day at the Northwest Chautauqua, Manitou Park, also at the Puget Sound Chautauqua on Whidby Island and at the Bellingham Chautauqua. She will address the teachers of the Bellingham State Normal School, also of the summer school at the State University in Seattle, and the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Martha Buland, in accord with the Cowlitz county superintendent of public instruction, is arranging to have Mrs. Davis meet the county teachers and school officials at a reception at Castle Rock, where she will also deliver an address in the evening. Other engagements have been made for Mrs. Davis at Everett, Tacoma, and possibly other points.

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WHAT IS THE SALOON?

PROMINENT CATHOLIC PRIEST TURNS SEARCHLIGHT OF TRUTH UPON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

REV. PATRICK J. MURPHY, Dalhart, Texas

(Excerpts from address delivered at Texas prohibition rally in favor of adoption of constitutional amendment on July 22.)

About two years ago I had the pleasure, during a period of three weeks, and until the rains had washed it out, of seeing on the sidewalk pavement of a Texas city my own blood, where it was spilled by a Texas bartender in an effort to take my life. That little incident helps to account for my being here today, as a Catholic priest, to register a solemn protest against a business, which, by its very nature, may encourage the taking of the life of any man.

My principal reason, however, for being with you, in this magnificent assembly today, is this: I want to make one assertion that will go out through the press of Texas, and in printed pamphlet form enter into every Catholic home in Texas, from the sunlit skies of Dalhart to the miocene formations and the derricks of Beaumont. That one assertion is this:

In the campaign that is now being inaugurated, and in the election of July 22, every Roman Catholic in the state of Texas, whether priest or layman, is absolutely free to work for and to vote for state-wide prohibition.

Catholic Church Not for Saloon

I am determined that, if it is in my power to prevent it, no combination of the liquor interests of Texas shall compel any considerable number of the Catholic people of this state to form a solid center for the army now being marshaled to fight the last, hard, losing battle for the Texas saloon.

The church of Jesus Christ is supposed to stand for something higher than the saloon business; and the day has now gone by in Texas, and in every other American commonwealth, when any churchman or any leader in any church can come out in defense of the saloon business and achieve anything thereby but a most unenviable notoriety.

The man who tells you that the Catholic church is for the saloon is doing a grave injustice to the religion of 15,000,000 of the American people. The man who tells you that the Catholic priesthood and the Catholic bishops of America are the allies of the saloon business—the man who tells you that, is guilty of a gross and serious misrepresentation.

Saloons are Condemned

The real issue in this campaign is the saloon business as we now have it in Texas, and the right of the people of Texas to decide whether it is a good thing or an evil thing, and their right, if they know it to be an evil thing, to vote it out. Remember this, and tell it to your saloon friend hiding behind the mask of local option: "The question of a fundamental right or wrong is not a matter of locality." If the saloon is an evil thing by reason of its nature in any county, then it is by that same fact an evil thing in every county.

Is the saloon business, as we have it in Texas today, an evil thing and a thing that can not be changed into a beneficial thing? Is there not such a thing as a good saloon? Are we not condemning it because of its associations? You might as well talk about a decent rattlesnake. We certainly condemn saloons because of their associations; but we are not unmindful of the fact that the meanest thing about a saloon is the saloon itself.

What is a Saloon?

Do you know what a saloon is? A saloon is a licensed, bonded and protected resort for men, where, by the use of an irritant poison known as alcohol, moderate drinkers are first produced, and then some of these moderate drinkers are converted into drunkards. Five thousand drunkards a year may not be an over-estimate of the finished product of an industry in which you and I are engaged, as co-operators, by granting licenses under the seal of our state.

A saloon is an institution for making drunkards. Drunkenness does not make a man respectable today. It does not recommend him for a responsible position. It does not entitle him to the confidence of his friends. The railroad company does not want a drunkard in the train or on the locomotive. The steamship company does not want him on the bridge. The commercial house or banking institution does not want him handling its funds. The merchant does not want him behind the counter. The manufacturer does not want him beside the machine. We do not call in a drunken physician if we care much for the patient. We do not hire a drunken lawyer if we want to gain a suit. We do not want drunken teachers in our schools. We do not want drunken judges on the bench. You can go right ahead and elaborate on that just as much as you like.

Where Will You Find Them?

The liquor business is inimical to the best interests of the community. Where do you find the criminals of a city? Where do you find the outcasts? Where do you find the gambling places? Where do you find the disreputable resorts? You find them with their own. You find them in the saloon. When the little ones are crying at home for bread and the unfortunate father is dissipating, where do you find the man who is mean enough to take that poor unfortunate's money, and to look for it, and be angry if he does not get it? You find him in the saloon.

Where do you find those who will permit a mother to forget the fact that she is a mother? You will find them in a saloon. Where will you find those who might pretend to be your friends, but who would laugh tomorrow if they saw your sister or your child going headlong down to ruin? You will find them in the saloon. Where will you find the men who will grind their teeth at me because I am telling you the truth? You will find them in the saloon. Do you realize that the curse of Jesus Christ is on the saloon?

They Want Your Money

The most energetic promoters of drunkenness today in Texas are those who have money invested in the business and who want to make it pay. These promoters may be the owners of the breweries or the wholesale agents for the distillers. These men may not want to make drunkards for fun, for there is no fun in it. But they have their money up against the happiness of your home, against the good name and the honor of your child, against your own immortal soul, and they would rather see you lose than lose themselves.

They may not have started into the business to do harm by it, but the evil spirit that is in the business has taken hold of them. It is a bad business and it makes them bad. They want 10, 20, 50 per cent on their investment; and when you offer them your money they do not care whether your blood is on it or not. They want it and must have it. That is how it comes that one of the worst elements in this country is engaged in the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating drinks. They want your money.

It may be necessary for you to lay down every dollar that you have. It may be necessary for you to sell the roof tree from over the heads of your children. It may be necessary for you to scatter your little family to the four winds of heaven to get money for them—but they want it. It may be necessary for you to wrong the firm that employs you—but the saloonkeepers want your money. It may be necessary for you to sacrifice your health for their sake—but they will accept the sacrifice. It may be necessary to sell your child to a life of

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An Appeal to Texas Voters

There are 650,000 homes in Texas, and 4,000 saloons.

The state of Texas will place the ballot in your hand July 22, 1911. Vote for the home and against the saloon.

Come on! Be a man! Be a Texan!

NEWS FROM THE GRANITE STATE

Special Correspondence

The Old Quaker "Meeting House"

It is not because the W. C. T. U. of the old "Granite State" has been inactive that it has not been heard from in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL recently, but because the workers have been too busy to report. The work has been especially active the past few weeks, as every county held its annual institute in May or early in June. The state president attended five county institutes in May and gave addresses *en route*.

Sullivan county, Miss M. E. Partridge, president, met in the old "meeting-house" at Quaker City. The good people had been very busy preparing a most hospitable reception. The "woman's side" had been converted into a dining hall and the "men's side" was beautiful ly decorated with plants and flowers. The long wooden pews, grown richer in color through age, stood as prim as when first put in place. The long swinging doors that form the stout partition between the two sides of the house, opened at the top of the pew rails. When service was in progress they were fastened to the ceiling on the "women's side." We were told that merit alone advanced the "Friends" from the rear seats to the platform. A misstep in conduct obliged one to return to "the foot of the class" unless "the spirit moved."

"The Duties of American Citizenship" and "Equal Suffrage as Related to Temperance" were some of the interesting topics ably discussed by the women as they sat on the "men's side" of the house, while "between morning and afternoon meetings" a most appetizing dinner was served on the "women's side."

The quaint old meeting-house, with the peaceful cemetery beside, made beautiful with evergreens and wildwood mosses, left a very pleasant memory in the minds of all who were present.

Interesting Speakers

The new union organized in Milford entertained the Hillsborough county annual convention. Miss Lillian Phelps was the principal speaker, and an able, practical address by Dr. Ellen Wallace, state superintendent of Health and Heredity, was a feature of the interesting program.

Miss Lillian Phelps has now completed a very successful trip, which began April 23. She spoke in twenty-six towns and eight cities, and attended three county conventions. Two unions have been organized, one at Milford, and one at Danville, with our state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. A. C. Keith, as president. Miss Phelps received a cordial welcome, proved a very acceptable speaker and had many invitations to "come again."

L. T. L. Activities

Mrs. Amanda Peterson of Worcester, Massachusetts, visited Concord in the early spring, speaking at the Swedish Baptist Church and organizing a Loyal Temperance Legion. Miss Frances G. Arnee, a successful kindergarten teacher and a member of the Concord union, is looking after the interests of this new Legion.

Counsel from a Wise Comrade

At the fortieth birthday anniversary of the New Hampshire Orphan Home held June 7, in Franklin, Mrs. Armenia S. White of Concord, in whose home the organization was formed forty years ago, and who is now in her ninety-fourth year, made an address. She spoke especially to the children, giving them wise counsel in the matter of aims in life. Mrs. White was the first state president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U. and is still actively interested in the work.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

DR. L. C. PURINGTON

National Superintendent Health and Heredity, Dorchester, Mass.

In halls overcrowded and air so thick and heavy it could almost be cut, sometimes (!) the National Conference of Charities and Correction—really a national hygienic congress—held nearly a week of sessions in Boston. The steps considered pertain to the betterment of human conditions and improved environment. As was said in connection with the Child Welfare Exhibit in Chicago, "The progress in religion is not greater than the progress in civic and national virtue." Men and women without special want themselves, are making the world better by expert investigation. This is evidenced by the fact stated of the New York Child Welfare Exhibit—300 experts were three years getting ready for it.

The day in Boston when Housing, Health, Recreation and Sanitation, were special topics for discussion included eight sessions in all, seven section meetings, seventy-two speakers. Ten separate questions were discussed.

No wonder that as evening wore on there was a gradually dissolving audience! The public is not vitally interested, not absorbingly so, in its own health. Physiological discussion is apt to be distasteful and the commercial instinct is against it.

Octavia Hill in London remonstrated with an undertaker who was also a home-owner on the condition of his tenements. "O, mum," was the reply, "it isn't the houses I depend upon for my profits—it's the funerals." In spite of the fact, however, that men are making a living by death, the chemist, the biologist, and the sanitary engineer, have some blessed elixir of health and hopeful outlook in solution. Matters of garbage, sewage disposal (67,000 vaults for human waste in Baltimore, 10,000 in St. Louis), alleys, dumps, immigrant lodging, neglected children, the saloon waste, and untold intolerable conditions are being studied and there is a steady increase for health.

"America is a glorious country, ain't it?" said an Italian boy to a comrade on one of Boston's playgrounds, according to *The Congregationalist*, "Shrubb and a lot of other great athletes used to practice on these very playgrounds." "Gwan." "Honest, and Miss Conavan said a President of the United States visited here once." "Quit yer kidding." "Cross my heart." "And now they let us kids in here? Don't believe it." "Yep."

Boston has thirty-five playgrounds and thirty school-yards used as such. The Frances E. Willard Settlement has a well-equipped playground. New England is abreast with its "model Massachusetts," its "Spotless Town" as in New Britain, Conn., where six languages were used to clean up a city! (Work Among Foreigners Department take note.) A superintendent of a boys' club in New York was asked what was the worst influence to which the boys of that section were exposed. The answer, "yellow jour-

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HE ALWAYS VOTED WITH HIS PARTY

(A Wayside Temperance Sermon)

MRS. A. S. BENJAMIN, Portland, Mich.

It was the seventeenth day of May. I was on my way from Portland to Grand Rapids. The old—yet ever new—miracle was all about me. If not a new heaven, there was certainly a new earth, leastwise, the old earth freshly clothed, and the sky was never brighter, nor the grass greener, nor the flowers lovelier. The dandelions were everywhere and almost every woman carried a shower bouquet of lilacs and their odor filled the air. As we whirled along, every now and then we came to a sea of mandrakes, "umbrellas" we children used to call them, and even in that far-away time they never spread themselves more proudly.

Nature helped me to endure art (!) for just across the aisle was a young woman with a dress skirt as much as two yards round and her ruddy arms were bared for conflict with the needs of humanity (?). Just in front of me sat another with no head-covering except "rats" and "puffs" and "barrettes." Her lingerie waist was amply ventilated and when she entered the coach she walked with such assurance that every one seemed to "take notice." No wrap impeded her imposing progress and she did not carry so much as a hand-bag. I said to myself, how could she, her self-importance is weight enough.

Presently there entered the car a man and woman and a little lad of about seven years. The child looked as though he had never known a smile, and as I lifted my eyes to the face of the mother, I did not wonder. It was one of the saddest I have ever seen. Her arms seemed to fall of their own weight and even a casual looker-on would have said, "The spirit has all gone out of her."

The husband and father seemed as restless as the troubled sea. He walked nervously up and down, trying first one seat and then another, looking and not seeming to see anything until finally the next station was reached, when she of the "puffs" took her imperious self off the train, and in her stead came a man evidently as well pleased with himself as the average successful politician—for that was what he was. The poor father, with his intelligent, kind, troubled face soon took another turn down the aisle, and as he faced the newcomer a quick hand seized his own and a voice said, "Sorry old fellow. Sit down." He sat down and his efforts at self-control were pitiful. Mile-post after mile-post flew by, but not a word was spoken by either man. Finally, as we neared the next station, I caught the low tones of the discouraged voice, and while we waited for the west-bound train I heard enough to give me the whole sad story:

A son while "on a lark" had committed a crime and the poor father and mother, who had been to attend the trial, had left him "behind the bars" for twenty years. Think of it, my patriotic friends, and be proud of your country. "Henry was a right-minded boy," said the poor father. "O, if he had never entered that University. We were *so proud* of him, not yet nineteen and so full of promise and now, a mere boy, in a living tomb. When he again enters the world, he will be of middle age and his manhood all *crushed out* of him." Not one word in reply came from the other traveler. After a little pause, the father went on, "You know, George, I always voted with my party, and my party has always stood for the licensed saloon. To-day they are talking about reciprocity, but the reciprocity between the home and saloon is what troubles me. Our own county went wet by only four votes, and, George, one of those votes was mine. God help me. Did I need a blow like this to open my eyes? Didn't I know that the saloon couldn't run without boys? But did I ever dream that it could 'run down' *my boy?*"

The train moved on. At the end of five miles more we stopped again, and the poor father was still talking. Not once had his friend spoken—and then I caught these other words: "George, are *you* still going to stand by the distillers and brewers and saloonkeepers and the whole soulless crew that have ruined *my boy* and killed his poor mother? Look at her. Do you suppose she can live through that twenty years of waiting?" George looked, but his lips made no sound.

At the junction we left the train, and I noticed standing a little at one side, a hearse and three carriages and a little group of waiting people. As I looked, there passed by me another father and mother whom I had not noticed, as they evidently had been sitting in the rear of the coach. The box containing the little coffin was lifted from the baggage car, and four boys from the waiting group carried it slowly to the hearse. As they stepped upon the curb, a foot slipped, and as the box swayed, the poor mother uttered a low moan, and stepping away from the detaining arm of her husband, threw out both hands as though to save the fall that she thought was coming to the lifeless body of her boy. Tears were in every eye, and more than one strong man turned hastily, and with averted head, stood hat in hand until the sad procession moved slowly on.

A little sinless child gone to his home in heaven and for that mother there were pitying tears, but for the other mother whose first-born was entombed alive, there were no tears and the seasons will come and the seasons will go, and brewers and distillers and saloonkeepers and drinking men and Christian men will still vote with their party. Will they?

RIGHT SHALL RULE

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right,
The men who win
By the aid of sin,
The nation that rules by might,
The party that lives by corruption,
The trickster, the knave, the thief,
May thrive for a time
On the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

We know that the truth shall triumph,
That evil shall find its doom;
That the cause of right,
Though subdued by might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That wrong, though it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day;
While the cause of truth
Has eternal youth,
And shall rule o'er the world for aye.

—*Vanguard*

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN OF ENGLAND

After forty years at the bar and ten years as a judge. I have no hesitation in saying that ninety per cent of the crime of this country is caused by indulgence in strong drink.—*Lord Chief Justice Alverstone*

The longer I live the more the temperance movement appeals to me. No matter what problem I approach, whether it be that of the children, of the unemployed, of the aged, or of housing, I find it complicated and made more difficult by its association with drink. There is not one social problem existing in the land which would not be infinitely more easy of treatment and solution if we had not to deal with drink.—*Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P.*

The evils of drink come home too bitterly to the hearts and consciences of all classes of the community. There is probably not a man or woman who has not had painful opportunities of seeing all the tragedies, the domestic tragedies, the ruin of home life, the destruction of a great and honorable career, the misery brought upon individuals and families by the reckless use and misuse of alcoholic beverages.—*Mr. Balfour, at the Albert Hall, London*

In many cases drink is fruitful as the chief cause of dismissal of individual workers. Intemperance in the general post-office in 1903 was responsible for twenty-one per cent of the whole number of dismissals, and for sixty-seven per cent of the losses of good conduct stripes. A similar proportion could fairly be applied to the police, municipal, military, naval, and every other branch of public service and private employment. Temperance steadies the market; drinking does just the reverse.—*Hon. John Burns*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BEST FOURTH YET

LUCRETIA MACY GARDNER, Roxbury, Mass.

"O daddy, no fire-works—even from the bluff, away from the cottages? It will be Beth's birthday, too! A Fourth of July without fire-works! Why, there won't be a bit of fun."

"No, not if fun means gunpowder, crackers, pistols, ugly wounds and perhaps later, blood poisoning. Dave, mother and I are determined to celebrate sensibly this year. We have outgrown this noisy, dangerous way of keeping the day that makes it the most dreaded time of the whole year. We can be just as patriotic if we are careful, and as for Beth's birthday, of course, we'll celebrate that—have our frozen pudding, and plan something jolly.

"There comes Miss Minchell, so cheer up, Dave, and see that you boys have good lessons for her. We'll have a swim at eleven."

Beth Amory sat so deep in thought after her brother left the piazza, that her father turned to her, and asked, "Beth, do you agree with the boys, and think the Fourth will be a failure if we don't have the usual noise?"

"No, papa," the girl exclaimed. "I don't want it, either, and there's something else that I don't want, but you'll laugh at me, I suppose."

"Laugh at you? Why should I, child?" her father asked.

"This is sort of a secret, papa. You know Molly's father is the Minchell's doctor, and the family is all upset about Alfred. He is just as clever as he can be, but he loves liquor, and can not bear even the smell of it without wanting some. They all dread these holidays, and say it takes about a week for Alfred to get over them.

"I am going to ask mother to leave out the rum in the frozen pudding. Of course, you and the boys won't like it half as well, will you? But, papa, I've been wondering if it's wrong for people to drink too much, if it's right for us who never do, to put that stuff in our things, and then give them to our friends."

"Turning missionary, hey, Beth?" asked Mr. Amory, adding more seriously, as he saw the brown eyes grow tearful, "That's quite a point. I am interested in what you tell me, dear. I have heard that young Minchell inherits this love for drink from his father, who died two years ago. It is certainly a sad case."

"I suppose you and mother'll think I am silly," Beth continued, "but I wish we could invite the Minchells over here for the Fourth. Perhaps we can make the day easier for them. Anyway, daddy, Mr. Alfred likes you very much, for his sister told me so." The girl sprang from her seat, and threw her arms around her father's neck, saying coaxingly, "Can't we?"

"A first-rate plan, you little flatterer;" Mr. Amory answered, as soon as he could breathe freely. "Mother, you and I will be the committee, and we'll make such a program that the boys will forget their crackers, and Alfred his wine."

The next morning Mr. Amory said, "Well, children, I have hired 'The Lincoln' for the day, and a party of us, including the Minchells, are going to

sail over to old Captain Martin's with this mysterious bundle." He laughingly displayed a neatly tied package.

"I bet it's a flag," guessed Madge, drawing her fingers across the roll.

"You've guessed the very first time," said Mrs. Amory, "but we want to have it a surprise for the old gentleman and his wife."

"Are you going to have a skipper, dad?" inquired Dave.

"Yes, Captain Bartow, but Alfred Minchell and you two boys are to run the boat, and we'll be crew. 'We' means about sixteen of 'our' crowd," said Mr. Amory as he consulted his list.

"Isn't it just the right sort of a wind?" asked Mrs. Amory.

"Swell!" shouted the boys enthusiastically. The waves were dancing in the sunshine, and the north wind fluttered the flags that hung in front of the cottages. "The Lincoln" was in holiday dress; her sails were covered with tiny flags, while at the mast-head waved the beautiful Stars and Stripes.

Towards noon the Captain anchored for luncheon. Wooden tubs were made to serve as tables, and it was found that the cabin had much hidden treasure. Ice-cream in perfect shape, but which melted quickly enough when it was given to the guests, delighted the hearts of the children.

At two o'clock Pine Knoll, where Captain Martin and his wife Sally lived, was reached. A jolly procession walked up the beach just as "Mrs. Captain," as Madge called her, was drawing water from the well.

"Ship ahoy!" shouted the Captain of "The Lincoln."

"You aren't pirates, I hope, or a man-of-war?" asked Sally quickly.

"Not a bit of it, but peace, peace everywhere we believe in!" was Mrs. Amory's answer. "It has taken all of us to bring the Captain this reminder of the day and of his past life. Shall we tire him, do you think?"

"No, bless you," said Mrs. Martin. "Come in, he is sitting by the window."

Although the old captain could never step again, his face was as round and jolly as a good-natured Santa Claus.

The Amory boys unrolled the parcel, and laid the flag across a chair near their host. The captain wiped the tears from his eyes, as he said, "I always grow a little mite soft when I look on the Red-White-and-Blue. Boys, I want to tell you how the sight of Old Glory once made a man of me.

"When a chap like you, here," the old man said pointing to Dave, "I used to think I couldn't have a rousing good time unless I had my glass of something a heap sight stronger than tea, coffee or milk. The smell of that whisky got into my brain, boys, and I was just about a wreck when I happened to hear a most wonderful temperance orator. As I listened to him a stray wind kept fluttering the beautiful American flag which decorated the desk from which he spoke, and it suddenly came to me what it really meant to be a true soldier—a soldier of my country—a soldier of the Cross. I resolved then and there to live up to the highest within me. That meant to be a temperance man, as love of liquor was my great weakness. Yes, thank God, I had something left that made me hate myself, and my lack of will-power. I went up to the gentleman and I said, 'You may not believe it, sir, but you've made a man of me to-night.' So, you see, children you couldn't have given me anything that I would rather have than this flag which recalls so many holy memories, and I thank you. Now, where are you going to hoist it?"

The boys ran out into the yard, followed by Alfred Minchell. There, on a

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

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MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, June 29, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Because of engagements of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis for the summer which take her away from Washington, her weekly communication from that city will be discontinued until the convening of Congress in December. Mrs. Ellis is to spend some time in Maine, helping in the campaign.

White ribboners will be interested to read another of Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson's "Leaves from a Traveler's Note Book," the material for which she gathered while on her round-the-world tour as a World's W. C. T. U. missionary. It is especially interesting to know of the success of W. C. T. U. work in the land where Christianity had its birth.

What is your union planning to do on the Fourth of July? A sane Fourth is one that will help to make the young people not only hilariously happy, but will stimulate them to develop some of the heroic qualities displayed by their forefathers who made Independence Day possible, and make them brave to drive out from our fair land the tyrant of the legalized liquor traffic. Let it be in very truth an "Independence Day" rather than a "fire-cracker, sky-rocket" occasion.

Sacred to the Cause of Patriotism

The Fourth day of July, 1776, was a great day. It was truly an awful day for the Colonists. They then and there cut loose from the mother country and all foreign authority By the signing of the Declaration of Independence they declared they would no longer have a king to rule over them, that they would have a government for, by and of the people and no other, that they would develop a code of laws suited to the new government of the new people in the new country. They said they would grow their own statesmen, elect their own Parliament, provide their own revenue, and live or die by the Union.

They lived, they prospered, they astonished the world. The flag they invented could, in time, well be toasted in these words, "Here's to the stars and stripes of the New Republic—when the setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska, the rising sun salutes her on the rock-ribbed coast of Maine. It is the flag of liberty, never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that whipped the flag on which the sun never sets."

The Fourth of July, 1911, is a good day in which to take an inventory of our statesmen to see if they measure up to the spirit of the men who signed their own doom when they signed the Declaration, for should they not succeed every one of them would be hung; one saying, with grim humor, "If we do not hang together we will hang separately;" of our congressmen to see if they are legislating for the people or against them; of our public schools to see if the right kind of seed is being sown; of our incorporated business interests to see if any of the people are between the upper and lower mill-stone and why; of our boastful national pride to see if it has a lasting foundation. The Fourth of July is a good occasion for pointing out the evils which are destroying the people, for showing the government's rightful attitude toward these evils, and for inspiring that patriotism which is forgetful of self in the interest of others, which spirit can alone preserve a republican form of government.

An Apology from "The Modern Priscilla"

The last number of *The Modern Priscilla* contains a very humble apology to its readers, which would make a fine text for a temperance sermon. The magazine explains that last February it received from a well-known advertising agency an advertisement to be inserted in its April issue, which advertisement was not only very innocent in its appearance but was so worded that one might easily be led to imagine that it was the announcement of a publishing house. The agency sending it was so reputable that it was accepted without a question and used. Later a subscriber took the editor to task for publishing a whisky advertisement, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the harmless looking advertisement was a "blind," emanating from a distillery "to lead the unwary to write for a booklet advertising liquors." The magazine takes the opportunity to square itself with the world by saying, "Had we known the real circumstances we would not have admitted this advertisement to our columns for $1,000, or any other sum of money, and we have so stated to the agent who sent us the business. We offer *Priscilla* readers our humble apology for the unintentional insult offered them." *The Priscilla* is living up to its fine old Puritan name in this declaration of its principles of independence, and we hope that the day may speedily come when every magazine and periodical that goes into American homes may maintain an equally high standard.

The soul-stirring temperance address delivered by a Texas orator, which we publish this week, does not indicate that the high temperature prevailing in the "Lone Star State" has any appreciable effect upon the enthusiasm of the workers for the prohibition amendment, unless it be to increase it. Texas is a big state, full of big-brained and big-hearted men and women, and they are determined not to permit the liquor traffic to ruin their homes and their children.

The urgent appeal of Bishop Mallalieu for a united effort on the part of the Christian ministry, and all Christendom, to rid the world of the "accursed rum traffic" should be brought to the attention of every minister of the gospel, throughout the country. If every white ribboner were to send to her own pastor a marked copy of this week's paper containing the Bishop's article, with a suggestive word as to how he could help the cause, the result would be an awakening which would mean much to our nation and to the Church itself. Why not try it?

A WORD FROM MRS. STEVENS

The National W. C. T. U. is vitally interested in the great struggle in Texas and will do all in its power to assist in bringing a prohibition victory on July 22. Mrs. Stevens writes, "Were I not held in Maine I should be in Texas helping our brave comrades there in their heroic endeavors to free the 'Lone Star State' from the accursed legalized saloon."

HANDSOME GIFT FOR MOTHER NATIONAL

On behalf of the three hundred thousand members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the General Officers of the organization have gratefully acknowledged the receipt of a handsome gift from the Meriden (Conn.) W. C. T. U.

It consists of a set of eight beautiful silver collection-plates. In the center of each is a blue plush lining. The handsomely engraved inscription reads, "From the Meriden, Connecticut, W. C. T. U. to the National Union." These plates will first be used at the National W. C. T. U. Convention to be held in Milwaukee, Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, 1911.

PRESENT DUTY—FINAL VICTORY

BISHOP W. F. MALLALIEU

Every day of every passing year a wail goes up to the ear of the ever-listening God from the crushed souls and bleeding hearts of millions of helpless mothers, wives, and children, while their drinking or drunken sons, husbands, and fathers are daily squandering at least a million dollars in the legalized saloons of the vile and infamous rum traffic. And all this in the twentieth century of the Christian era! And all this in what is supposed to be really and truly the most Christian nation on the face of the earth!

We stand aghast, in utter astonishment, and wonder what the more than seventy thousand ministers of religion, pastors of churches, preachers of the Gospel, and clergymen of all sorts and ranks, are about that they tolerate, even in thought, such an awful state of affairs. We wonder what all our religious and church papers, and our millions of circulated copies of Sunday school publications signify when they have so little to say about this unmitigated curse and plague that afflicts our people. Indeed, we wonder what the thirty millions of church members, of all sorts, old and young, poor and rich, men, women and children, are thinking about when they tolerate the continuance of this measureless evil, and abomination. Why should not all these moral and religious forces unite and sweep the accursed rum traffic clean off the face of this fair land of ours?

It could be done. It must be done. We still have faith enough in God to believe that the time will come when all moral, religious, and patriotic forces will be united in a supreme effort to win this all-important victory.

It seems sometimes that if all the *women* of this nation would realize the mighty influence they are capable of exerting, the longed-for day of final triumph would speedily dawn upon us.

I have great faith, yes, *very* great faith in the W. C. T. U. Is it not possible for that organization to enter upon an aggressive campaign such as the world has never seen, has never even dreamed of seeing, and, taking the lead of the many millions of good women in the United States, rouse such a condition of sentiment, and incite to such action as will bring eternal deliverance from the curse and shame of the rum traffic?

ALCOHOL AS FOOD AND MEDICINE

DR. H. W. WILEY, Washington, D. C.

(Excerpt from address delivered by Dr. Wiley at annual meeting of American Therapeutic Society, of which he is president, held in Boston, May 11-13, 1911.)

I think there is a marked tendency in the profession to regard the virtues of alcohol as very questionable. The old idea that if one is going to expose himself to extreme danger or extremes of climatic conditions, the body should be fortified by the use of alcohol, has disappeared. It is quite certain now that alcohol does not make one less apt to freeze, but more so, and that it does not give any such amount of energy as to be at all compensatory for the injury it may produce. On the witness stand I have stated that I considered alcohol a food because a certain quantity of it is burned in the body, with the production of heat and energy. In the light of recent investigations, however, and from theoretic considerations, I am inclined to the opinion that the effort to rid the body of even the small quantities of alcohol mentioned may, perhaps, consume a great deal more energy than is furnished by its combustion, and that, on the whole, it cannot be regarded as a food, even in the limited sense here described. The susceptibility to certain diseases of persons addicted to alcohol has been noted by many writers, and the records of death by sunstroke indicate that a very large percentage of the victims are alcoholics. The tendency which alcohol has to weaken the bodily resistance, therefore, is a matter not to be left out of consideration. The general result of the study of this problem has been an accelerated movement to restrict the use of alcohol in medical practice, and especially in hospital practice. Both as a means of preventing disease and as a remedy this agent is rapidly falling into disrepute, so that it bids fair to become merely a memory in our *materia medica* and the pharmacopeia.

MEMORIAL FOR CARRY A. NATION

A meeting in memory of Carry A. Nation was held in the Central Ave. M. E. church of Kansas City, Kansas, June 16, Rev. J. Motter, presiding. "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" was sung by the congregation. The scripture reading was Ezekiel 33. Prayer was offered, after which short addresses were made by Rev. W. E. Lowe, Rev. H. E. Wark, D. L. Dimmitt and Myron Watterman. The meeting was then thrown open to those who wished to pay tribute to this good woman and many responded, voicing their belief in Carry Nation, "who was such an inspiration in a great awakening along reform lines."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. MARY D. MARSH, of Milton, Pa., an honored and faithful white ribboner.

J. C. BERRIEN SEAMAN, an honorary member of the Y. W. C. T. U. of South Connellsville, Pa. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A QUESTION ANSWERED

An account of a memorial service to the late Mrs. Carry A. Nation is given in another column. White ribboners united with others in honoring her memory, and among the speakers were leading officers of the Kansas W. C. T. U. Mrs. Nation was not only a white ribboner of long standing, but also a life member of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

By request of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. we take this opportunity to answer some questions that have come in regard to inaugurating a memorial fund in honor of Mrs. Nation—"to fight the saloon."

Already the National W. C. T. U. has inaugurated a memorial fund *"to fight the saloon"*—the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Since its inception at St. Paul in 1898, thirteen years ago, the states engaged in active campaigns against the saloon have received thousands and thousands of dollars from this fund. It has enabled them to do aggressive work against the saloon, and to send literature and the best speakers into contested centers.

The General Officers do not approve of asking unions to contribute to another memorial fund. Let every white ribboner who honors the memory of Mrs. Nation, work with redoubled energy against the saloon. Many men and women will contribute to the support of the Carry Nation Home at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. White ribboners, by contributing loyally to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, will be doing, we believe, what Mrs. Nation would have wished, for they will thus hasten the day when the liquor traffic shall be utterly abolished.

Sensible people will, during the next few months, spend as much time as possible out-of-doors. To reach them, our unions must arrange for out-door meetings, devise ways of distributing literature and spreading our "gospel" at picnics, state fairs and other places where the summer crowds most do congregate. With this idea in view, we are planning to make our issue of August 3, a number especially suited for use on such occasions. It will contain valuable "vote-making" material. Read special announcement on page 15.

If you want patriotic literature for use on the Fourth, there is nothing better than the addresses of Hon. R. P. Hobson, Seaborn Wright, Governor Glenn and Governor Stubbs. Order of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG INDIANS

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER

This department makes its appeal in an irresistibly personal way. There is always the special individual right in sight. For instance, all winter an effort was going on to save from the death sentence, a boy whose case should have come before a Juvenile court. Most of these cases have an element of tragedy and sorrow, for they are all a direct result of the drink traffic.

Just now a lighter phase of the subject presents itself—two silver contest medals have just gone to our own Northern California Indians, and a gold contest medal to the Senecas of Western New York, the remnant of old Chief Cornplanter's tribe Let it not be forgotten that Cornplanter was the first itinerant temperance lecturer and teacher of total abstinence on this continent.

A Victim of Circumstances

Out in New Mexico a young Indian, Juan Cruz, lies in jail awaiting trial for murder, and his story should touch the hearts of all. He is a Pueblo Indian who has done heroic work for temperance among his own people. Special Officer W. E. Johnson says of him in a private letter: "For six months Juan gave splendid aid to my officers in suppressing the liquor traffic among his own Pueblos, and with others, he worked at his own expense when appropriations ran low. Together they wrought a temperance revolution in that valley. On that horrid night Juan Cruz went alone into the darkness to save his fellow Indians from the licensed saloon. He often went with my officers and hid as they did. When a drunken Indian came out of a saloon with a bottle of whisky, Juan took it away from him. The Indian hoodlums set upon him, beating him with rocks. At last, with blood streaming from his wounds, Juan fired in the darkness and Garcia, the worst desperado in the county, fell dead. He fired at random to drive off the mob, just as I have done many times. Had he not done so he would have met his death." Friends are coming to his aid and the W. C. T. U. of New Mexico and elsewhere have contributed funds for his defense.

And so goes on the friction of contact, by which the belated race shall achieve development.

1340 Weber St., Alameda, California.

ORGANIZERS

LOUISE E. HOLLISTER

I meant to write a letter to "our folks" on completing my six weeks in Tennessee, but I found no time on reaching Oklahoma, having to "hustle" every day to reach the next point, and spending much time on the way.

Tennessee and Oklahoma, great contrasts in many particulars, are alike in one fundamental thing, the white flag of prohibition floats alike over the old "Volunteer" and the new "Sooner" state, and please God, in spite of all the machinations of evil, shall continue so to float, if consecrated brains, hearts and hands of white ribboners can keep it flying.

Tennessee an Ideal Hostess

In Tennessee I had the pleasure of organizing and re-organizing ten unions, sending in dues to the state treasurer for fifty-five of the eighty-nine members gained. There were not many large meetings, nor were the unions I visited, large. The towns, too, were small with a large proportion of country places—all in the western section of the state. Delightful hospitality and co-operation marked the tour. A dry March was followed by a wet April which interfered with meetings, but only two were utterly prevented.

Labor is joy under the leadership of such a general as Silena M. Holman, so wise to plan, so tender to sympathize, so indefatigable in making a way for the worker, so appreciative of co-operation. No wonder Tennessee is ever advancing.

Oklahoma's Progressiveness

I'd like to see the amazement that would dawn in the faces of many living in the East, if they could be set down in the streets of Oklahoma City, or of a dozen other cities of the new record-breaking state of Oklahoma, and note their broad, well-paved streets, shade trees, solid business blocks, elegant churches, schools, county and municipal buildings, besides all the up-to-date appliances, such as sanitary drinking fountains. No less astonishing would it be to the easterner to roll along in a motor car past miles of well-cultivated farms with fruit and shade trees in abundance, good buildings and fences and a general air of permanent homes. There is no suggestion of crudeness or transitoriness in town or countryside.

Reaction After Campaigns

One finds here the inevitable reaction after two strenuous campaigns. Business suffers not alone from excessive booming but from the droughts of two successive seasons with little rain this spring. It's a good time to pause for breath and reflection, but not favorable for collecting funds or enlisting members. I visited very few unorganized places, but established three unions, four Y. P. B's, with names for two more—ninety-three in all—secured six L. T. L. leaders and helpers. In both states I persistently presented the claims of the L. T. L. gaining an equal number of pledged workers in each. Very cordial did I find the teachers everywhere and fine attention did the boys and girls give to my talks on habits, fashions, school, and business.

Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, Oklahoma's president, is an illustration of quiet effectiveness, meeting all difficulties with courage and patience and keeping straight on—a woman of poise and judgment.

From the whirl of travel and meetings I have changed to the humdrum o housekeeping, while my sister recovers from a sprained ankle.

Evanston, Ill.

Celluloid Flag Pin

A pretty, patriotic stick pin Boys and girls, men and women should wear it on the Fourth of July All orders will receive prompt attention *Price, each, 5c; per 100, $2.50.*
Address, NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
LITERATURE BUILDING EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NEW MEXICO'S RESUMÉ OF ACTIVITIES

Special Correspondence

The president of the territory, Mrs. S. C. Nutter, spent two weeks in Union and Colfax counties the latter part of April and first of May. These counties are practically new territory for our white ribbon work, and a good foundation has been laid for future activity along temperance lines. Several prominent towns were visited and while an organization was not effected in all, there is no doubt but that many friends were won in these places, and that unions will be organized later on.

Unions Formed

A splendid W. C. T. U. was organized at Des Moines with eleven active and four honorary members. It is well officered with Mrs. W. G. Bassett as president and Mrs. H. M. Garland, corresponding secretary. The women will make a specialty of the Literature department, which will mean a community well-informed concerning prohibition and total abstinence principles.

A Y. P. B. was organized at Cimarron with Miss Alma Troutman, president, Miss Fannie Modyman, secretary, and Miss Edna Landes, treasurer. These young people will make a specialty of the Medal Contest and Literature departments.

Rev. Seba Kirkpatrick, of Cimarron, graciously gave the Sunday evening's service to our president for a lecture, as did Rev. G. E. McCarger of Springer. The W. C. T. U. has organized a splendid L. T. L. there with Mrs. Murdock as secretary. "She is a young woman who is greatly interested in the children, and will make a fine leader"—so writes our president.

Results of Mrs. Nutter's Work

With 102 personal calls made, and four afternoon and two Sunday evening meetings held, we realize that great good must come from Mrs. Nutter's trip. Las Vegas was visited and plans were perfected for the territorial convention to be held at that place in September. A day was spent with the Santa Fe union where our president was entertained by Mrs. K. B. Patterson, National superintendent.

Receptions in honor of Mrs. Nutter and our territorial corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Barnes, have been the order of the past few weeks. The latter has gone to Missouri for a time and the former has moved from Albuquerque to Clovis, where she will make her home. The Springer W. C. T. U. held a reception in the M. E. church for Mrs. Nutter the latter part of April, when a good program, including music, was rendered.

The Albuquerque union arranged an out-of-doors gathering among the trees and vines, in honor of the two officers, just before their departure. It was held at the home of Mrs. David Stewart. These splendid women have made their home in Albuquerque for a number of years, and are beloved and respected by their white ribbon comrades. Beautiful sterling silver pieces were, in behalf of the W. C. T. U., presented to each by Dr. Margaret Cartwright. The silver souvenirs, she said, were "the real thing," and were typical of the union's belief and faith in our leaders as "the real genuine article"—a pretty compliment.

The local W. C. T. U. of Clovis gave a welcome reception at the M. E. church for Mrs. Nutter and Mrs. Barnes, who visited there for a few days. A splendid program was given.

The National organizers, Mrs. Maude L. Greene and Miss Harriet Henderson, gave delightful chalk-talks at Clovis early in May.

HERE AND THERE

A class of seven silver-haired women, instructed by Mrs. Blanche Adams Young, New Hampshire's superintendent of Medal Contest work, competed for a silver medal before a good-sized and enthusiastic audience, at Kittery, Maine, early in June. Mrs. Martha Long carried off the honors.

The W. C. T. U. of Corning, California, which is a saloonless town, has lately had the pleasure of entertaining an old friend, Miss Annie A. Robbins, National organizer. Everybody was well pleased with the four meetings she held in as many different churches, gaining twelve new members for the union.

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, National superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, has recently organized a new union in Cleveland, Ohio, of 108 members. It is called the Shepard W. C. T. U., in honor of Mrs. Lulu Shepard, state W. C. T. U. president of Utah, who did such splendid work in Cleveland this spring. Young people to the number of 285 gave their names to the Y. P. B.

The week of June 9 was observed as Flower Mission week by the Railroad department of all the W. C. T. U.'s of Lafayette, Indiana. Mrs. R. P. Cole is the interested state superintendent of this work. Bouquets, with railroad text cards attached, were given to the Monon Y. M. C. A., city hospitals, interurban station, street-car barns and city fire departments. A number of calls in homes were made and flowers, text-cards, and temperance literature were distributed.

The Lake County, Illinois, W. C. T. U., institute met with the Waukegan union, June 8-9. Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, state president, was the leader and gave many helpful talks on various subjects, including Suffrage, Juvenile Courts, Home-training, Evangelistic work. A political drill was one of the helpful features. Mrs. M. R. Sedgwick, county secretary, writes appreciatively of Mrs. Kuhl's ability as a leader.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes, writes from Vancouver, Washington: "Mrs. Platt and I organized five unions and held ten institutes while on our last trip. We have traveled by train, trolley, auto, buggy, stage and by foot; have been up the Columbia river fifty or sixty miles from here, and the scenery is simply unrivaled. Twenty-nine unions have been organized since the beginning of the year."

An interesting meeting was held by the W. C. T. U. of Springville, New York, at the home of Mrs. S. H. Stanbro. It was in commemoration of Flower Mission Day, and at the same time prizes were awarded for the best temperance essay on "What is the harm in a glass of beer?" The prizes were won by Mildred Wing (first), Elma Smith (second), and Ruth Prior (third), Angeline Fox receiving honorable mention. The essays were read just as composed by the children, without correction, and showed that much time had been spent in preparation. Miss Elsie Stannard gave a reading from "Josiah Allen's wife," which was much appreciated.

TEMPERANCE PLACARDS

Special Correspondence

Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Philadelphia, has a W. C. T. U. membership of about 525, and has organized three new unions since February, 1911 — Cheltenham, Hatborro, and North Wales. The work done by the Willow Grove-Abbington W. C. T. U. recently is worthy of wide mention. The union has ninety members, being the largest in the county. The beer advertisements and cards in the trolley cars running to and from Willow Grove became so objectionable to the W. C. T. U. that the officers wrote to Mr. Kruger, president of the Rapid Transit Company, asking if they could not be removed. He informed them that the Advertising Company controlled the contracts for space. They then began planning to outshine the beer signs with temperance placards.

Temperance Sentiments in 250 Cars

A business man offered to pay for the space; the union had the cards made, and with the help of an active honorary member, placed them beside the beer advertisements in each of the 250 cars running into Willow Grove, which comprise the Fourth, Eighth, and Fifteenth street, Philadelphia cars and the Hatborro, Glenside and Doylestown cars. Large type was used and the placards read: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. The Willow Grove-Abbington Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

The signs have faced the passengers for three months. This is one of the good things being done by the Montgomery county union. How many unions have shown equal enterprise along this line?

FROM MISSOURI-LAND

Special Correspondence

Mr. E. C. Newton, the husband of Missouri's state president, Mrs. Kate F. Newton, has been very ill. Unceasing prayers have been offered that if it be God's will, he be spared to his wife and to the state. Mr. Newton's heart and soul have been in the temperance work of the state. A cultured Christian gentleman of wide experience and ripe thought, he has in no small measure contributed to his wife's success. There is now an improvement in his condition, and hope springs anew in our hearts.

Unions Show Activity

Missouri moves serenely along without the least discouragement. In city and county, the unions are largely at work. Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president of the Kansas City district, says they are working about as hard as in the campaign itself of last fall. They are planning now for a rest room. Joplin is working also. Mrs. Susie Mills Howe, an old and tried worker, is at the head of Joplin's federated unions. They, too, are planning for a rest tent at the inter-state fair, which is annually held at this mining metropolis. The tent will be decorated with flags, bunting and potted plants. Fans, ice-water, newspapers and magazines will be free for all guests. Groups of W. C. T. U. department exhibits are planned; also group pictures of the presidents of the five unions of Joplin. There will be other things to make this a mecca for our temperance workers.

Earnest Flower Mission Work

Flower Mission Day was unusually well observed. Jasper district — the strongest in the state, spread its services over the days. Carthage, with its over 300 members, observed Sunday, June 6, by going to the jails and conducting impressive services. For many years "Mother Hall," known all over Jasper county as the "prison angel," has visited the prisoners, conducting regular services. Joplin union (the mother union of that city) observed June 8, in order to have the assistance of its honorary president, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, who had to leave on the afternoon of that same day. City officials, the fire laddies, the prisoners in the jail and the inmates of the Rescue Home were visited. Some of the prisoners wept bitterly while the services were being conducted. One man retreated into the dark cell, that the ladies might not see his face. Another one refused to take his flowers. "Not here, not in a place like this!" he said. Yet he shook hands in a way that told he was much moved. One of the women prisoners—a beautiful young girl, a red-light victim—half clad in petticoat and loose, open kimona, hid her cigarets and cards under her pillow, that we might not see them. The thirty prisoners, three of them little boys not yet in their teens, were an object lesson showing how the world needs mothering. Hoffman union of Joplin, and most of the other forty unions in this district observed June 9.

Enlarged Plan

Over in the Twentieth district, embracing four counties in the center of the state, they have thought out an enlargement of the Flower Mission idea. They are taking up civic improvement. Seymour is offering prizes for the best kept lawn. Eighteen boys and girls under eighteen have entered the contest. The prizes will be awarded in September.

Seymour has put in a driveway to the cemetery, and has also taken in hand two small parks, one of them near the depot, grassing them and planting trees. The Frisco Railroad was so pleased that they have told the ladies that they will bear the expense of keeping up the one near the depot. Seymour also gives an annual banquet to 100 invited guests.

Field Work Pushed

Miss Roena Shaner, Miss Permelia Mahan, Mrs. Alice Scott Abbott and Mrs. La Mance are all afield, and new unions are springing up all over the state. As a sample of their strenuous work, Mrs. Abbott in a fortnight's time organized three unions and two L. T. L.'s in the Twenty-fifth district, overcoming all sorts of obstacles and facing almost constant bad weather.

One of the important posts "put in" lately is De Soto, the key to Jefferson county. Locally, conditions are most difficult, but a band of courageous women faced all this, with Mrs. Mary K. Rinkle, former state Evangelistic superintendent, as their president. This has been hard territory for us to conquer, and there is great rejoicing that at last we have an open door.

A Wide-awake Recruit

How Missouri does things is shown in little Niangua, where there was a small union. A speaker came and eight joined at night. There was a district convention to be held the next day in an adjoining county. Not one of the Niangua members could go. The next morning, as the speaker was about to take the chair, a young lady, a Miss Sadie Cantrell, decided she could go. She joined the union, dressed, packed her grip, got her credentials and in less than an hour was on her way as a delegate. Our chicks are warriors from the shell! Niangua observes every temperance Sunday in this way: The churches unite in one preaching service, which is always on the line of the quarterly temperance lesson. The church collection is given to the W. C. T. U.

This same convention of the Twentieth district was held at Buffalo, twenty-two miles from the railroad. Twenty delegates took this long drive. The Phillipsburg union, at the last railroad point, gave a speeding dinner and reception to the delegates. When they returned, the ladies again gathered, and the host, Mr. Scott, recited an original poem, in dramatic style. Where but in Missouri would that happen?

Marshfield gives an annual reception to the ladies of the town, and their L. T. L. presents every business man in town with flowers on June 9.

LAW-MAKING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special Correspondence

The Legislature of 1911 adjourned May 25 and Pennsylvania will be under the Brooks High License law for two years more. Never in the history of the old "Keystone state" have the lines of battle been so closely drawn. In many of the counties local option was the one issue in the fall campaign. Seventy-six members of the Legislature were pledged to vote for such a measure, and this in face of the fact that the political corruption in our state has become proverbial. However, the machine with the help of the brewers and liquor dealers elected their candidate for Governor and a majority of the House and Senate, the two great cities of Pittsburg and Philadelphia furnishing enough "gang" votes to outweigh all that the country districts could produce.

Various Measures of Interest

Early in the session the Boyd L. O. bill was introduced and referred to the Law and Order committee. The plan of this committee was that the bill should be killed by them—and according to plan, its friends were refused a hearing. Later, protests against such action resulted in a resolution being presented to the House asking that the bill be reported out. After discussion, the resolution was lost by a vote of 76 for and 121 against, which practically disposed of the matter. Later, a bill was introduced in the Senate, which provided for local option by petition. The committee gave this bill a public hearing and afterward killed it.

The same day of the hearing on the Cooper bill, a bill prepared by the liquor people providing for an excise commission to grant licenses taking away the discretionary power of the judges, was reported out and passed first reading. On May 1, Senator Kline introduced a bill backed by the brewers for the granting of licenses by the state treasurer to any individual applying, allowing such persons the privilege of selling anywhere in the state. This bill was aimed directly at the dry counties. It passed the Senate, was amended in the House, passed as amended, was then sent to the Senate for concurrence and lost—for by this time the voices of the people had been heard. The W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League had reached every Christian voter in the state and the telegrams, letters, cards and protests came thick and fast. A bill introduced asking for local prohibition was killed in committee.

Little Practical Legislation

The Legislature just adjourned has done very little of a practical nature. The entire time has been spent in passing various large appropriation and sal-

ary-raising bills. The school code recently enacted leaves the S. T. I. law intact. All child labor bills, temperance measures and the suffrage amendment have failed to pass. If we should gauge ultimate success by the results achieved, we might well be discouraged—but we do not count our arduous labor lost. The enemy has gained nothing new and by very boldness has helped our cause along. New movements will be inaugurated, with a view to massing the sentiment of all temperance organizations for practical work. All signs point to the election two years hence of a Legislature that will not bow the knee to Baal but one that will be the servant of the whole people. **Pennsylvania shall be free.**

ERIE COUNTY (N. Y.) AT WORK

Special Correspondence

Erie county has been doing some excellent work in the past year. Her loyal and capable corps of officers and superintendents, also the "rank and file" received great assistance from the earnest talks and suggestions of Mrs. Emma Dietrick, during her week here last winter. The presence of Mrs. Boole, state president, at our spring institute, was also productive of great good. For many years we have been preparing the soil, enriching it with our prayers, watering it with our tears, sowing seed in every locality. Now we are beginning to see results.

In Buffalo, although conditions are still bad, there is a strong current of temperance sentiment never before felt. There are public officials we *dare* trust. Police officers begin to see that public sentiment demands that they do their duty. Ministers, school principals, and many of our best business and professional men show that they have the "courage of their convictions."

Two parents' mass meetings have recently been held under the auspices of the Federation of Unions, addressed by Judge Simeon A. Nash, judge of the Juvenile court, in the interest of enforcing the curfew law; also in arousing public sentiment against the nickle shows. Posters were circulated all over the city and the meetings were well attended.

The Sunday closing law is much better enforced and the report of an open saloon on that day brings an officer to close it.

The number of drinking fountains in Buffalo is inadequate to the demand, and some give poor service. The unions are discussing ways and means of bringing about a different state of affairs.

Work Among Railroad Employes

Interest in the department of Work Among Railroad Employes, Mrs. Mary Bush Redans of Buffalo, superintendent, is increasing in the county. Shop meetings are being held and Y. M. C. A. secretaries are working nobly, in co-operation with the W. C. T. U., to distribute literature, hold open-air meetings, and place literature in railroad cabooses and stations. Twelve or fifteen leaflets, each bearing the words, "Presented by W. C. T. U. Take one" are fastened together by passing white ribbon through a small aperture in one corner.

Where They are Placed

We get permission to hang these leaflets in barber shops, waiting rooms, street-cars, fire-houses, etc. Literature racks cost money and are pathetic looking, unless constantly filled, and besides, many object to having them in places of business, but the bunch of leaflets is so modest that no one ever thinks of objecting and we have learned of many incidents that prove the power of these silent little preachers. Visiting wrecks, and also sending assistance to the homes and families of railroad men who have met with accidents, prove excellent ways of making W. C. T. U. sentiment. Over and above all else, to get the wives of railroad men interested means much to the cause of Christian temperance. To enlist their services in W. C. T. U. work is the very best way to do this. Hundreds of railroad men never enter a church and all the good influence they receive must come from the home. How vitally important then that it be a center of Christian and temperance activity. Alas, how few such homes exist. One man said to me, "The only way I know it is Sunday is when my wife gives me clean overalls and jacket."

The Railroads for Temperance

Like the bands of ribbon white, there are rails of steel around the world. What are you individually doing to bring the millions of railroad men under temperance influence?

WEST WASHINGTON'S PROGRESS

(Continued from Page Three)

Workers Constantly in Field

Our workers are out in the state most of the time. Mrs. Katherine Stone, and Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, National organizers, have spent considerable time afield, and Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National superintendent of Franchise, Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent of Curfew, and our state corresponding secretary (who is also National superintendent of Institute work), with Mrs. Wade, our state treasurer, are all doing more or less field work. In fact, Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns have been abroad almost constantly.

Women Promote Civic House-cleaning

Our women are busy everywhere, looking after civic affairs. They are determined that better conditions shall exist and are actively engaged in promoting such plans and measures as will result in a general cleaning-up. They intend not only to be notable as good housekeepers in the home, but also in the larger home of city and county and state.

Twenty-nine New Unions

Since our last convention we have organized in West Washington twenty-nine new unions, twelve of which are Y. P. B.'s. A number of L. T. L.'s have also been organized. We had a state "Gift Day," April 19, and a number of our unions profited very materially thereby. The proceeds were divided equally between local, county, and state unions.

State Convention in September

Our state convention will take place in Seattle, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, September 26-29. A large gathering, a good gain in membership and the greatest convention yet held, are confidently expected.

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

INDIAN CLAIMS ADJUSTED

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Washington, D. C.

The Court of Claims has finally determined the long dispute between the Cherokees and their former slaves, who are known as the Cherokee freedmen. The decision is in favor of the latter and decrees that they and their descendants are entitled to share in the money and all the lands and property of the Cherokee nation exactly as if they were full-blooded Cherokee Indians. In 1896 the court decided that these former slaves were entitled to their share of about $8,000,000 and they then received nearly $1,000,000. Since then many millions of dollars belonging to the Cherokee nation have been deposited in the United States treasury. This fund is about to be distributed, and Congress has directed that the lands belonging to the Cherokee nation shall be allotted. The Court of Claims decided that the former slaves are entitled to their share of this money and these lands, and also determined that they have the same right to select their homesteads when the allotments are made, as have the Cherokee Indians themselves.

Cahuillo Indians Make Strong Plea

The old appeal of the red man to the white man for justice was again made at the White House last week. Two fine-looking Cahuillo Indians, Chief Lugo and his nephew, coming from their reservation in California, begged the President to give the tribe some independence by permitting it to elect its own captains and judges. Chief Lugo told the President that the Indian agents choose these officers, thereby politically reducing the tribesmen to children. He declared all the men of the tribe were intelligent, educated, and capable of self-government. The Chief speaks English, Spanish, and five Indian languages.

Indian Americanization

Another Indian case was presented—this time before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. The plea was made that the Indian race have the same opportunities to become Americanized that the civilized races from foreign shores enjoy. Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an Apache, upon being asked by Chairman Mondell, if he would favor having Indians taken from the lands of their fathers and scattered throughout the country among other races, replied: "That is the prophetic hope; that is the American idea. Other races are scattered and become Americanized. Such should be, and I hope ultimately will be the fate of the Indian." He denounced the entire plan of Indian reservations and the manner in which they are administered.

The president of the Montana W. C. T. U. reports that a wealthy gentleman who is interested in home protection and the securing of the best things for the youth of our land, has made a donation of $50 to push W. C. T. U. work in the state.

THE BEST FOURTH YET

(Continued from Page Seven)

high bluff overlooking the sea, the flag was raised to the top of the staff. Beth's girlish voice sang, "The Star Spangled Banner," then all joined in "America." Song after song followed until it was time to start for home.

That night when Carl was ready for bed, he said, "I tell you, father, we have had an elegant day, and I haven't even thought of fire-crackers. It's the best Fourth yet, and you're all right, dad!"—which was the highest praise the father of four lively boys and girls could have given him.

Two months later Alfred Minchell stepped up and said, "Mr. Amory, I can not make you appreciate what your Fourth of July meant for me. I give you my word, I have not touched a drop of liquor for months, and what is more to the point, I do not intend to break my resolution. Thanks to the friendly help you and your family gave me, I have been made strong to resist."

When Mr. Amory kissed Beth good-night, he repeated this conversation, and said, "Though you are only a girl, you were the little missionary that started the good work, and Captain Martin put the finishing touch to it. I don't wonder that every one voted it the best Fourth yet, do you, dear?"

WHAT IS THE SALOON?

(Continued from Page Four)

sin for their money—but they want it.

Vote for the Home

There are 650,000 homes in Texas, there are 4,000 saloons. The homes are necessary; the saloons are not. The home is against the best interests of the saloon, and the saloon is against the best interests of the home. In this contest between the two institutions, which side are you on? Do I understand you to say that your wife and children are for the home, and that you are for the saloon? A house divided in that way against itself may fall.

Did it ever occur to you that when the state of Texas places the ballot in your hand on July 22, 1911, she is intrusting you with the voting power of a Texas home? You are the head of a household, and you are supposed to vote the sentiments of your constituency. Your wife and family are against the saloon. Then you will cast that vote of theirs against the saloon if you know what honor is, and if you are not a traitor to your family.

For the home and against the saloon! The 4,000 saloons of Texas against the 650,000 homes in Texas! It is not regulation! It is not moderation! It is not local option that you are voting on! You are going to cast the ballot of a Texas home either for that home or against it! Which is it?

Come on! Be a man! Be a Texan!

"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have *imported roller chains, sprockets* and *pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes* and *Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment* and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. *Guaranteed 5 yrs.*

FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. **A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.**

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DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

We also make a specialty of Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56-58 Park Place, N. Y.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

(Continued from Page Five)

nalism—worse than the saloon—because of the suggestions of vice and crime." The indictments against the deadly fly are cumulative, especially the latest from Rockefeller Research Institute that the little insect carries the virus of infantile paralysis. The lesson must be well-conned that it is not enough to "swat the fly"—fly-breeding conditions must be eliminated. Dr. Hodge traps flies, 16,000 or more at a time.

A portion of the Charities and Correction Conference was devoted to the campaign for the prevention of drunkenness. Any effective campaign must emphasize the prevention side. It must begin with the young, it must present scientific accuracy.

The relation of alcohol to heredity was discussed and a visit made to the Massachusetts State Hospital for Inebriates (hereditary drunkards). Such a hospital for New York is projected, and for other cities. The old method of "cure," of what might be prevented, is likely to continue in vogue for awhile.

Miss Alice Higgins remarked that the reports of the Committee of Fifty "are reposing on library shelves and only used by students of sociology in their compulsory reading. No one reads bulky, official volumes and even if read, they are not understood." Educative popular pamphlets and leaflets are needed to reach the masses.

Great changes have come since Dr. Wiley addressed the conference last year on the use and abuse of foods. Some say the limit has been reached, the Bureau at Washington is too autocratic as to definitions and standards of what is good food compared with what is good enough to eat. "The enemy sows tares" but fortunately, in this case, the man at the head is not asleep.

W. C. T. U. SUPPLIES

Order from the National W.C.T.U., Evanston, Ill.

Post Cards

REST COTTAGE POST CARD, the favorite picture of Rest Cottage, beautiful and inexpensive. Price, per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard Post Card. Per 2, 5 cents; per 12, 25 cents.

Flag Post Cards, in colors, Old Glory and Four Beautiful Children. Each, 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.50.

Post Cards for Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund. Per 12, 15 cents, per 100, $1.00.

Books at Reduced Rates

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1: Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley—standard book that every union should study, 50 cents; Modern Madonna, Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2: The Doctor, Ralph Connor, 60 cents; A Singular Life, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 60 cents; History of the W. C. T. U., 25 cents. Price when ordered together, $1.20.

Pins, Buttons, Badges

CELLULOID FLAG PIN. Each, 5 cents, per 100, $2.50. Gilt Enamel Button for honorary members. (State whether button or pin is desired.) Each, 25 cents; per 12, $2.75. Membership Contest Buttons, each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00. Small flat bow, white enamel on gilt without letters. Each, 25 cents. Stick Pin (with small, dainty bow of white enamel on sterling silver). Each, 40 cents.

The Great Passion Play of Christ

A Set of 50 Post Cards, Showing 55 Scenes and Characters. Price, 50 cents per set; per one hundred sets or over, 35 cents.

A. J. CAMP, 4542 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A law making the sale of liquor to minors, students, Indians and others, a gross misdemeanor, has passed the Minnesota Legislature.

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THE UNION SIGNAL for August 3, 1911, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

Order Largely for General Distribution

If your order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., on or before August 1, 1911, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After August 1, price is $1.75 per 100.

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HOW MANY WILL YOU ORDER?

The Fair Number of THE UNION SIGNAL, to be issued August 3, will be filled with stories, poems, pictures, statistics—in short, with everything we can get in which will be of interest for general distribution. To read its pages will give an arrest of thought concerning the leading reforms of the day in which our organization has so great a part. Distribute this paper generally. It will be a vote-getter in state campaigns. If you wish the paper, order in advance. See the very special price announced below.

OUR "BARGAIN OFFER"

To make sure of getting THE UNION SIGNAL of August 3 for distribution at fairs and summer picnics, see that your order reaches Evanston on or before August 1. Orders received before that date will be filled at $1.25 per 100 copies, prepaid, to one address. Five hundred copies will be sent to one address, prepaid, for $5.00, if order reaches us before August 1. After that date, price is $1.75 per 100 copies.

CELEBRATE THE DAY

July 21 is Loyal Temperance Legion Day. Celebrate it by sending a subscription to the L. T. L. paper, *The Young Crusader*. Only a quarter for its twelve monthly visits. Address *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill., saying it is your part of the Red Letter Day celebration.

WATCH OUT!

A popular premium is the handsome Gold Watch (for lady or gentleman) which is given for 350 yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. The watch is open face, Elgin movement in first quality twenty-year gold-filled-and-hand-engraved case. By sending all subscriptions from your state through your *Young Crusader* subscription superintendent you can easily secure one of these beautiful watches. Try it. Five special nine month subscriptions (see offer in this paper) will be counted as equal to four yearly ones for this premium.

N. B.—Subscriptions for this premium need not all be sent at one time; provided, however, that every installment sent in is accompanied by the statement that the subscriptions are to apply on the premium.

Send *The Young Crusader* to the teachers in your school. Send subscriptions as soon as the teachers are elected and the paper will commence with the September issue.

SEVEN CENT SUPPER

A Philadelphia W. C. T. U. recently added to its revenue by giving an entertainment described in the following rhyme:

On the seventeenth instant, without fail,
Will be held a novel seven cent sale
By the tireless W. C. T. U.'s aid,
Whose zeal and ardor never fade.

The door of the lecture room is wide,
And for seven cents you may go inside,
And every luckiest seventh one
May go in free and see the fun.

There'll be bread and buns piled up high,
From seven cents up your choice can buy.
For twenty-seven cents and up you can buy such cake
As your mother herself never dared to make.

You can get ice cream for seven cents,
So you'll forget all about expense,
And of fancy work you'll find a feast
At prices that end in seven at least.

So remember every one I pray,
From three to ten on the seventeenth day
Of the third month, come wet or dry,
Please gather to laugh, and talk, and buy.

Seven cents a single course is the price.
Or the four courses for twenty-seven cents.

IT IS TO LAUGH!

"How many ribs have you Johnny?" asked the teacher of physiology.

"I don't know, ma'am," giggled Johnny, squirming around on one foot; "I'm so awfully ticklish I never could count 'em."

"Now in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused. Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders, alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum: "No country for me!"

"But why not?" some one asked, finally.

"Because," he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an it's bad enough here where it's done by hand."

A MAGAZINE of LAUGHTER
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL THE FUNNY MAGAZINES
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Order from the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building at Evanston, Illinois.

Leaflets for Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Short, attractive and inexpensive. Fathers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Mothers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Boys' Pocket Series (10 leaflets); Girls' Own Series (10 leaflets). Price, per 100, 25 cents.

What's Wrong with the Nation? Seaborn Wright. A telling campaign leaflet, just off the press. See that every voter has one. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

A Sound Conservation Policy. Governor Stubbs of Kansas. He says, "Prohibition in Kansas was brought about, not by fanatics but by sane, sober, patriotic folks." A splendid leaflet to show that prohibition does prohibit. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Helps for the Local Union

Send 5 cents for this valuable National W. C. T. U. handbook. No one understands better than Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, the needs of the new union. This booklet has been prepared under her direction. Give it a wide circulation. By request, a new picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and smaller pictures of the other General Officers adorn two pages. They will bring the members of new unions in touch with their National General Officers. Price, each 5 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage

Beautiful and popular, with exquisite illustrations. See full description in another column. Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

New Y. P. B. Song Book

Seventy Singable songs, new and old. Price each, 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.

L. T. L. Leaflets

The Map that Talked About the L. T. L. Around the World. Per 100, 25 cents. Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls. Each, 5 cents. Ten Wonderful Men. (Temperance exercise.) Per 100, 40 cents.

For Red Letter Day, July 21

Life Sketch of Anna A. Gordon. Price, per 5 or less, each 3 cents.

Responsive Readings

The "Little-Tent" Service (for Red Letter Day, August 3—Fresh Air Mission Leaflet). Per 100, 40 cents. In connection with this, use Life Sketch of Lady Henry Somerset. Price, per 5 or less, each 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Our Garden Service (Flower Mission leaflet). Price, per 100, 50 cents.

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The Union Signal

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Strong Words from Strong Men

Should State-wide Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in Maine be Rejected or Retained?

In my opinion the state-wide prohibition of the saloon ought certainly to be retained in Maine.

—HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
United States Senator

I have never changed my opinion that the prohibitory law should be retained in Maine.

—HON. JOHN D. LONG,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Voter, Which One Will You Crush?

—*Portland Daily Press.*

Regarding my opinion of the policy to license saloons in Maine, I think I am in accord with all who desire the welfare of our people, when I say that I believe that such an action would be of incalculable injury to the interests of the people of Maine.

—JAMES P. BAXTER,
Ex-Mayor of Portland

◆ ◆ ◆

State-wide prohibition is preferable to such prohibition as may be secured under local option because local option cannot, in the nature of the case, protect the localities in which prohibition is adopted against the destroying influence of neighboring localities in which license prevails.

—GEORGE C. CHASE,
President of Bates College, Lewiston.

Subversive of much that law is devised to promote, and productive of much that law is designed to prevent, the liquor traffic is inherently lawless. The government that permits it is strengthening a constant and relentless enemy for war against itself.

—FRED N. DOW,
President Casco National Bank, Portland

◆ ◆ ◆

In my opinion Maine's financial prosperity, as evidenced by the fact that a larger proportion of her people own their homes than in any other state in the Union, with the exception of Kansas, as well as her national reputation as a state in which to "raise men," is primarily due to the benefit of state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic.

—W. A. DANFORTH,
Treasurer Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, Bangor

Special Articles in This Issue

High-Water Mark of Temperance, Page 2—The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System, Page 3—Britain's Royalty and Temperance Reform, Page 4—Helpful Hints for Treasurers, Page 5.

STRONG WORDS FROM STRONG MEN

SHOULD STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MAINE BE REJECTED OR RETAINED?

I am not a friend of the saloon and therefore am in favor of the prohibitory law and its strict and impartial enforcement. I should regard the repeal of the law as a cowardly concession to the rum seller. Let Maine continue to lead in matters of temperance.

—ALBERT T. RICHARDSON,
Principal Normal School, Castine

I know that all the evils that attend prohibition—the blind tiger, the pocket peddler, and defiance of law—go with high license. I do not want the greater evils of the legalized saloon added to these we have already suffered. I shall vote against it.

—PAYSON SMITH,
State Superintendent of Public Schools, Augusta

I believe in state-wide prohibition, and think it would be better for the people of the state of Maine to have $10,000 stolen from its treasury, than to take prohibition out of the constitution, and receive $10,000 for licensing liquor selling.

—ALFRED H. LANG,
Former Enforcement Commissioner and Sheriff, Skowhegan

From all I can learn, I believe we have the best system in existence for handling the saloon.

—W. G. MALLETT,
Principal State Normal School, Farmington

I am in favor of retaining state-wide prohibition of the saloon. I am satisfied it would be much better for all kinds of business. I reach that conclusion from personal observation, as to the difference between license and prohibition, having lived in Maine under both conditions.

—HIRAM KNOWLTON,
Lawyer, Portland

Maine is rated as a wealthy state, not so much because the people have many advantages in agricultural lines and opportunities for other business, but because the earnings of our men are not spent in the saloons. It does not require very much thinking on the part of a business man to see that the working man who is not spending his money in the saloons has more to spend for his wife's and children's shoes and for the other necessities and comforts.

—J. R. LIBBY,
Department Store, Portland

I believe in our prohibitory law, and especially from the point of view of a business man and manufacturer employing about 400 hands. I believe the licensed saloon would be a great calamity to our working people and to business in general in Portland and in the state of Maine.

—E. T. BURROWES,
Screen Manufacturer, Portland

I am certainly very strongly in favor of retaining the principle of state-wide prohibition of the saloon in Maine. The prohibitory law as we now have it, even if not strictly enforced, is infinitely better for our people than the saloon, and local option is a delusion and a snare. Our young men are less liable to be tempted to drink, with the sale of liquors illegal and driven into dives and kitchens, than they are with legalized, attractive saloons, standing wide open on the best corners of our principal streets. I want to do all in my power to prevent the proposed change in our state constitution.

—L. M. WEBB, Esq.,
Lawyer, Portland

HIGH WATER MARK OF TEMPERANCE

REPORT OF THE "COMMITTEE ON DRUNKENNESS" IN THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

Boston witnessed the high water mark of the temperance reform in its relation to the organic work of the Church when "The World in Boston" admitted the temperance exhibit with which the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL are already familiar. Within the last few days it has witnessed the high water mark of temperance in its relation to the advanced social work of the day, through the section meetings of the Committee on Drunkenness in the great Conference of Charities and Correction. Hitherto the relation of this body to the temperance reform has been purely casual and incidental. Henceforth, if the promise of these meetings be carried out, it must be definite and organic. The marvelous advance indicated by these words can be fully grasped only by those who know what is the attitude of this conference toward the problems of our nation and the age.

Wide Representation

It was the largest conference which the organization has yet held. More than sixteen hundred members were registered and forty-eight states and countries were represented. The veteran leaders in great social movements were nearly all present. Jane Addams smiled as winsomely as when one meets her in her Chicago habitat and Dr. Washington Gladden's words had the true ring of his splendid work in Columbus for the unifying of the churches along social lines. The Committee on Church and Social work was another new departure this year and the meetings were rich in present experience and future promise.

Henry M. Woods, of the Boston South End House, was chairman of the Committee on Drunkenness and presided at each of the four meetings. They were held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings and the closing meeting on Wednesday evening, June 14, was under the auspices of this committee. It is of that meeting especially that I wish to speak. At the morning conferences every possible phase of the situation was discussed, although the scientific aspect of the question was largely in evidence. Many theories were advanced with which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and every radical temperance man or woman must take decided issue. The presence of the secretary of the National Brewers' Association and his part in the discussion on Saturday morning certainly lent a piquancy not ordinarily found in a temperance gathering.

Resembles W. C. T. U. Convention

In the meeting on Wednesday evening one had occasionally to pinch herself to make sure of her own identity, or if that were clear, it seemed necessary to apply tests as to the reality of the place and surroundings. Was this really a meeting of the great Society of Charities and Correction? It might very well have passed for a mass meeting at our own National W. C. T. U. Convention, or a prohibition rally. The speakers were the chairman, Mr. Henry M. Woods, who read the report of the committee and followed with a somewhat detailed account of the fight in the Massachusetts Legislature over the Bar and Bottle bill, in which he was one of the recognized leaders; Rev. Charles Stelzie, pastor of the Labor Temple in New York City and himself a member of the labor union, and John Graham Brooks, one of Boston's best known *literati*.

Chairman Wood's Clear-cut Report

The chairman's report was clear-cut and concise. I quote certain sentences from his remarks which followed the report: "The extreme prohibitionist is sometimes irrational but, in the light of science, not so irrational as the man who insists that, if a man is going to drink, the community should provide the place where he can secure drink most easily. We cannot ignore prohibition State prohibition has not proved its case but to say that it has proved the inutility of other efforts in the same direction is most illogical. To say that the legalized liquor traffic can be abolished is not so Utopian as to say what this conference has repeatedly said, that poverty can be abolished. . . . Under license the liquor traffic is a quasi public monopoly. The methods of licensing commissions belong to the days before

HIGH WATER MARK OF TEMPERANCE

the investigation of insurance companies." And then he spoke of possible future procedures with "the remnants of the liquor business" with a degree of assurance in his tones which made at least one of his audience more than ever certain that even the "remnants" cannot long continue to exist in this age of social enlightenment.

Rev. Stelzle's Utterances

Rev. Stelzle prefaced his address with the statement that his father and uncles were saloon-keepers and his father also a brewer. He himself was "not a prohibitionist" but he never in his life had drunk even a glass of beer. He pronounced a eulogy upon the character of some men he had known in the liquor business, but said emphatically, his theme being "The Saloon and Labor," that the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced. "You ask, 'Is this fair to the saloon?' Is it fair to tuberculosis and small pox when we wage war upon them? If we know of one person who has been injured by the saloon, that is argument enough to put the saloon out of business."

He paid his compliments to the "personal liberty" argument and then said: "The working man would better throw all his money into the street, or into the sewer, than to put it into the saloon. In a forceful way he gave the objects of organized labor and then showed with relentless logic how directly the saloon works against every one of them. He spoke of the fact that many labor unions had been made to suffer because of having no place for their regular meetings except a hall above a saloon, and said that while they did not pay rent in a lump sum, yet "Woe betide the man who went into the hall without patronizing the bar." He gave statistics eloquent with argument of the advance of temperance sentiment in labor ranks in this and every other country and prophesied a speedy break in the ranks of organized labor on this very subject. "The time will never come," he declared, "when liquor interests will control our organized labor interests. . . . When the saloon destroys human life, then the saloon must go."

A Modified View

Dr. Brooks had come to the meeting prepared to advocate the Gothenburg system for dealing with the liquor problem but Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the Massachusetts No-License League, with characteristic wisdom, had placed in his hands a copy of Ernest Gordon's book on that subject and a more halting argument was never heard from such wise lips than that given by Dr. Brooks after reading the book. He held it in his hand during the entire address and said frankly that it was the most damaging piece of evidence against his theory that he had ever seen. His own pet plan for the adaptation of this system has been to let one or more license towns in the state make the experiment of eliminating private gain through taking the license money, not to lessen the taxes, but to undo the effects of the traffic through furnishing counter attractions in the way of reading and recreation rooms, working men's clubs, etc. He still felt there was much to be said in favor of the plan but the frequency with which he alluded to Mr. Gordon's book showed how much its perusal had done towards shattering his air castle.

These sentences from his lips have peculiar force in the present prohibition crisis: "If I would fight anything in this world today I would fight against having Maine go back to the ranks of the license states. . . . I take off my hat to the temperance fighters. They are worth more to this question than all scientists and all social workers."

Study of the Enemy

His closing sentences are, I believe, especially valuable to us in this age of many opinions: "As precious as gold is the habit of learning from one's enemy. To learn from your enemy is as intelligent as it is divine to forgive him." Surely we of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have much to learn from these men and women who, while not ranking as our enemies, have never yet declared themselves wholly as our friends. May not the converse of that proposition be also true, that they have much to learn from us and do not the advance temperance steps taken in recent years along all lines of social, and religious work, prove that the seed-sowing of the temperance worker has not been in vain?

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE GOTHENBURG (DISPENSARY) SYSTEM

ERNEST GORDON

Excerpts from Mr. Gordon's Timely and Valuable Book

At last the time of compromise, high-license, dispensaries, and Scandinavian exotics,—is over. From now on it is to be a straight fight for the destruction of the whole traffic. Sooner or later all must line up for or against.

The great advantage of prohibitory legislation is that it weans the population as a whole from the drink habit. In Scandinavia one finds the Company drink shop continually educating new relays into the drink habit. Indeed the abnormal appetite developed by the Gothenburg drink-shop has carried drinkers so far that Swedish chemists are considering the desirability of putting emetics in denatured spirits.

No Guarantee Against Illegal Selling

Students of the alcohol problem are beginning to realize that, paradoxical as it may seem at first thought, illicit sale flourishes where the sale of drink is legalized even more than in prohibitory places. The Gothenburg System furnishes no effective guarantee against illegal selling. Indeed the fulfilling of its first malign function clears the way for the last named phenomenon. The System has been known to have had a finger in unlawful business and on no small scale.

Three things are noticeable about the Company drink-shop at Kungsbacka: 1. The men who direct the affair all belong to "the classes." It is a pet institution of the rich. 2. Of the expenses a large share is paid in salary to the directors. 3. Of the sales only between one-fifth and one-sixth are in drinks; nearly five-sixths of the value sold are bottled. All the safeguards which are claimed for the System are inoperative. That in practice the Gothenburg System has miserably failed to produce ideal results is patent on every hand. The eleventh International Anti-Alcohol Congress convened in the high places of the Gothenburg System contemptuously repudiated the whole arrangement.

It is claimed that "only pure liquors are sold instead of those that are absolutely poisonous and maddening." But alcohol itself is absolutely poisonous and maddening. Professor Sims Woodhead, the eminent Cambridge University pathologist, declares alcohol to be the most dangerous poison in the whole pharmacopoeia. The matter of adulteration, therefore, is of minor importance.

System a Failure

The Gothenburg System does not settle the drink problem. Its agents violate the state's laws and they violate the System's regulations. Men get drunk, families are neglected, the insane asylums recruit their delirious alcoholist and when the System's friends get especially bold and try to push their institution into the parks, the citizens have to rise and agitate in self defense, just as they must in drink-cursed St. Louis. It does not need much shrewd guessing to conclude that the chief interest of American advocates of the Gothenburg System is to thrust it as a stick between the spokes of the prohibition wheel. It is rarely brought out for discussion except during the height of some prohibition wave.

Dr. Helenius of Finland says, "If we look at the thing wholly without prejudice we must conclude that the Gothenburg System, as every other system of license, is an organized arrangement not only for forwarding vice but for actually murdering men." Another expert, Professor Dr. Forel, says, "that the Gothenburg System is bad we have all seen, and it is confessed on all sides. How can alcohol be fought as long as the community or stock companies are interested in its sale? Future generations will look on our drink customs with the same horror with which we regard the Inquisition. The repulsive scenes one meets

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

BRITAIN'S ROYALTY AND TEMPERANCE REFORM

EIGHTY YEARS AGO AND TODAY

CHARLES BAILEY, Doncaster, England

"Our Great Enemy, Drink, the Only Terrible Enemy England Has to Fear"

Exactly eighty years ago, on June 29, 1831, the first national temperance organization was formed in the British Islands. Contemptuously regarded, thoroughly disliked, and violently opposed was the temperance cause then. How great the contrast today! Now there are millions of abstainers, and practically all persons, except those pecuniarily interested in liquor prosperity, cordially approve the principles of total abstinence. The highest in rank and position are among its adherents.

The coronation ceremonies of King George V and Queen Mary, and the coming investiture of the heir apparent, Prince Edward, as the Prince of Wales, naturally recall to mind the marked favor accorded the principles of total abstinence and temperance reform in these days, even in the loftiest circles of Britain's society. For several years warm sympathy with temperance endeavor, advocacy of its cardinal teaching of abstinence, and personal practice of non-alcoholic habits have been found amongst the members of the British royal family and those closely connected therewith.

Attitude of King George Toward Temperance

Almost immediately upon his accession to the throne, King George became a patron of the state Episcopalian Church temperance society, and renewed the full permission given by his father to drink the loyal toast in water instead of wine. In 1904, on paying a surprise visit to a cruiser he had formerly commanded, he inspected a number of boy artificers, and strongly advised the lads to always remain teetotalers.

Queen Mary's Interest

Quite recently Queen Mary has exhibited keen interest in active temperance work. A few months ago the leader of the juvenile phase of the temperance movement in England determined upon a scheme to secure a million more juvenile pledges of total abstinence this year. Most willingly the Queen acceded to the suggestion that her name should be used to endorse this project. By her insistence, Princess Victoria Alexandra and the five princes of the royal household have all been trained on rigid non-alcoholic lines. No intoxicants whatever have been allowed the royal children, and it is related that an under nurse who dared, in defiance of the Queen's well-known wishes, to give the oldest boy, Prince Edward, a sip of wine upon one occasion, was dismissed the moment this was discovered. Less wine than ever previously during recent centuries of Britain's history, is now, it is stated, consumed at court.

Queen Victoria's Sympathy with Movement

Sympathy with temperance effort was evinced by both Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. In 1875, the former directed her secretary to write: "It is impossible for the Queen not to be grateful to those who endeavor to mitigate an evil of such magnitude as the widely-spread intemperance which so unfortunately prevails. It is Her Majesty's wish that those efforts may be crowned with success." Not long before her death, in addressing some South African chiefs at Windsor, Queen Victoria declared her full approval of the exclusion of strong drink from the territories of these protected native rulers. "I feel strongly," she continued, "on this matter, and am glad to see the chiefs have determined to keep so great a curse from the people."

No Liquor on King Edward's Estate

On his large private estate in Norfolk county, King Edward prohibited all ordinary facilities for purchase of liquor. Not a gin-saloon was permitted on the estate proper. When the Prince of Wales, in opening a bazaar in aid of one of London's principal juvenile temperance organizations, he expressed the view that work of that nature deserved the support of all members of the community, and said that the Princess and himself in their attendance that day, felt they were joining hands and co-operating "in a work which must be not only useful and beneficial to the young people themselves now, but make them good, respectable, and sober citizens in the future."

Many Members of Royal Circle Identified with Temperance Movement

Other eminent, though less exalted, members of Britain's royal circle, by personal abstinence and strenuous endeavor have been closely identified with the movement for national sobriety. The Duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son, fulfilled the duties of president of a temperance society for several years, and upon one occasion, in advocating the early training of children in the best methods to secure cheap, wholesome meals as an important means to counteract intemperance, he uttered the trenchant denunciation: "Our great enemy, drink, the only terrible enemy whom England has to fear."

Repeatedly, the Duke of Connaught, King George's uncle, the recently appointed Governor-General of Canada, as head of the Royal Army Temperance Association, has urged the value of temperance upon the men and boys of the British army, stating, from his own personal experience, the benefit of abstinence, and from long military service, his full knowledge both of the great advantage of widespread sobriety and the appalling temptations to intemperance presented by abundant drinking saloons. Some years ago the Duke of Fife, the King's brother-in-law, mentioned publicly that he had been an abstainer for a long period. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, in addition to being an abstainer, has ardently advocated the practice in his official naval position, and as a result of his words and example, scores of blue-jackets on one ship under his charge, have become abstainers.

Views of Queen Victoria's Royal Grandson

Though monarch of Germany, the Emperor William, as the grandson of Queen Victoria, is very closely allied to the British royal family, and his views upon temperance have recently been strongly expressed. Frequently he has indicated his royal will that the officers, soldiers and students of Germany should beware of the perils of alcoholism. Specially noteworthy are his words on November 21, to the cadets of his navy. Nine-tenths of all the crimes brought to his knowledge during the twenty-two years of his reign, he declared, had arisen from intemperance. Emphasizing the necessity of strong nerves in peace and war, he proceeded: "Nerve strength is endangered and undermined by the use of alcohol. Those nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol win the day. And this you will do. Through you an example will be given to the men. Example works upon everybody." By his orders a copy of a German temperance publication, "Alcohol and Virility" is handed to every recruit entering the military and naval service.

Vast Progress Made

Vast indeed, though admittedly less than desired, has been the progress made in the eight decades intervening since 1831. Today Britain's royal house manifests deep interest in temperance reform, and Britain's Lord Chief Justice, Chancellor of the Exchequer and two other members of the Cabinet, and leaders in various spheres of national activity, are personal abstainers and enthusiastically advocate temperance principles.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN OF ENGLAND

If we had a sober nation there would be better trade. More money could be spent on cotton goods, clothing, and furniture, and the nation would benefit as a whole.—*Mr. A. H. Gill, M. P.*

If less is spent on liquor, more will be spent on necessaries, which give ten times the employment that liquor gives. —*Sir John Brunner, M. P., in the House of Commons*

HELPFUL HINTS FOR TREASURERS

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

There is "joy in doing work according to a plan." Begin by being accurate; never trust to memory. If money is paid when you are away from your desk, make a note of the amount and afterwards send the receipt. Months roll around rapidly, and many women who have not paid dues for the quarter for which you are collecting, conscientiously believe that they have done so. If you have been in the habit of giving a dated receipt and filling out the stub on your receipt book, you will be able to convince any one that carefully kept books are far more reliable than trusting to one's memory.

The Successful Treasurer Collects Dues Promptly

The successful treasurer collects dues promptly. She never waits until the W. C. T. U. fiscal year is nearly closed and then makes hurried calls upon members. It is her duty to collect dues in advance, as far as possible, and this will give time later on to look up delinquent members. A faithful treasurer is not satisfied unless she has held the membership of the year before and also added a substantial gain.

Payment of dues is a condition of membership. It should be made when a member joins, and annually thereafter. Do not hesitate to remind delinquents that they have not paid their dues. Sometimes it may not be convenient for a member to pay on your first call, but assure her that you know she wants to belong and that you will call again. Do it cheerfully and tactfully, as though it were a pleasure. Often when strong speakers and organizers secure names for membership in a local union, the work is lost on account of the failure of the treasurer to collect dues. If the treasurer will call on persons who have given their names at a public meeting and invite them to attend the next regular meeting, she will doubtless gain members and workers for the cause.

Dues a Trust Fund

Dues are a trust fund and not a source of revenue to the local union, and no union has any right to appropriate to any other purpose, moneys that are paid in for dues. A woman who pays her dollar belongs not only to the local union but also to the county, state, National and World's organizations. To take the money she has entrusted to you to pay any other indebtedness robs her of actual membership.

What would you think of a church that raised money for missions and then on account of a shortage to meet running expenses allowed the church treasurer to appropriate the mission money toward paying the organist, janitor or coal dealer? If this were done in your church and you had contributed to missions, you would say it was not honest.

Is it any more honest when a woman has paid dues, to rob her of membership in the county, state, National and World's W. C. T. U.? By taking the trust fund she has given and appropriating it for local needs you certainly are doing this.

When dues are collected the treasurer should remember that only a certain portion belongs to the local treasury and that it is her duty to forward promptly moneys belonging to county and state organizations, as required by the state constitution. The treasurer should be ready, at any regular meeting, to give a financial statement of moneys received and disbursed.

Deposits

It is always best to deposit moneys in a bank, not in your own name, but in your name as treasurer of..... union. The bank should be chosen by

the officers of the local or county union of which you are treasurer. Pay out money only on an order signed by the president and secretary and always take a receipt. A bill for payment, O. K.'d by president and secretary, is the same as an order for payment on the treasury.

Stated sums voted by the union and recorded by the secretary, as salaries, appropriations, delegates' expenses, rent, etc., do not need a special order, as this vote becomes an order which the treasurer should meet when due. For example, a local union votes, in a regular meeting, to pay a lecturer ten dollars for an evening lecture. It is not obligatory that the treasurer should have a signed order before she can pay the speaker, but she should have the money in bills to meet the payment at the close of the meeting, with a receipt properly filled out, ready for the speaker's signature. Even though you have pledged only the offering, do not ask any speaker to accept for his or her services a collection which often is in pennies and nickels. The treasurer should see that the collectors are ready to take the offering and afterwards help to count it so that an accurate report may be made at the first regular meeting.

Auditing

The books of a treasurer always should be audited at the close of a W. C. T. U. fiscal year, or at the end of her term of office. A treasurer should not receive her own books at the beginning of a year, unless they have been audited. She has a right, before entering upon her work, to insist that books kept by another should be passed upon by an auditor.

The majority of state constitutions say: "The treasurer should devise ways and means of replenishing the treasury." No local union need be short of funds if you, as treasurer, will "devise the ways."

Urge Membership Contests

Many unions have doubled and trebled their membership during a lively contest. At its close give a public reception or parlor meeting, as a reception to the new members. When your union has the enthusiasm that numbers will give, invite them to work for a large honorary membership.

Honorary Members A Source of Revenue

Honorary members (men) are a source of revenue to the local union. The fact that the money received from them is kept for local needs, makes it easy to secure members and is an incentive to pay dues. Your union will have greater influence and power in the community if you have a large honorary membership.

Financial Pledge Cards

Financial pledge cards are used with success by many unions. If you will present the work intelligently and enthusiastically and ask people to contribute, many, who, for good and sufficient reasons, cannot become active W. C. T. U. workers, will gladly sign the financial cards, thus pledging themselves to contribute monthly, a stated amount.

First-class Entertainments

First-class entertainments given by local talent, will almost always secure a good attendance. A local union that secures good lecturers, holds carefully prepared public meetings, interests the young people in first-class contests or holds social meetings in homes where people love to go, taking an offering at the close of the meeting, has no trouble in repleting the treasury. Show the people of your town or city that you are *doing something* and *doing it well*, and you will never lack for friends or funds.

THE INWARD STRENGTH

Don't think that the wind is sighing,
  Just think it is singing a song!
Don't say that the birds are "crying,"
  Perhaps you are hearing it wrong.
There are songs of joy and sorrow,
  There are songs of bliss and pain,
And there's always a new tomorrow
  When the sun will smile again.
Just live in the present moment,
  And by living that present well,
The future will be more potent.
  The past will be easy to quell.
Build kingdoms of health around you,
  Keep adding to nature's sum,
And, sure as the joy that's found you,
  The Kingdom of Heaven will come.

UMEYO'S SALVATION

(A true incident of W. C. T. U. Work among the Japanese)

REV. MARY M. BOWEN, Sacramento, California

Far out where creep the languid, perfume-laden airs of Hawaii, one day there crouched by a low, long ridge of sand a sorrowful young mother. Against her breast she clasped a wee girlie, clad in a snowy kimono. She sat dumb, only sometimes swaying slowly, and moaning,

"Umeyo, Umeyo, watashino kodomo, a . . . a!" "My little plum-flower, my little plum-flower, ah, my child!"

By and by she arose and slowly made her way to a door in a crowded alley, where she left her charge, hastening on to the home of a wealthy civilian, where she was employed as maid. Months went on their way and almost every afternoon the scene was repeated. The tiny maiden caught from her mother's lips the whispered prayer:

"Ten ni mashi-masu warera no Chi-chi yo," "Our Father who art in heaven," and learned to sing after the same tremulous accents:

"Waga shu, Yesu, waga shu Yesu,
Waga shu Yesu, warera aisu,"
"Yes, Jesus loves me, yes Jesus loves me,
Yes, Jesus loves me, the Bible tells me so."

One day a kind man who had silently observed the modest charms and faithfulness of the mother, sent his friend to her to tell her that he would like to make her his wife. He would take good care of her and the little daughter, and would bring them to California, where the cherry-trees bore not only blossoms but fruit of wondrous taste. They would work together and she must try to be happy again. Upon the advice of the wise ones who always put their heads together for such occasions, the affair was settled. The pale-faced little mother went alone for the last time and laid her cheek flat on the ridge of sand, and the mocking-bird tried to take up the strange cry that startled his own into silence: "Sayonara . . . aa!"

* * *

On the banks of the broad, singing Sacramento river they settled down placidly, he to his days of dusty toil, she to keeping the little brown shack. Sometimes she helped at picking the beans, but being of a distinctively favored class her labor lay mostly within doors. One day Fujii-san's head began to ache. In vain the wife stuck his temples over with little patches of cloth and nori, or rice-paste—he grew violently ill, moaning "itai, itai," pain, pain. Fever had seized him. As the weeks went by he grew somewhat better and the faithful wife decided to move further out from the malarial region. Bravely strapping together their bundles, and packing her treasured sewing-machine in fruit-box boards, she made her way to the vast, undulating strawberry-plains of Florin.

Here all the air smelled sweet with the crimson berries. Here, too, she found a woman friend and every day she hummed little snatches of hymns learned in the far-away mission of Hawaii, and the toilers listened and were soothed. One day came the prettiest thing to the house in the strawberry-field—a round, brown ball of a little baby-brother for Umeyo! O, what joy! She was almost frantic with delight. The mother sewed his gay kimonos and was making more new school-dresses for Umeyo.

Only one thing troubled that happy household—Fujii-san's head would not quit its pain. The doctor had sent him some medicines; he was out among the berries and the sun was sinking. In the little cottage you could hear the hum of the needle as it sewed up a seam on a pretty white dress. The woman and her husband living near heard a gentle strain,

"Yono yami zhi mo no sugoku,
Satana no shiso hi shigeki,"
"I need thy presence every passing hour,
What but thy grace can foil the tempter's power?"—

What was that sound? What was that silence, more than sound? It was like something falling! "Hyaku!" "Quick!"

There on the cottage floor lay the mother, killed by a blow from the insane husband's hoe, he stealing upon her with the sudden impulse of a madman.

Her life-drops spattered her babies.

O, the hours that passed for poor, dumb Umeyo! She heard everything that was said: how baby-boys were only a burden, but little girls of six years old could earn their board by running errands and in a few years such a child as she would grow to be very valuable, for sometimes little girls without any one to care for them, even here in our country, are sold for slaves.

Umeyo heard them say that they would take both children to the Sacramento Mission and get them adopted, but after plans were about completed, they would suddenly change their minds and take her away and leave only the baby-brother.

Duly they arrived, the men's breath smelling of wine. With heart of anguish, she heard the Mission-mother enter the room. Now that lady had known of other cases, and she was just a little wise. God helped her to understand quite well. So she said to the dumb, dead-looking little creature who was bowed before her like an old woman:

"O, what a pretty baby! It is yours and I am going to help you to feed it milk and keep it. Wherever you are baby must be."

All this was spoken in English, for Umeyo had been to school and knew a few words. The man and woman who brought her did not know what was being said, but they saw that pallor of worse than death disappear, and surmised immediately that things were not going to their liking.

Just a few months before, through the influence of the good women of the W. C. T. U., and other Christian people, a great law had been enacted, which gave the judge power to protect childhood. Little Umeyo was the very first Japanese child for whom this power was used. She was borne off triumphantly in a big automobile by the Mission-mother, her baby hugged against her, just so she could feel its warm little body and know she was not dreaming. Then the telephone brought another good woman from the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

A SUMMER SONG FOR CALIFORNIA

MELODY: "GLORY, HALLELUJAH."

REV. MARY M. BOWEN

It is coming, it is coming, the day that is to be,
When planted on the mountain-tops, our flag shall flutter free;
When God shall touch the signal, swift falls the blade of right,
With California white!

It is coming, it is coming! The glory of the vine
No longer shall be smitten by the floods of burning wine;
Our fruits shall feed the people and their hearts be glad and light,
With California white!

Behold, a host of mothers, with their weeping died away;
Behold, the little children at their feet in peaceful play;
The famine-wolf and fever fall backwards into night,
With California white!

Fallen manhood shall awaken and march to claim its own;
The drunkard's chain be shattered and the kingly find his throne,
The healing of all nations shall our happy hearts delight,
With California white!

It is coming, it is coming; and nearer than it seems;
O, watch the snowy emblem and follow where it gleams;
God's hand is on the signal and wrongs shall be made right,
With California white!

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

JEAN NABERS, Clinton, Miss.

"Bert!" called Mrs. Carroll, "I want you and Joe to rake off the front lawn this morning. Your Aunt Minnie is coming over from Dalton to spend the day, and the children will want to play on the grass this afternoon."

"I want to play ball awhile this morning, Mother. There are some boys waiting for me at the gate."

"Who are waiting for you?"

"Buck Williams and Bob Lucas," replied Bert hesitatingly.

"They are bad boys, Bert. They use tobacco, and are profane. Only the other day your father and I decided we must not permit you to go with them."

"But other boys will play in the game, Mother. Please let me go!"

"No, my son. Tell Buck and Bob that you have work that must be done this morning."

Bert's lips stuck out in an ugly pout. "I never can have a good time like other boys!" he whined, as he started for the front yard.

Joe, who was only six, was busy raking the lawn. "We're going to have a party out here today, Bert. Come on and help. Mother is making a cake."

"I don't want any old cake, and I'm not going to play with babies," snapped Bert.

"Come ahead, Bert! Let's hurry to the ball park," called Buck from the other side of the fence.

"Can't go," replied Bert sulkily.

"Can't go! I'd show I was man enough to do as I pleased," declared Buck.

"Yes, I'd show my independence," advised Bob. "Come on anyhow, Bert."

"I'd better not. I've got some work to do."

"Make you work when you've got a game of ball on hand, do they?" inquired Buck. "Say, Bert, cut it out, and do as you please."

"I can't—this morning," Bert replied with a sigh.

"Don't dare call your head your own, do you?" taunted Bob.

"Yes he does. Here, have a cigaret, old boy." Buck held out a package of cigarets.

"I don't smoke," Bert acknowledged rather sheepishly.

"Then take a chew of tobacco to show you're not a 'fraid cat." Bob handed Bert a plug of tobacco.

"I don't chew."

"You're a reg'lar sissy, Bert Carroll! You haven't got the backbone of a cotton string!"

"Yes he has, and he's going to prove it. Here take a little chew, Bert." Buck held the tobacco to the boy's very lips.

Nobody was looking, and it was awful to be called a "sissy" and a "'fraid cat." Bert took the least bit of a nibble, and began to chew. The taste was horrible, yet he dared not say so, nor take it from his mouth.

"You're a brick after all," complimented Buck. "Come on, old fellow, and let's get along to the park."

Bert was hesitating as to whether he would prove his independence still further, or obey his mother, when the front door opened and Mrs. Carroll came out on the porch.

"Haven't you begun work yet, Bert?" she asked in surprise.

Bert was in a dilemma. If he took the tobacco from his mouth, Buck and Bob would tell of it at school, and he would be laughed at and teased. If he went to

his mother, she would detect the odor on his breath. There seemed but one way to get rid of the vile stuff; he gave a gulp, and swallowed it. Then he slowly walked toward the house. Buck and Bob ran down the street singing, "I'm Afraid to go Home in the Dark."

"You are pale, Bert. Are you not feeling well?" asked Mrs. Carroll.

"Not very," admitted Bert truthfully.

"Then leave the lawn to Joe."

Mrs. Carroll returned to the kitchen, and Bert sat down on the bottom step. His head was whirling around in a circle, and there was a very queer feeling in his stomach.

When Joe wasn't looking he staggered up the steps and into the hall. He was getting sick—desperately sick—but his mother must not know, or she might suspect the truth. He pulled himself up the stairway, and for a few moments lay flat upon the hall floor. If he went to bed in his room, his cousins would find him, and they would smell the tobacco. There was the attic—he might hide there a week, and no one would find him. He crawled up the steep steps, and fell on an old cot, close to a window. There he lay, almost suffocating for fresh air, but too sick and dizzy to open the window. His head felt as if a sledge hammer was pounding it, and cold perspiration streamed down his face.

"I'm dying! That tobacco is going to kill me!" he moaned. "I'm sick—sick—sick—I most wish I could die!"

The touch of Mother's hand on his head would help him, and she would know what to do to get him well, but he dared not call to her or any one.

At last he arose and opened the window. There were outside blinds, which were closed, and by turning the slats he could look down on the front yard. A carriage had stopped at the gate, and his mother and Joe were welcoming Aunt Minnie, Allie May and Roy, and there was a big boy with them. It was Lawrence, who was the very nicest, finest boy Bert knew.

Again that dizzy feeling made Bert creep back to his cot. He heard Joe and Lawrence searching for him and calling him in the hall below, but he lay as still as a mouse. At last the calling ceased, and in his agony Bert listened to the sound of merry voices and gay laughter. Lawrence played on the piano, and sang catchy college songs, whose notes floated upstairs to the unhappy boy in the attic. The dinner bell rang, and again there was a call for the lost Bert. The very thought of food was sickening to him, but he was almost dying for water, yet was afraid to leave the attic to get it, lest he be seen.

The gay crowd returned to the parlor, and there was more music and fun. Everybody seemed in the best of spirits. When the shadows lengthened, all went out on the lawn, and were joined by some of the neighbors. The Bryan boys and Roland girls were making things lively.

"Come and have cream and cake, children!" That was Mother's voice, and Bert knew what a treat was in store. If he could only join them! The ice-cream would be cool to his poor, burning stomach, he thought, though he wanted none of the cake. His knees were shaking, and that feeling in his stomach seemed to reach down to his heels! He could never get downstairs, and if he could, Lawrence might find out and despise him. He had always wanted to be like Lawrence—truthful, manly, and loved by all, but he could never be that now—unless—

Yes, he would tell Mother all, no matter what happened. With this resolution, Bert fell asleep.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Attendants at Chautauqua this summer will have a fine opportunity to hear a presentation of our W. C. T. U. work during the week devoted to the subject. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry has prepared a "feast of good things," a list of which you will find on page 10 in the "Notes" of our National corresponding secretary.

We publish this week excerpts from Ernest Gordon's new book, "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." It will be of special interest to our readers in connection with the incident related by Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson in her account of the Charities and Correction Conference, wherein she refers to the modified views of John Graham Brooks after reading the work.

Everybody is reading and talking about the King and Queen of England during these days of "coronation" festivities. It is, therefore, especially interesting to know the attitude of these wise monarchs toward the great question of temperance reform. The article in this issue on "Britain's Royalty and Temperance Reform" shows the stupendous advance in public sentiment which has taken place in England in the past eighty years.

What the California Press Thinks of the W. C. T. U.

Every year public sentiment in favor of temperance reform and the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is becoming more pronounced. This is indicated in the enthusiastic reports and editorial comments of the press of the country upon such occasions as the great conventions of white ribboners. That our organization has demonstrated its value in California is shown from the tribute paid it by the Long Beach Press, at the time of the recent state convention. It said:

"We are profoundly convinced that the W. C. T. U. has done a monumental work in disseminating the kind of instruction and the kind of persuasion that have honeycombed this nation with anti-saloon sentiment. In our opinion one of the mightiest influences that has brought about the great wave of practical prohibition sweeping over the country has been the scientific teaching in the public schools of the deleterious effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. The W. C. T. U. has been instrumental in having this teaching made compulsory by law in many states. The fruit of this training of our youth is becoming apparent. It is producing a generation of men unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic on scientific, sound-reason grounds. This kind of calm-judgment sentiment is destined to put the saloon out of business as an institution."

Wanted, a Manly Job!

The answer usually given to the somewhat trite question, "Why don't men attend church?" is that the militant and virile characteristics of religion are not emphasized so as to appeal to them. In other words, the church, it is said, does not offer the "manly job" which tends to excite masculine ambition. Frederick B. Smith, who is at the head of a movement to reach the boys and men, writes in *The Literary Digest* of June 17, that at a recent church banquet attended by three hundred men, he asked them what they were doing in the church. "I found," he says, "seventeen jobs, ten of them sickly jobs, such as ushering, taking up the collection, and so on." He said to them on that occasion, "Now if it were necessary to dig an artesian well 800 feet deep under a corner of the church—a strenuous task, by the way, and only men could do it, the well would be dug, you would hurry home from your shops, stores and offices, change your clothes and eagerly go to work." He closes with the exhortation, "There are plenty of workers in every church. Find them jobs, manly jobs, and volunteers will step out from the line, as they do in war, and pledge their strength and lives to the service."

We do not know about the crying need for the digging of wells, but if any member of a church is at a loss where to find a "manly job," we would venture to suggest that the nearest local W. C. T. U. could point him to one that would tax all his energies and talents to the utmost. At this very moment there are incomparable opportunities offered in Texas and Maine for men to undertake the "manly job" of defeating the liquor traffic in its effort to establish itself within their borders. In every community a similar task awaits the coming of men who will whole-heartedly work for the destruction of the liquor evil. No one knows better than the infamous trade which makes drunkards, that if the Christian men of the nation would unitedly and energetically shoulder the biggest man's "job" in the United States as they ought, within a very brief period of time every saloon would be closed.

The Real Obstacle to the Prevention of Drunkenness

Within the past few years the campaign against tuberculosis has been waged with such remarkable success that many people are hopeful that it will, in another decade, cease to be a menace to the public health. "Why," asks the student of social conditions, "cannot an equally successful campaign be carried on against intemperance and the use of alcoholic liquors?" One of the speakers at the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Boston, stated the reason, in a convincing way, when he said: "We don't organize anti-tuberculosis campaigns and then open places in the same community for the sale of tuberculosis germs."

So long as we legalize the sale of "drunkenness germs," we must needs, to a large extent, waste our energy in fighting the evil that results from the business.

How Prominent Women Regard the Cigaret Habit

Will the women high in the social circles of England and America tolerate the cigaret evil among their own sex? There is but one answer to the question and that is an emphatic negative. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, writing on the subject, says:

"Those who have looked with concern upon the growth of the cigaret habit among women are wondering what effect the stand taken by Queen Mary of England, now in the public eye, will have upon American society women who affect cigaret smoking because it is 'so English, you know.'" She calls attention to the fact that Queen Mary has given notice that no woman who smokes cigarets may come near her, which means that no cigarets will be allowed at any party the Queen attends. She relates an interesting incident showing the Queen's pronounced antipathy to the habit, vouched for by a London writer:

"Some few years ago Her Majesty showed her dislike for the cigaret habit being indulged in by ladies, which was not without its humorous aspect. When Princess of Wales, she was the guest of a well-known American hostess, who, after dinner, sought, and of course obtained the royal assent to some of the women

present smoking cigarets, the present Queen's dislike to this practice not being generally known. During the consumption of the cigarets the Queen remained standing and of course every other woman in the room had to do likewise. The hostess, however, had the shrewdness to guess why her royal guest did not sit down and in a few minutes managed to convey her wish to the women who were smoking that they should throw away their cigarets, which they did. The Queen then sat down and Her Majesty has never since had reason to express her dislike of women smoking in her presence."

It is well known that the leading ladies of our own land, the wife and daughter of the President, are opposed to the practice. At the time of the debut of Helen Taft, the newspapers stated that she had decided to cut from her calling list all girls who smoked cigarets.

With such leadership, the rank and file of women who desire social standing, will be forced to range themselves on the right side of the question.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

NELLIE VAIL of Stroudwater (Maine). For years she faithfully conducted the state W. C. T. U. Essay Exchange.

MRS. NANCY A. CARPENTER, Salem, N. J., for many years president of the Salem union, and for nine years treasurer of the Salem county W. C. T. U., whose hospitable home was the mecca of white ribbon speakers for many years.

MRS. JUDITH DAVIS, organist and sweet singer of the Salem (N. J.) union, who was ever ready to lend a hand in the many ministrations of the work.

PASSING OF A PIONEER

Rev. Moses Barker, husband of our late well-beloved National W. C. T. U. treasurer, passed quietly away in Evanston, June 28. During the last year Mr. Barker has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning, National superintendent of the department of Press work, and has received from her and her three daughters most filial, faithful care. Many former friends and parishioners of New York state and Dakota will remember Mr. Barker as a strong preacher of the Baptist church. He did splendid pioneer work. Mrs. Barker and her fellow workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union always found him a fearless advocate of white ribbon principles and a comrade who never hesitated to aid in the front of the battle. Mr. Barker was a life member of the National W. C. T. U.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Barker's six children two are now living, Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning and Mr. Manley E. Barker of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. There are five grandchildren, including the three daughters of Mrs. Horning—Sibyl, Dorothy and Helen. Miss Sibyl is the efficient National Headquarters secretary for the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. STEVENS HONORED BY BATES COLLEGE

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness," said President George C. Chase, of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, as on June 28, he conferred upon Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Great applause greeted the announcement of this deserved honor. The commencement day exercises of this progressive college took place in the presence of an unusually large audience. Seated at the right hand of President Chase, Mrs. Stevens was one of the speakers at the commencement dinner, and said in part:

"I am heartily glad that I now belong to Bates College. I realize that the great honor conferred is not for me as an individual, but is really a recognition of the work and the principles of the world-wide W. C. T. U. I recall hearing Dr. Edward Everett Hale say that as he traveled about he met a larger number of substantial, cultured, well equipped people from Bates than from any other college, and on many a platform in many a state when I have been recounting the blessings and the advantages of my beloved Maine, I have repeated the words of Dr. Hale, and added my own testimony as to the noble stand always taken by Bates for equality, justice, morality, temperance and every form of righteousness."

PROHIBITION VICTORY IN UTAH

As we go to press word is received of a signal victory for local prohibition in the cities and towns of Utah as a result of the election of June 27. Out of 110 cities and towns that voted, 87 went dry.

PERSONAL MENTION

We endeavor to give a message in every story that appears in our paper and are always pleased to know that it has fulfilled its purpose. "The Harvest," by Mrs. Jennie N. Standifer, one of our valued contributors, was recently read at a public meeting in Florida, and as a result, the author was asked to write a circular letter to be included in the comfort-bags which go to the soldier boys of the "Florida."

The visitors at National Headquarters this week have been many. Among them were four white ribboners of West Washington, Mrs. C. M. Defoe, of Sunnyside: Mrs. Mary L. Stilwell, president of the largest county in the state, Miss Mary A. Burrows, and Mrs. R. D. Hill, all of Seattle. We were also glad to greet Mrs. Mary R. Carpenter of Chicago, a relative of Miss Willard, and Mrs. Frances Holsinger of Rosedale, Kansas, state superintendent of Purity, who was accompanied by her two daughters.

Vacation season is at hand, when workaday people lie in hammocks and read, as they have not time to do the remainder of the year. It is an excellent time to distribute literature among these "leisure" people. Read last column on page 16, and send in an order

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Give us this day our daily bread, we pray,
And give us likewise, Lord, our daily thought,
That our poor souls may strengthen as they ought,
And starve not on the husks of yesterday.

Had he been happy and faultless, I would not have loved him as I did. There is a degree of pity in all our friendships. Misfortune has an attraction for certain souls. The cement of our hearts is mixed with tears, and nearly all our deep affections have their beginning in some sorrowful emotion.—*Lamartine*

It depends chiefly whether you are working for the world's praise or the world's good, how its commendation or its condemnation is given. But if you will work for the praise of that inner spirit which, for lack of a better name, we call conscience, no pain shall be felt at what the world does or says. In truth, if you have a high and good purpose and honestly try to attain it, you must apparently fail in some measure, because all strength is founded on unseen supports, and the strongest tower is that whose base extends the farthest underground. But mere failure should be the last thing to daunt you. Remember how the oyster mends its wounded shell—with pearl!—*Great Thoughts*

NO WINE SOLD HERE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., contains at least one restaurant and catering establishment, whose proprietors not only possess total abstinence principles, but are not ashamed to advertise them. The business is conducted by Smith Brothers, worthy sons of a white ribbon mother and upon their advertising cards appears the statement: "No intoxicating liquors, beers, wine, etc., allowed." The concern also carries on a catering business, and explanation is made in a foot-note on its advertisement that while waiters, cooks, dishes, silver, glassware, etc., are furnished with such service, an exception is made "in cases where intoxicating liquor, punch, ale, beer, wine, cider, etc., are to be served. In that event, waiters, cooks and personal supervision will not be furnished."

White ribboners passing through Poughkeepsie will feel at home in the restaurant when they see upon the tables the familiar face of THE UNION SIGNAL, ten copies of which are used each week by the proprietors for the edification of their customers.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES

FRANCES P. PARKS

Once a year the mother of white ribboners, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, salutes Mother Chautauqua—beautiful Chautauqua by the lake.

Here in August, 1874, there came to the women who loved the home, a vision of organized mother love, that should utterly destroy the legalized liquor traffic. The Crusade leaders, looking out over the waters of the beautiful lake, sent forth a call—a clarion cry that a few months later, November 18, 1874, resulted in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Fry at W. C. T. U. Headquarters

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, the well-known and well-beloved W. C. T. U. leader, will be the representative at Chautauqua of our National organization. As white ribbon hostess at Kellogg Hall, Mrs. Fry will receive all interested to learn more of our campaign and department work. Visitors who are so fortunate as to discuss current temperance events and books with Mrs. Fry will find her an encyclopedia of valuable information.

National W. C. T. U. superintendents have donated their leaflets and all lines of preventive, educative, evangelistic, social, reformatory and legal work will be well covered by up-to-date literature that will be given to those asking for it. "Everything is not in the temperance reform but the temperance reform should be in everything, that is, everything has its temperance aspect and with that wo are to deal."

Kellogg Hall is the mecca of white ribboners and those planning to visit Chautauqua some time in the summer should choose "our week" which commences Monday, July 24. Let the white ribbons blossom on the grounds, and by intelligent enthusiasm, tactfully expressed, new members may be secured for the W. C. T. U.

Woman's Club—Temperance Topics

The Hall of Philosophy, in which the Woman's Club holds its meetings, lends itself to creative thought. It is through the courtesy of Mrs. B. T. Vincent, who is herself a white ribboner, that the W. C. T. U. has a part in the meetings annually held by the Club. It is in this hall that many a woman, while listening to the addresses dealing with woman's part in the questions and reforms of the day, has "come to herself," and changed from the passive to the active voice. A most attractive program has been arranged by Mrs. Fry. All meetings of the Woman's Club are held in the morning. The speakers and their topics for the various days are as follows:

Monday, July 24, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead—The Enemy of the Human Race; Tuesday, July 25, Mrs. Ella A. Boole—Problems for Patriots; Wednesday, July 26, Miss Frances H. Ensign—The Problem of the Other Half; Thursday, July 27, Mrs. Anna Oberlander—Education as Related to Conduct; Friday, July 28, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—Question Box.

W. C. T. U. Institutes

"Will the Institute be a dry discussion of old statistics told in a humdrum way?" some one asks. Go and hear. Go to Kellogg Hall at four o'clock every day, "our week." Go and listen to these up-to-date speakers who will discuss live themes. Observe the dates:

July 24, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—Meeting of the States (Talk of Work in the States); July 25, Mrs. Ella A. Boole—Prohibition Round Table (Local and State Victories—How Won); July 26, Miss Frances H. Ensign—The Snare of the Fowler (A.—Methods, Children, Law Violation, etc.). (B.—The Personal Liberty Idea) (C.—Literature); July 27, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, A White Ribbon Round a Black World; July 28, Miss Cordelia Adele Teal, The White Slave Traffic A Menace to American Homes. (or "A Boy's Investment," Dr. Seaver.)

Our W. C. T. U. Literature

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book entitled, "Helps for the Local Union" is receiving the warm approval of National W. C. T. U. workers. "It is excellent and I shall use many copies," writes an organizer. The frontispiece, a new picture of Mrs. Stevens, is much appreciated.

Let me say to you, confidentially, that there are plenty of National Annual Leaflets still on hand, and if a woman is not the possessor of a copy, she should send for one at once to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. Better still, incite the union to send for enough for all. They are only one cent each, or seventy-five cents per hundred, and are prepared and printed especially for your use. Six cents will buy a Hand-Book and an Annual Leaflet.

"Historic Rest Cottage" is an unusually choice booklet, and charmingly illustrated. One of our state presidents proposes to make a personal gift of one of these handsome booklets to every member who wins a new member in a specified time. She will purchase in lots of 500 and so secure a special price.

Progress All Along the Line

Our hearts are stirred with high hopes of success as we receive tidings of the state campaigns which are growing so intense. Aided by the generosity of Bishop Mallalieu we have sent the sixty-six district superintendents and presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas, campaign leaflets, posters and copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. They will receive each issue of THE UNION SIGNAL until the voters go to the polls, July 22, and we trust, win the victory.

Would that the readers of these Notes could sit by our desks at National Headquarters and see our joy when cheering news is read. They would certainly realize that encouraging words have power to increase our efficiency.

Comrades, fill each letter with all the sunshine a two cent stamp can carry, and it will bless and brighten all our work.

Interesting information concerning supplies for local unions may be found on page 16.

"Next to the drinker, the say-nothing man or woman, and the do-nothing man or woman are the most valuable helpers the saloon has."

Celluloid Flag Pin

A pretty, patriotic stick pin Boys and girls, men and women should wear it on the Fourth of July All orders will receive prompt attention. *Price, each, 5c; per 100, $2.50.*

Address, NATIONAL W. C. T. U.
LITERATURE BUILDING EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HERE AND THERE

Monroe county (N. Y.) was given "A Square Deal," by Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, National organizer, who spoke upon that subject at an interesting and profitable institute held in Irondequoit early in June. A gold medal contest held one evening of the meeting was participated in by six young ladies.

The Salem and Highland W. C. T. U.'s of Oregon united in a joint institute, with Mrs. Lucia Faxon Additon, associate of the National department of Temperance and Labor, as leader and instructor. It was one of the most instructive and inspirational ever held. Scotts Mills also reports an institute with the same leader and a program having "not a dry or uninteresting feature." Seven new leaflets have come from Mrs. Additon's pen the last month.

Dickson, the county seat of Dickson County, Tenn., was the place of meeting, June 15, of a W. C. T. U. institute. The presence of the five general officers of the state added much to the interest of the occasion. Mrs. S. M. Holman, state president, in a public address made it very clear that women have done much for the temperance reform, and praised the white ribboners of Tennessee for their share in the good work. A delightful afternoon reception was held on the opening day at the home of Mrs. Robert Clements, state vice-president.

The unions of Lawrence county, Ill., feel that they are better equipped than ever before for W. C. T. U. work since the holding of a W. C. T. U. institute at Bridgeport, June 19-20. The county has a membership list of more than 100 and showed enthusiasm by a large attendance at all the sessions. Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, state president, delivered a fine address replete with valuable information and helpful suggestions. A very creditable silver medal contest was held one evening.

Oklahoma county, Okla., of which Mrs. Mary K. Applegate is president and Mrs. J. I. Gordon corresponding secretary, has just held an institute full of interest "from start to finish." It was held at Oklahoma City and delegates were present from every local union. Instructive papers were presented by Mrs. Dora Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Cora Ross and Mrs. C. H. Everest, and Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state president, spoke upon "Preparing for the Work and Needs of the Field." Equal suffrage was made prominent by Mr. Gay, who read a paper upon "Why We Want the Ballot," and Mrs. Benedict, who dealt with "Woman's Ballot for the King's Business."

CHANGE IN PRICE

An imported clasp or scarf pin—a flat, small, white ribbon bow—is pretty and popular. The first advertised price, 5 cents, did not cover cost of importation. Please note the present price. Each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

The twentieth annual convention of the Fourth (Mo.) district W. C. T. U. convened at Stewartville, June 15-16. The district president, Mrs. Ball of Grant City, presided, assisted by Miss Roena E. Shaner, state vice-president and National organizer. The president's review of the year's work showed very encouraging results. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Mills, Rev. Kendall and Prof. Gray. Miss Shaner and Mrs. Platz responded. There was a gold medal contest, in which "young campaigners," trained by Mrs. Blacklock, took part. Mrs. Gilmore gave an interesting talk on Franchise and Legislation. A children's hour was devoted to songs and recitations by twenty-eight boys and girls. Miss Hogue gave a splendid talk on the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. work. Rev. Sanders gave a short, interesting talk and Messrs. R. G. Chappell, W. T. Chappell, J. H. Wylie, W. C. Wylie and S. J. Wylie helped to make the convention a success.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Mary S. Hunt; vice-president, Mrs. Fred Fair; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Costello; recording secretary, Mrs. Agnes Tipton; treasurer, Mrs. Maggie Bowman.

Two new W. C. T. U.'s have been organized in Montana by the state president, Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, one at Buffalo, a new town which has sprung up in the great Judith Basin country recently opened up for settlement. Mrs. S. E. Halverson is its president. The other W. C. T. U. is at Belt, a small mining town just outside of Judith Basin and has a membership of twenty-one. The state president has also taken several subscriptions to the official papers, to be scattered through the Basin section.

Clay county (Neb.) W. C. T. U. held a most interesting convention June 21-22. Helpful addresses were given by Mrs. Frances B. Heald, state president, and Mrs. Margaret Orr, county president. "Winning the Children for Temperance," through the S. T. I., the Sunday school and the L. T. L. was presented by Miss Buck, Mrs. Schuylerman and Mrs. Heald. A symposium on "Advancing Moral Education by Preventive Means" treated the subject from the standpoint of the teacher, the mother and the father. A "History of the W. C. T. U. of Clay County" told of the good work accomplished. Six of the eight local unions were represented in the convention. The standard of excellence of Nebraska toward which all unions work comprises six points: (1) Evergreen. (2) Report annually. (3) Annual contribution to county or state. (4) Delegates to county convention. (5) Department and branch work. (6) Fifty per cent of members take THE UNION SIGNAL. When a union qualifies in the above six points it is known as a "banner union." Six unions of the county qualified on five points of excellence and will strive for the sixth before the state convention.

Mrs. Lizzie G. Hall, corresponding secretary of the Cattaraugus county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., writes most enthusiastically of two group meetings held recently. The unions of Otto, East Otto, Cattaraugus, and New Albion convened at the last named place, and a most profitable session was held. Mrs. M. G. Peckham, county president, and Mrs. Mae Manning, county vice-president, were present at both meetings. The unions of Great Valley, Ellicottville, Salamanca, Little Valley, Limestone and Tunesassa held their meeting at Great Valley. The program was excellent and evoked much enthusiasm. Great Valley union is one of the youngest in the county, being organized by Rev. Emily C. Woodruff last winter, with a membership of but nine. It now has thirty-four on the list.

"Faith Cottage," the pleasant home of Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Munns, West Washington's state president, and corresponding secretary, was fairly running over with white ribboners at the annual "dues social" of the Fremont W. C. T. U., of Seattle. Several young men and women of the Y. P. B. were among the guests. Besides a collection of dues that would have delighted the heart of any treasurer, there was a fine program of music, readings, and an address by Rev. Mr. Lamoreaux, pastor of Fremont Baptist Church, who, by his earnest words and his pledge of all possible helpfulness in the work of the union, called forth sincere applause.

HEART RIGHT
When He Quit Coffee

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble. The reason is obvious.

This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear one. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings.

"I continued to drink coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till, on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum I began its use.

"The change in my condition was remarkable. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the Life Insurance Co. Quitting coffee and using Postum worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The largest and most successful convention in the history of the state was recently held at the attractive ocean city, Long Beach. Fully three hundred delegates were present and the harmony and enthusiasm shown throughout the four days were remarkable. If any two features could be said to dominate the gathering, they were suffrage enthusiasm and Mrs. E. E. Peterson. Everywhere the yellow banners and ribbons were shown; scarcely a speech, address or report was made which did not contain a reference to suffrage, and at least once a day the state suffrage campaign song, "Another Star," was sung. Mrs. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, was frequently called to the platform for an address, to give advice, or to lead in devotional services. Her consecrated ability and devotion to the temperance cause brought quick appreciation of the woman and her wonderful work.

Dedicate W. C. T. U. Fountain

Every possible preparation was made by the Long Beach W. C. T. U. federation for a successful convention. A reception at the home of Mayor Windham, an ocean trip, a picnic and a surprise party were among the social delights offered. Wednesday afternoon the delegates were taken in automobiles to Bixby Park, and a fountain, the gift of the Long Beach unions, was dedicated, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine delivering the dedicatory address, Mrs. Griffith acting as mistress of ceremonies. Thursday morning a sunrise prayer meeting was held at the end of the pier, led by "Mother Stout," a pioneer worker, eighty-eight years of age.

Attractive Department Demonstration

Although recovering from a trying illness, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, our state president, presided at all the sessions with her customary ability and alertness. The reports of departments were given partially by means of demonstrations, and a number of extremely interesting and attractive innovations were introduced. For the department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Mrs. C. H. Windham, wife of the mayor of Long Beach, sang two charming Spanish songs. The Purity department was represented by a tableau in which Mrs. Hill and her little daughter, carrying a cluster of white annunciation lilies, made a beautiful picture. A group of Y. W. C. A. athletes illustrated the Physical Education department. Institute work was advertised by an open-air meeting, and to show the S. T. I. work three young people, representatives of the winners, out of 10,000 essay contestants, read their essays and were awarded prizes.

The evening gatherings were well attended. Miss A. L. Robinson spoke upon "New Zealand, the Home of Democracy." Rev. William Horace Day, pastor of the First Congregational church of Los Angeles, held his hearers spellbound by his wonderful eulogy of Frances Willard, in his address "A Great American Woman's Gift to Progress."

First Diamond Medal Contest

The great diamond medal contest, the first ever held in Southern California, attracted crowds to the auditorium. Eugene Tincher, who carried off the diamond medal at the National Convention in Los Angeles, was the winner. In appreciation of the services of the state superintendent, Miss Margaret Wiley, it was voted to give her $25 of the receipts. A new plan for meeting the expenses of the contest was introduced and proved successful. At this time of the year the population of Long Beach, where the contest was held, is composed largely of tourists. Thirty pledges were circulated, to insure expenses and a collection speech made by a pastor resulted in an offering of over $70. As special features, the services of the finest vocalist in the city and a girl whistler were secured. Contest workers will see that in holding high-grade contests, expenses can more than be met if arrangements are well made.

Officers for 1911-1912

The officers, with one exception, were re-elected, Mrs. Schulte, because of ill health, changing places with her assistant recording secretary. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Milk, for many years the most faithful and energetic of workers, has had to give up aggressive work and the Institute department has a new superintendent. Miss Ada Cummings of Santa Paula is the new Y. P. B. secretary, and Mrs. L. B. Hamble, the new L. T. L. leader.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions were passed endorsing the eight-hour law; advocating new legislation in regard to marriage and divorce; approving of the movement for the prohibition of smoking in all waiting rooms; advocating the study of the Bible in the curriculum of the public schools, to be taught on the same basis as the best poets and authors; deploring the desecration of the Sabbath day, and urging legislation to promote and observe it as a day of rest.

OREGON W. C. T. U. STEERING AHEAD

Special Correspondence

The work of the Oregon W. C. T. U. seemed to lag perceptibly early in the year, occasioned probably by extreme weariness from our twelve months' campaign and discouragement from the seeming failure in the election. Our women are, however, rallying bravely and beginning to show new life and vigor. Certainly some good should accrue from the intensely hard labors of last year.

National Superintendents Aid

We have had in the field some of the best National workers during the past two months, with excellent results. Mrs. Peterson, our National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, was with us one week in Portland. Her meetings were largely with the colored people, but she addressed a county institute to the great pleasure of the audience. She impressed us as a woman of unusual earnestness and we were delighted with the eloquence of her public addresses. The Portland colored union, the only one in the state, increased largely in membership during her visit and has taken on new activity.

Miss Mary Brown, the National superintendent of the Curfew department, was with us one month giving purity addresses to mixed audiences, holding meetings for women, and addressing groups of teachers in the various ward schools. Her addresses were scholarly, and were couched in such delicate language that they could not fail to meet the approval of even the most conservative. Teachers in the schools were aroused to the knowledge of the danger menacing their pupils, and learned methods with which to meet it. While offerings could not be taken at all meetings, they aggregated a sufficient sum to meet all expenses and left a surplus in the state treasury.

Mrs. Silbaugh Pushes W. C. T. U. Interests

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, who has been in our state for two series of dates, covering about three months' time, continues to hold the large place she gained in the hearts of Oregon people by her magnificent work of last year. Upon the last trip she went out into the interior of central Oregon, a section not reached since Mrs. Unruh made a trip overland into this country some ten years ago. Mrs. Silbaugh organized unions at almost every point visited, and built up the general temperance work. Oregon W. C. T. U. regards her as one of the few women who has the power to bring things to pass. She is a most indefatigable worker, thoroughly unselfish, and capable to a degree seldom attained even by our own women. Her platform addresses are logical and winsome, and she has been able in very hard territory to meet salary and expenses and at the present time pledges for nearly $600 await collection from her last trip. Inasmuch as money has been difficult to secure, more particularly since the advent of a men's society, which seems to desire the support of the temperance people to the exclusion of the organization which has done the foundation work, we very much appreciate workers who not only can meet their

own expenses, but bring us a surplus for other work.

Circle of Chautauquas

The plans for the various Chautauquas are well in hand. Three new assemblies have been added to the two pioneer ones, and the W. C. T. U. is to be represented at all of these. Mrs. Edith Smith Davis is to be our speaker at three, Rev. Edith Hill Booker at Roseburg, and probably Mrs. Harford at La Grande. Mrs. Unruh takes charge of the work at Gladstone, our largest and oldest Chautauqua; Mrs. Mears, one of our county presidents, with the assistance of the National organizer, Miss Annie A. Robbins, will hold the fort at Ashland; Mrs. Henrietta Brown, former state president, takes charge at Albany; Mrs. Ida Marsters, our recording secretary, at Roseburg. At Gladstone, Rev. Edith Hill Booker gives five addresses on "Bible Women," four of them under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and one under the auspices of the management. Rev. Booker has charge, also, of the regular Bible study class at Roseburg.

The cottage at Gladstone is about completed and our women who have dwelt in tents for many years are looking forward to a place of more comfortable habitation. The cool mornings and evenings require a fire and an artistic cobble-stone fireplace and chimney are being added to the other comforts.

Scientific temperance instruction is looking up in Oregon. This is largely due to the fact that the new state superintendent of Public Instruction is the son of a white ribbon mother long since gone to her reward. Her splendid son remains true to his mother's teaching and is in frequent communication with the state officers. With reference to the moral conditions in the schools some of the interest manifested has been aroused by the promised coming of Mrs. Davis to our state and we look for great results.

Woman's Suffrage Again

The W. C. T. U. has been approached by the State Equal Suffrage Society with the request that we will take part in the equal suffrage campaign next year. It is well known that a suffrage measure was voted upon last fall, but practically no campaign was carried on. The W. C. T. U. took no part in this work largely because we were so absorbed in our campaign for state-wide prohibition. Added to this was the fact that the title of the bill was to give franchise to tax-paying women, while the bill itself, if passed, would enfranchise all women. This seemed to be an attempt to deceive the voters and the W. C. T. U. could not consistently undertake a campaign for such a measure. We believe the measure, if passed, would have been annulled by the courts on account of the discrepancy mentioned above. It is probable that the state convention will vote unanimously to undertake the suffrage campaign. The W. C. T. U. will, however, enter the campaign independently, and while striving to harmonize its work with that of the Equal Suffrage Association, will carry on its own distinct campaign, circulate its own literature and send out its own speakers. The plan of campaign cannot be outlined until the convention is in session.

Learn by Experience

A great deal of additional work is being done throughout the state and we have reason to believe that much sentiment is being made. Some fatal tragedies have been enacted which have served to arouse our people to the need of aggressive action. The frequency of the arrest of "white-slavers" has also aroused interest and activity. The prospects are that the state convention, to be held in Medford, October 5-11, will record the greatest advance ever made by the W. C. T. U. of Oregon. It is too early to prophesy the increase in membership, but there is no question as to the increase of activity. It is doubtful about a campaign for state-wide prohibition being called for 1912 because of other issues to be voted upon, and the fact that it is a presidential year makes it unfavorable for our purpose.

A most aggressive work is being done throughout the entire state. The almost unbelievable immigration to Oregon, the extension of railroads into the interior, hitherto unreached except by difficult stage lines, and the miles of motor lines, along which villages are springing up like mushrooms in the night, present a fertile field for W. C. T. U. operations, and the Oregon W. C. T. U. is determined to take advantage of the situation.

Favors for Delegates

Should the National Convention come to Portland in 1912 our eastern delegations will have a vision of western growth and possibilities which will surprise them. We only regret that the time of year will not be favorable for a view of the rose gardens, but while we shall not be able to bury the delegates in roses, we shall be able to comfort them with apples!

HERE AND THERE

Miss Flora E. Strout, our returned white ribbon missionary to Japan, has attended a series of W. C. T. U. county conventions in Vermont, where she has addressed the evening audiences with marked appreciation by them.

Mrs. Amy C. Weech, state organizer, and Y. P. B. secretary of Virginia, has recently completed a five weeks' tour of the state. During that time, Mrs. Weech delivered thirty-seven addresses, organized four unions, one L. T. L. and one Y. P. B., and added sixty members (active and honorary) to the roll of the Virginia white ribboners.

A W. C. T. U. drill, in which twelve women won prizes offered by the district president, Mrs. A. R. Holman, took place at the ninth annual convention of the Fifteenth district W. C. T. U. of Minnesota. Park Rapids was the hostess of the occasion and four counties were represented by delegates. Both a silver and a gold medal contest were held. Mrs. Holman was re-elected to office.

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THE FUNNIEST OF ALL THE FUNNY MAGAZINES
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The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page Seven)

When he awoke, all was quiet down stairs. He was weak and dizzy, but no longer sick. By holding to the railing, he went down the two flights of steps, and crept into the sitting room. His mother sat by a table reading. Joe and his father were on the porch.

"Where have you been all day, Bert?" asked his mother.

"Up in the attic."

"You missed seeing your aunt and cousins, son. It's a pity you are getting into that ugly habit of pouting."

For nearly a minute Bert was tempted to say nothing about that chew of tobacco but he knew he ought to and so he went swiftly over to his mother and kneeling by her side, laid his head on her knee.

"I've spent an awful day, Mother."

"I'm sorry, son."

"I took a chew of tobacco, and it most killed me, Mother. I'm so ashamed of it. I'll never, never use tobacco in any way so long as I live!"

"That's a fine resolution, Bert."

"And I'll never have friends that will ask me to touch it."

"That is a still better resolution, my son."

"And forever and a day, I'm going to be independent enough to say '*no*' when I'm tempted, even if they laugh at me.'

"That's the best resolution of all, my boy."

And then Bert had a cup of tea, and a slice of toast, and felt better.

UMEYO'S SALVATION

(Continued from Page Six)

blessed Children's Home for Japanese, in San Francisco, and Umeyo entered upon a world that was better than fairy-land for it was true!

She has her baby and her school and knows more about the Bible than plenty of grown people. She can recite many Scripture verses, both in English and Japanese. She never permits any one to do for the baby what she can do, so well she loves him, and now he has teeth and can toddle on his two feet.

There was just one wish of Umeyo's that had not been satisfied. Very deep in her little bosom she yearned for a pink dress—just a plain pink one! Recently she was permitted to go into a great store and choose it for herself. I think at present life has bestowed upon her every charm of which she can conceive.

An excellent Flower Mission program was rendered at the home of Mrs. Margaret Helmick, department superintendent, by the W. C. T. U. of Commercial Point, O., Mrs. Adda Prushing, president. Later, a visit was made to the cemetery, where loving tribute was paid to the members who had passed away, including the sympathetic singing of "Blest be the tie that binds."

WHITE RIBBONERS UNDAUNTED

Henry county, Ohio, after a three weeks' vigorous campaign voted wet by a majority of almost 1,000. The county has always been wet, being mostly settled by German-Lutherans and Catholics. While there are some temperance people among them, the great majority are in favor of the saloon and patronize it themselves. This is true not only of the laity but of the ministers.

Evangelist William Sunday opened the campaign for the drys at Napoleon, the county-seat, with a rousing meeting. To offset this, the wets had a statement published in all the county papers, signed by the German-Lutheran ministers, stating that the Bible is opposed to prohibition, and that they were not in favor of a dry county. The drys conducted a very strenuous campaign, but three weeks of educational efforts proved insufficient to change the opinion of the wet voters, who had been accustomed from their childhood to drink beer and to believe in the saloons.

Colors Still Worn

Our white ribbon women did their part heroically, as did the Anti-Saloon League. In no county of the state have our women shown more heroism or self-sacrifice. In some cases they and their families have been threatened by the wets, but they have gone bravely on their way. While much disappointed, they are not discouraged, and will not let the colors fall. Mrs. Florence Richard addressed 1,000 people in the court-house square in Napoleon, and Miss Frances Ensign, the state president, addressed an out-door meeting at Ridgeville. A large number of temperance leaflets and posters were used.

The good seed sown must some time bear a harvest. Hundreds of people, fo perhaps the first time in their live heard temperance truths fully presente and the good work will not be lost.

DR. STALL

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What a Young Man Ought to Know
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What a Man of 45 Ought to Koo
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CHICAGO

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

(Continued from Page Three)

with under the regulated drink régime in Scandinavia will constitute no exception."

One could wish that a Gothenburg cinematograph, showing the System in action, could be sent about New York drawing rooms and the lecture rooms of American universities, where it is believed in and praised. It would be a vivid panorama of fighting, reeling, seedy, depraved victims of alcohol.

Such are the fruits of the System's regulations and restrictions. A System which in Sweden has run up arrests for drunkenness 400 per cent since its establishment, (from 10,831 in 1865 to 42,500 in 1905) and which in Norway has given us 9,384 arrests in one year in a city of 230,000 people (Christiania), has nothing to teach Americans who are reaching out for better things in their own land. The most inadequately enforced prohibition law is more satisfactory.

Prohibition would be far more easily obtained in the United States than any wide application of compromise plans such as the Gothenburg System represents.

A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY

Rogers Park, Illinois

One hundred dollars in prizes has been offered by Prof. F. S. Goodrich of Albion College, Michigan, for temperance declamations, the prizes to be competed for by the Sunday school scholars of Michigan. Temperance declamation contests will be held in various parts of the state and the culminating contest will be held at the annual Sunday School convention at Bay City, November 3. Prof. Goodrich is the state superintendent of the department of Temperance in the Michigan Sunday School Association.

"I do not believe alcohol in any form ever was or ever will be any good."—Admiral Charles Beresford of the British Navy

MISSOURI EVENTS IN BRIEF

Special Correspondence

A W. C. T. U. speaker happened to be in Huntsville for a few hours. The afternoon was half gone when she came. It so happened that the white people's churches could not be used. The president, Mrs. Hammett, went to the 'phone, called up the colored people and held a service with them, she and the speaker, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, giving the addresses. This wide-awake president never forgets the colored people of her town. She frequently sends them speakers and in other ways shows her sincere interest.

Institutes ought to be held pretty often by the West Park union of Moberly, located in the railroad section of the town, for at the one held June 19, its membership was increased eighty-three per cent. The nucleus of a fund for literature to distribute at the gospel meetings held each Thursday noon in the car shops, was also raised, and the union will put reading matter in all the cabooses that go out of Moberly.

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, corresponding secretary of the Missouri W. C. T. U., has an automobile that is establishing a record for itself. Before it had been in her possession twenty-four hours, it had carried a W. C. T. U. speaker to and from appointments twice, and is to go half across the state to attend a W. C. T. U. convention.

Miss Minnie Lee Hays, one of Missouri's new and promising workers, was married June 10 to John Bauer, the prohibitionist speaker, often called the "Flying Dutchman." Mrs. Bauer, the day after her marriage, entered into a difficult week's campaign in the Fifteenth district, most of it over mountain roads into territory remote from the railroad. Everywhere her work has borne splendid fruit.

St. Louis W. C. T. U. is happy over its tremendous spurt in membership, and the state, also, is rejoicing. The city is the center of "beerdom" itself, and on the prohibition amendment last November, returned thirteen wet votes to every dry one. Nevertheless the unions united in work, and since then they have more than doubled their membership. Mrs. E. B. Ingalls has again been elected district president, an honor which she has enjoyed longer than any other officer in the state. St. Louis is fortunate in having with them as a resident member, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, a speaker and the state treasurer.

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OUR FAIR NUMBER

THE UNION SIGNAL for August 3, 1911, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

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If your order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., on or before August 1, 1911, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After August 1, price is $1.75 per 100.

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WHO SENT THIS LETTER?

Several weeks ago we received an envelope, bearing the Spokane, Washington, postmark, containing thirty cents in stamps, but without letter, name of sender or anything to show from whom it came, or for what purpose the stamps were sent. The sender will confer a favor by writing. Please give date of sending and describe the peculiar envelope used.

A BROTHERLY SUGGESTION

"I do not seem to be able to secure the special copies I wish of THE UNION SIGNAL. I would suggest that you print, each week, a few copies more than you have subscribers." Thus wrote a brother who had failed to get some papers ordered several weeks after date of publication. We wrote him that we not only printed "a few" copies, we print hundreds and sometimes thousands of extra copies each week. But our subscribers are quick to appreciate the value of the paper when they receive one containing an especially good article. Orders are filled as they come in, and our supply of extra copies is sometimes exhausted in a few days. This is one reason why we are urging advance orders for the Fair number of August 3. Take our word for it—the paper will be a splendid one to distribute. You save money on advance orders and, still more important, you are certain of getting this special number.

AN APPRECIATIVE WORD

Mrs. May Gaylor, of Maryland, says of *The Young Crusader:* "It is a most helpful paper that no legion can afford to be without, and the more copies there are taken and read, the more efficient will its members be. We find that by sending copies to our public school teachers much help is given the children of the schools, many of whom are not members of the legion." Did you ever stop to consider how many school children do not belong to any L. T. L.? This is why you should take advantage of the special school subscription offer of nine months subscription (September, 1911, to May, 1912) for twenty cents each. This is a great opportunity to interest teachers and pupils in L. T. L. principles and the scientific temperance teachings of the white ribbon organization. Send the subscriptions now, while you think of it. They will commence with the September paper.

FROM THE SPICE CHEST

"John, what ever induced you to buy a house in this forsaken region?"

"One of the best real-estate men in the business."—*Life*

Young Doctor: "Why do you always ask your patients what they have for dinner?"

Old Doctor: "It's a most important question, for according to their menus I make out my bills."—*Slovo*

Lulu was watching her mother among the flowers. "Mamma, I know why flowers grow," she said; "they want to get out of the dirt."—*Lippincott's*

"Little boy, do you understand what is meant by energy and enterprise? One of our richest men came here without a shirt to his back, and now he has got millions."

"Millions! How many does he put on at a time?"—*Texas Siftings*

Barber: "Did your mother say I was to give you a close crop?"

Boy: "No; but I got a teacher who pulls hair!"—*London Opinion*

"Who can give a sentence using the word pendulum?" asked the teacher.

Little Rachel's hand shot up. The teacher nodded encouragingly.

"Lightning was invented by Penjulum Franklin."—*Everybody's Magazine*

Traveler: "Did you tell that man who asked for me that I had gone to Australia, as I told you?"

Hotel Servant: "Yes, sir."

Traveler: "Good, and what did he say?"

Hotel Servant: "He asked when you would be back, and I said for lunch."—*Exchange*

He Got His.—"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forget whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—*London Opinion*

Get in Line.—We like a man who knows how to seize an opportunity, and have nothing but admiration for the dentist who is advertising:

"Coronation Year.
"Why not have your teeth crowned with gold?" —*Punch*

Helping Dad.—Johnny: "Papa, would you be glad if I saved a dollar for you?"

Papa: "Certainly, my son."

Johnny: "Well, I saved it for you, all right. You said if I brought a first-class report from my teacher this week you would give me a dollar, and I didn't bring it."—*Red Hen*

LATEST LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Helpful Hints for Treasurers by Elizabeth P. Hutchinson

This attractive leaflet prepared by the treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., is just off the press. It is practical and valuable. Every local and county treasurer should read it. Price per package of 10, 20 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Helps for the Local Union

A suggestive, practical, illustrated booklet. Price each 5 cents.

Assorted Leaflets in Packages

Package No. 1—For the Local Union. No. 2—Cider, Beer and Tobacco. No. 3—Leaflets for Distribution. No. 4—For Mothers Meetings. No. 5—Woman and Woman's Vote. Sold only by the package. Price each 25 cents.

Total Abstinence Coupon Pledge

For use at fairs and general meetings where signatures to the pledge are secured. Price per 100, 30 cents.

Photographs of Miss Anna A. Gordon—Cabinet Size

For use L. T. L. Red Letter Day, July 21. Price each 25 cents. Life Sketch of Miss Anna A. Gordon. Price each 3 cents.

New Y. P. B. Song Book by Miss Gordon

Seventy Singable Songs (new and old). Price each 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.

Post Cards for Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund

Sell them to summer visitors. Per 12, 15 cents; per 100, $1.00.

"Who Was to Blame?" by Josiah Allen's Wife

Excellent for a reading. Per 50, $1.30; per 100, $2.50.

Sunday School Cards

Excellent for the Loyal Temperance Legion, as well as for the Sunday School, beautiful and artistic. Package of 36 text tickets. Price each 10 cents; Package of 100 text tickets, each 15 cents; packages of 10 cards, each 4x2¾ inches, price per package 10 cents; packages of 10 cards, each 4½x3¾ inches, containing on the back of cards books of the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments or the Twenty-Third Psalm, price per package 15 cents; packages of 10 cards, each 5¼x4 inches, on the back of which is printed the One Hundredth Psalm or the Commandments, price per package 20 cents; packages of 10 cards each, 6x4⅜ inches, containing the Beatitudes, Lord's Prayer or Commandments, price per package 25 cents; packages of 10 cards each, 6⅝x5 inches containing on back of card, the Commandments, Beatitudes or the Lord's Prayer, price per package 30 cents; packages of 12 cards, 11½x8½ inches, price per package 50 cents. Reward of Merit Cards—Beatitudes, Lord's Prayer, Commandments, price each 8 cents; per dozen 50 cents. Sunday School Birthday cards (folders) price per package (10 cards) 30 cents.

The Union Signal

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NOTES FROM JAPAN

VICTORY FOR THE WAKAYAMA UNION

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

From the time that the city assembly of Wakayama granted permission to rebuild the houses of ill-fame which for twenty years had not been in existence, the W. C. T. U. of that city began to wage a strenuous fight in opposition, through the newspapers, and by means of calls upon the chief officials and the Governor of the province. In February, Mrs. Takemoto, president of the union, came to Tokyo and paid visits to the members of the Home Department, newspaper editors, Count Okuma and other influential Japanese, some of whom were induced to write letters of protest to the Governor. The outcome of all this agitation is that he has refused to grant his permission, so these houses of ill-fame cannot be built.

In line with this, it is interesting to note that the bill requiring of the Government a close investigation into the sale of Japanese girls to foreign countries for immoral purposes has this session passed the lower House. Twenty-seven times the W. C. T. U. has sent a petition to the upper and the lower Houses requesting such a measure.

Temperance Essay Contest

The April number of the *Chugaku Sekai*, Middle School Boy's World, contains a full page announcement which we hope will create a great deal of interest among its readers who represent a large proportion of the Government middle school students. It advertises an essay contest conducted by the Japan W. C. T. U., the subject being "The Value of Total Abstinence," to be treated from any one of three aspects, the physical, commercial or moral. The prize awards are as follows: First prize, yen 25.00; second prize, yen 10.00, and three third prizes of yen 5.00 each.

The W. C. T. U. is to be congratulated upon the list of men who have kindly consented to act as judges. They are Dr. Nitobe, author of the famous book called "Bushido," and president of the first High school of Japan, adviser to the Educational Department and indeed one of the most prominent and popular men in educational circles in Japan, Dr. Ukita, professor of economics in Waseda University, Mr. Shimada Saburo, M. P., Mr. Nemoto Sho, M. P., and the Honorable Taro Ando, president of the Men's Temperance League. If this contest is a success, the W. C. T. U. hopes next year to carry out the idea on a larger scale, including students of all ages and grades from the Primary school to the University.

A MEMBER OF THE MEN'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

A Glimpse Into the Ways of Work of a Village Society of The Men's Temperance League

Sometimes a person starts off on a journey with the idea of carrying encouragement and inspiration to others, and returning home acknowledges that it has been his privilege to receive of such quite as much or more than he was able to give. This was the experience of Mrs. Sugimoto, my interpreter, and myself on our recent visit to Tsuchiura, and it has made me wish that every one interested in the cause of temperance in Japan might have the opportunity of meeting with the members of the Men's Temperance League of Tsuchiura at one of their regular monthly gatherings.

They would find there some three hundred and fifty men, all zealous, earnest workers, eagerly devising ways and means of furthering the cause of temperance in their home towns. These men make a very representative organization, with the principal of the Middle School as their president, a leading banker, druggist, oil merchant, coal dealer, three rice merchants, a cake seller, several teachers and many other men of various professions and occupations numbered among them. Each one has his own interesting story to tell of how he happened to become a member of the league and what a boon it has been to himself and his family. The best part of it all is that these men do not rest simply with becoming members themselves, but cannot be content until they have tried to

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

International Sunday School Convention, Page 2—The Hot Campaign in Texas, Utah's Temperance Triumph, Page 3—Young People's Branch, Pages 4, 5, 9, 12.

NOTES FROM JAPAN

induce all their friends to come into the society. Many of them have the words, "Member of the Men's Temperance League of Tsuchiura," written on their door-posts, together with their names, and one baggage delivery man whom I met as I was on my way to the railway station had such a sign written on the sides and back of his delivery cart, a fact which so impressed me that I asked whether he would mind having his picture taken to send to the temperance friends in America. As he was only too glad to consent to the proposition, the photograph was taken and will appear, in connection with this article, in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Their Enthusiasm Contagious

The enthusiasm of a league like this cannot help being contagious. I was told that two sake dealers have already given up their business and the society has great hopes that another man, the most prominent liquor dealer in the place, is under conviction. It is rather unusual for the women to be far behind the men in this work of temperance reform and we trust that those of Tsuchiura will not allow this long to be the case, but will soon organize a Kyofukai to work side by side with the Men's League and to give encouragement to the children who, in goodly numbers, have joined the two local branches of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

I echo the words of the American representative at the coronation of King George who said, "This occasion is beyond my powers of description." As the pomp and circumstance of that historic event beggared the ambassadorial pen, so the quiet spectacle of an invasion of the western metropolis by an army of Christian soldiers, the investment of the city for eight days by the beleaguering force, betokening the siege of righteousness, of which this is but a preliminary, quite overtaxes the modest fountain pen now on duty!

It was a goodly sight to see, and perhaps no other American city than San Francisco could have given it such a background—a city still writhing in moral and political conditions, from which such a demonstration projected itself in boldest relief.

The Coliseum, a great spreading structure, grown prematurely old, while yet unfinished, afforded a central meeting place for the throngs, while many churches were crowded daily by eager audiences, the whole program being a marvel of care and skill in its arrangement. From eight to eleven conferences were carried on simultaneously morning, afternoon and evening, day after day, without diminishing the attendance at any, or materially affecting the audience at The Coliseum.

The actual work of the convention was tremendous. Not one dull speaker was heard, or heard of, and some were followed from church to church, to hear a message repeated; perhaps none more frequently than Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens, with her knowledge of temperance teaching. Through it all the subject of temperance was never side-tracked, but was brought incidentally into addresses whose special feature was something else.

The supreme test of interest in the idea of temperance as religious teaching, came on Sunday afternoon, the twenty-fifth, when 3,000 people gathered at The Coliseum for its consideration. Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens spoke first, and with a little child on the pulpit desk affording a text, made a plea for childhood that cannot be forgotten.

Dr. A. C. Bane, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, followed in a powerful and eloquent address on "The Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic," ably indicating the individual efforts that shall change these relations, appealing to that end to the patriotism of citizens, and urging that they secure the aid of women by giving them the ballot this autumn, when a suffrage amendment to the constitution will be voted on. He called on the audience to work for the Curtis-Miller bill, explaining its points, and at the conclusion of his address, a resolution was passed by unanimous vote to memorialize Congress to enact it, and hundreds promised, by rising response, to write personally to their congressmen.

After him came Dr. Baker, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, with a stirring speech in which he paid high tribute to the W. C. T. U., and as a grand finalé came Dr. Meade, editor of *The National Temperance Advocate*. The chairman, in introducing him, said that Dr. Meade had traveled 3,000 miles at his own expense to make his speech. It was worth it. That was a mile for every auditor.

Eastern audiences may have heard that splendid "boy speech" before, but it fell on charmed and eager ears this time, for this assembly was essentially San Franciscan, for the eastern visitors and delegates had largely gone to Berkeley. The day was perfect, the bay fine as it always is, and a program in the Greek Theater at Berkeley was something not to be missed by people who had never enjoyed it. Twelve thousand people sang the songs of Zion in that grand out-of-doors arena—the waving trees and towering hills about them. Never before did Prof. Excell have such an open air choir to lead. Grand speeches were made there too—and as if this were not enough of counter attraction, four city churches had full houses of Sunday school workers while the temperance meeting at The Coliseum was held.

At the conclusion of that meeting Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National superintendent of Sunday School work, called the white ribboners together and a vote of thanks was passed to the lesson committee for its action regarding future temperance lessons.

The men's parade, which included at a moderate estimate, 10,000 men, Bible in hand, marched the streets to The Coliseum. It was a most impressive sight. Women were invited to seats on the grass at Alamo Square—a beautiful elevation—where they might see the men go by!

THE HOT CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS

HEROIC WHITE RIBBONERS SPEAK WITH THERMOMETER AT 110 DEGREES—ENTHUSIASM GROWS AS ELECTION DAY APPROACHES—WORKERS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Special Correspondence

How we wish we could bring every one of THE UNION SIGNAL readers to Texas just now, so they could see for themselves how the war is being waged. Only those who have been through it can imagine campaigning with the thermometer standing at 110 degrees.

Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins of Tennessee, that charming speaker, has just finished her two weeks' work with us and is returning home. She carries with her the hearts of all who heard her. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor comes this week and stays until the election.

Independence Day Meeting

Mrs. Lulu Shepard is in the state. She spoke in Waco to an audience of fully 2,500 people. It was an open-air meeting and was held on our court house lawn. About three dozen of the local women, including Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Shepard and myself boarded the train at one o'clock—just when the sun shone the hottest—and went out to a Fourth of July picnic, where Mrs. Shepard was to give her wonderful lecture, "The Four Bloody Fingers." It was preceded by music from our own Baylor University Band. This and the singing of the prohibition campaign songs brought the people together. Mrs. Curtis, our state president, then gave an address, and as the people stood or sat—a great many of them in the sun—and listened to her burning words of truth, logic, wit and pathos, I could not wonder at the many letters coming from the north, south, east and west, begging for her assistance for at least one day before the election.

We feel that we are indeed fortunate in having these women with us at this time, and cannot refrain from saying to those who have never undergone the experience, that it takes energy, interest, and the greatest enthusiasm to undertake such an expedition in Texas on July Fourth, with the dust filling your shoes at every step and the sun beaming with such intensity. We can readily believe Mrs. Shepard's assertion that this is the hottest campaign, in more ways than one, in which she has ever been engaged. We felt proud to hear her comment that she had never before in her life seen such enthusiasm. We think she could say that, too, without disparaging any other campaign.

Victory in Sight

Comrades, I want to say that every stroke is counting. How we are working, praying, and believing that the victory will be ours. Every mail brings encouragement and causes us to press on a little harder. Texas is stirred as never before in her history since she came into the Union. How proud we are of Texas and how much prouder we expect to be after July 22.

Seven-eighths of our counties and four-fifths of the population are under prohibitory laws now. The result hangs only on the prohibitionists doing their duty—not being satisfied with having their county dry, but going to the polls to vote for state-wide prohibition. Letters from the county chairmen tell us that in a great many counties a larger majority for state-wide will be rolled up than was the case in local option campaigns. May God grant it!

"Good Until July 22 Only"

As UNION SIGNAL readers already know the vast amount of dry territory in Texas extends from the central to the northern part of the state. In the beginning of the campaign the antis forsook, in a large measure, the southern part, as they thought that was safe, and went into the northern section, trying to persuade the prohibitionists to be satisfied with local option. You know all the antis are local optionists now. We, of course, understand too clearly that behind that cry for local option lurks this meaning, "Good until July 22 only."

As the antis went north, our president, Mrs. Curtis, with a number of other good speakers, went to the southern part of the state. An article in a recent anti-paper states, in substance, that the antis decided they would better leave the northern part of the state and go back and try to hold their own in the southern. So we have them on the run. Another article from an anti paper says: "We do not know, of course, how much injury the drys are inflicting on their wet opponents but certain it is that there is great and increasing activity on the part of the prohibitionists. This is in accordance with the advice which Dr. J. B. Gambrell has been giving, to wit: Make the last four weeks of the campaign fairly scorch with zeal in behalf of the cause. *Six weeks ago it looked like an easy 80,000 majority for the wets; now, judging by what one sees and hears the walls of the city are being smartly strained.*" We feel that to be a splendid admission. Many predict a 50,000 majority for prohibition. We are praying for just such a victory.

Antis Write to Ministers

Just last week every pastor in Waco, and I suppose in all other large cities, received a most friendly letter of advice from the anti headquarters in Dallas, telling him what he should do in order to prevent enmity and strife, and keep

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

UTAH'S TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH

EIGHTY-SEVEN DRY CITIES AND TOWNS—WOMEN GIVEN CREDIT FOR PROHIBITION VOTE—WILL PUSH STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

The local option elections of Utah which took place on June 27 were the most exciting ever held here. The vote in all the towns was heavy.

The law is a rather unique one, as it provides that all country territory shall be prohibition, unless the citizens thereof shall petition for a local option election and vote wet, while all cities and towns in the state were compelled to vote on the question on June 27.

Review of the Results

The election being over, we find that Salt Lake City and Ogden are still in the wet column. However, we take great comfort in the fact that out of 110 cities and towns, only 23 still retain their saloons, three of the largest, Logan, Provo and Brigham going dry. This is a victory for the temperance people.

The counties are also all dry. There was a majority, counting all the towns, of 5,572 in favor of prohibition. As only one of the counties petitioned for an election and it went dry two and a half to one, it is safe to assume that they would add a large majority to a state-wide prohibition vote, which it is estimated would carry a majority of over 50,000.

Ogden and Salt Lake City, although going wet, surprised very many by the large prohibition vote they gave and several of the papers give the credit to the women of the two cities.

W. C. T. U. in the Front Ranks

All classes, regardless of creed, worked together, in great harmony. It is needless to say that the W. C. T. U. everywhere was in the thick of the fray rendering trained and efficient service.

Both Salt Lake City and Ogden will pass under a commission form of government and will elect commissioners this fall. We are already planning for the right kind to enforce the rigid saloon regulations which the new law provides.

Temperance People Fight Dishonest Voters

It may be interesting to the suffragists to know that of sixty-five women of the red-light district in Ogden who were registered, and against whom a lump challenge was issued by the drys, only six were willing to swear that they were entitled to vote by reason of a sufficiently lengthy residence in the city. Challenges were also issued against a number of men in the saloon district who were registered from vacant lots and from rooming houses, where the landladies had never heard of them. By diligence on the part of the temperance people it is thought an honest vote was secured.

Next we will try for state-wide prohibition. Meanwhile the prohibition map-maker will paint Utah white and just put on 23 black dots.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

FINDINGS FROM THE FIELD

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

I had the pleasure of listening recently to an address on "Fish for Folk." The remarks were made to young people by a well-known New York pastor, and as I listened to him, I thought of the many Branch young people scattered throughout this country, and I wondered how many of them are really fishers. The boy who is just beginning to smoke cigarets and to like to "hang out down town" in the evening, and the girl who has a somewhat distorted view of life and its ideals, and who sees no harm in drink and tobacco and cheapens herself in many little ways—are you "fishing" for these? More and more, evangelistic and missionary workers are coming to believe in individual work.

Mother Nature's Good Example

At this time of the year, when all nature teaches us lessons of growth and fruit bearing, shall we let our young people's work stagnate? The National W. C. T. U. is giving money and effort to build it up and we need the co-operation of the older women, the determination and tact necessary to push the work, and a desire on the part of the young people to help themselves. If each would win one new member during the summer, what an increase it would make in our ranks.

I was impressed with a sentence in the lecture I have already mentioned: "You must smile and push." Smile! "Mirth is God's medicine," said Oliver Wendell Holmes, "everybody ought to bathe in it." "What a gift it is," said Beecher, "to make all men better and happier without knowing it." Good cheer, a ready sympathy, deeds of kindness—these will give you an entrance to the hearts of young and old. Then "push"—invite young people to our meetings, take them with you, give them something to do and make them feel that no one could do as well as they, and *hold* to them until you win them. So may you be intelligent, courageous "fishers for folk."

Prepare for the New Book

You will not study much during the summer, but I hope that if you have not already finished the examination on "Alcohol and Health," you will do so and be ready to start on the next book, which Prof. Nicholls is preparing.

Young People in Temperance Camps

This summer many sets of young people will try the idea of a temperance encampment. Carefully chaperoned, they will gather in the mountains, or by the water, and at Chautauquas, giving the mornings to the discussion of our problems and the afternoons and evenings to recreation.

Temperance Adherents Many

From all sides comes news of the advance of the temperance forces in their march against vice and waste. At the great general assembly of the Presbyterian Church recently held, the temperance meeting was the one most largely attended. Mr. Bryan gave the address and said he was unwilling to die without registering his protest against the liquor traffic and exerting his influence in favor of sobriety, both by example and precept. He said: "The only thing which we can give to God is ourselves."

Free Our Fair Land

I trust many of you planned for a sane Fourth. God grant that some day we may celebrate another Independence anniversary—the independence of our fair land from the reign of alcohol.

"So shall our nation's song ascend
To Thee, our Ruler, Father, Friend,
While heaven's wide arch resounds again
With peace on earth, good will to men."

A MESSAGE FROM HEADQUARTERS

SIBYL E. HORNING

These warm days, when it is hard to think, or work, or write, it is gratifying to receive letters from you telling about your achievements. This is the time to send words of encouragement to your secretary higher up. Local secretaries might write to their county secretaries and these to their state secretaries and in this way I would receive many good letters, you see.

Miss J. Zoe Atchison writes that Kansas will hold two summer encampments this year, one in the southern part of the state at Winfield, July 6-16, and the other in the northern part at Lincoln Park, August 6-21. Miss Mosher will visit Kansas, attend many of the district conventions, and close with the state convention. The Y. P. B. will have one night at most of the district conventions and at the state gathering. Miss Atchison has a splendid motto: "Good, better, best, but never rest until your good is better and your better best."

Since I last wrote you the Y. P. B. of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has sent a college pennant for our Y. P. B. office and hearty greetings to the National W. C. T. U.

Miss Louise Hollister, one of our National Y. P. B. organizers, has been at work in Oklahoma where she has done splendid work for our Branch. She organized in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, with the fifty girls of the Y. W. C. A., the young men having previously organized a prohibition club. The girls will hold a monthly meeting, write essays competing for the National college prize and have an entertainment to raise their state and National dues. Miss Elizabeth Ousler is secretary. At Coldwater she left a fine Branch of eight members, Miss Viola Graham, Pond Creek, R. F. D., president. At El Reno Miss Hollister obtained fifteen names but had no time to organize and at Okoee twelve names were given. There was not time to elect officers but this will be done later. We shall hope to hear soon of a Y. P. B. at Clinton where six girls voted for a Branch. Oklahoma is certainly the banner state this month. Besides the excellent work of Miss Hollister, the W. C. T. U. of Amber has organized a branch with Miss Lois Segars as president.

The Altus Y. P. B. was organized by Mrs. N. C. Woodson, Mortimer Woodson, president. In another part of our paper there is an account of Mrs. Woodson's daughter, who is a true heroine. Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead, a National organizer, left two Y. P. B.'s in the state, one at Ames with twenty-four members, thirteen girls and eleven boys, president, Pearl Sharpless. The other Branch is at Amorita, president Bessie Hopping. Oklahoma is to be congratulated on these new organizations, and on the splendid outlook for the future of our Branch work.

According to the books of the National treasurer the following contributions to the Young People's Branch Missionary Fund were received up to July 5: Arizona $.20, S. California $7, Colorado $2.90, Illinois $5, Kansas $15, Maine $5, New Jersey $2, New York $10, North Dakota $2.90, Pennsylvania $8, Tennessee $5, Virginia $2, Vermont $8, making a total of $73. If each local society will be careful clearly to state that money sent is for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, there will be no mistake in placing credit where it belongs. The $5 credited to Illinois is from the Frances E. Willard W.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

Y. P. B. of Tampa, Florida, On An Outing

C. T. U. of Evanston. The members took so much pleasure in giving this amount each year when they were Y's that they are keeping up the custom. We are certainly grateful for this help from a W.

I am anxiously looking for letters telling me about the membership contests that you have been holding these last three months. Remember that you are to send me the number of new members that you have gained, as well as your total membership; that only paid members count; that the report is to be signed by your president and treasurer and must reach me before the middle of the month, if possible. I hope I will hear from many of you.

This month and next ought to be a good time to work for subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. We should support our official organ. If there are things that you think would make the pages more helpful will you not tell me what they are? We want to make *you want* the paper and are willing to work hard to this end. Let us see what state will send in the most subscriptions during July and August.

We are sorry not to have a message this month from Mrs. Scovell, but next time she will give us an especially good one. The three secretaries are praying and planning for the Branch work and for each one of you, dear young people. We believe that the year will count for much because you are working so earnestly.

JULY JOTTINGS

"JAC" LOWELL

Many a new member would express himself or herself in this manner, if given the right time and place:

"I am a 'new member'—simply because I happened to join after the others did.

"Otherwise I'm an old member. Like you, I am earnest, interested, enthusiastic.

"If I am a little diffident, perhaps it is because you are not quite cordial enough.

"If I am a little backward in lessons and drills, perhaps it is because the review has not been thoroughly explained. I say perhaps, you see. That's because I wish to place no blame.

"I am one of you. I feel sure that you are going to make me welcome and comfortable, and I sincerely hope that I may be able to help you up and on."

Yes, that is the way in which many a new member would introduce himself. Surely, a modest, kindly, wholehearted way. Take it for granted that every new member has such thoughts in his heart, go forward to meet him in the right spirit, and the result will be a new friend, a new worker, a new life dedicated to the cause of truth and right.

Weeds and Flowers

"I'm going to lead the temperance campaign in this town," said a young man who came from a well known dry state, "because I can't help doing it. After coming from my town, it is as natural for me to do this as it is for a gardener to pull weeds out of a flowerbed."

"But not quite as easy," laughed a friend.

"No—but much the same thing. You can't weed a flower-bed by pressing an electric button. You can't pluck out saloons by just lifting your finger. But does the gardener let the weeds choke his flowers because it takes work to pull the weeds out? No. Then will any self-respecting, wide-awake man allow the saloon-weeds, drunkenness and sin, to choke the flowers of our land (our boys and girls) without doing his part to pull the weeds up, root for root?"

Picture Publicity

Publicity pays. A photograph of your members published in your state paper, in your local paper, in your Sunday school paper, or even pasted on a typewritten news-sheet, circulated in the interests of your society, is certain to be a fine advertisement for you. If used together with a brief, pointed write-up telling something of your work and plans, it may be the means of doubling your membership. Publicity pays.

What's Your Answer?

What have you brought back?

That is the question asked when we return from a fishing trip, a camera hunt, or even from a ball game. What catch, what snap-shot, what score have we brought back?

It is a natural question. Relatives and friends have a right to ask it. Branch members have a right to ask it. When we return from our vacation, long or short, the class has a right to ask, What have you brought back? What helpful point, what forceful lesson, what inspiring story, what backbone-maker, what novel suggestion?

Let us be able to answer the question promptly and well.

The best way to make certain of so doing is to start out with the right spirit—the wide-awake, earnest, each-for-all spirit which helps us to find sermons in stones, lessons in running brooks, and God in everything.

A Worker's Word

The true vacation means recreation.

True recreation is genuine re-creation!

To many of us the summer brings no "complete rest," simply a brief "change." But we can learn, if we try, to make this brief change more beneficial than six long weeks of idleness.

A strenuous worker has this to say: "The fellow who keeps in condition all the year seldom needs summer tonics or sanitorium siestas. If he has let beer and cigarets alone, his healthy body can absorb surprising supplies of rest in a morning swim or an afternoon outing."

Right Rooms

Up-to-date leaders say that proper meeting places are important factors in the struggle for success. They sum it up in this way:

Try for a sunny meeting-room.

One with several windows.

Let God's sunlight pour brightly in!

It helps us to create the sunlight of kindness and enthusiasm, and radiate it far and near.

Get into the sunlight!

Pictures are important.

A stranger who walked into a certain meeting-room remarked:

(Continued on Page Twelve)

ONLY A TASTE

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judson hurriedly clapped on the lid of the ice-cooler, and gave a furtive glance around the office to be sure that no one saw him.

"Now we'll see," he muttered to himself, going back to his desk and smiling somewhat contemptuously.

He busied himself over his writing, but his eyes often wandered to the door. A few minutes later, a man who was slightly older than he, entered the office.

"Hard at it?" he inquired pleasantly of Judson, as he hung his hat back of the door.

"Whew," he exclaimed, going over to the ice-cooler and turning the spigot. "I could drink the river dry. It's a fearfully hot day."

Judson's eyes twinkled. He nodded and went on with his work, but out of the corner of his eye he watched the elder man. He saw him start suddenly and with a puzzled look put down the glass. He tasted the water once or twice, then he picked up the glass and thirstily drained its contents. No part of his actions was lost on Judson, although the latter made it a point to be apparently busy writing.

The older man walked over to his desk, the puzzled look still on his face. He started to work on his books, but he seemed restless. Again he returned to the ice-cooler and took another long draught. Judson's eyes twinkled even more merrily. Once he was almost tempted to interfere, but he restrained the impulse and went on with his work.

The older man's uneasiness was plain. He fussed over his work. He sharpened pencils unnecessarily. He went to the window and looked out. He was evidently very uncomfortable. It was not long before he went to the door and reached for his hat. He turned to Judson,

"I forgot a little errand I was to do for my wife. If Mr. Grice comes in, tell him that I'll be back in a minute."

Judson was seized with a sudden misgiving.

"Won't the errand wait until evening?" he asked, assuming a careless air.

"No," said the other shortly, as he opened the door. "I'll be back in a few minutes." The door closed behind him.

Harmless as Judson regarded his "joke," he could not help feeling some uneasiness. Why should Cooper act so strangely? Why should he be so uneasy after he had tasted the doctored ice-water? Was it really true, as he had said, that he could not take "even a taste" of liquor with safety.

"Pshaw!" Judson exclaimed. "It's nonsensical!—a man of Cooper's age acknowledging such a weakness. Any man can control himself if he wishes."

Cooper was over-particular, he further agreed. It was ridiculous in him to refuse even a social glass. The mere taste of the whisky Judson had put into the ice-cooler for a joke could never harm him. It was absurd to think so. So he reasoned while he worked, but he could not keep from anxiously watching the clock and listening for Cooper's returning footsteps. His uneasiness increased as moment after moment and hour after hour passed by and the man did not return.

At four o'clock Mr. Grice came in. He gave a surprised look at Cooper's empty desk.

"He came in from lunch," Judson explained, "and then went out again for a few minutes. He said he had forgotten an errand for his wife."

Mr. Grice looked grave.

"A few minutes! He must have been gone three hours," he said.

Judson looked anxious.

"I do hope he hasn't been tempted," added Mr. Grice in a low tone. "It isn't like Cooper to stay away like this. Either something has happened to him, or he has lapsed back into his old habits; but I hope not—I hope not." He went into his private office as he spoke.

Judson tried to continue his work. The hours dragged slowly until almost six o'clock, but still there was no sign of the missing man.

"Will you stop at Cooper's house and see if he is at home or if anything has happened to him?" asked Mr. Grice a few minutes later. "I am troubled about him and would be glad if you could make some inquiry."

Judson promised to do so and hurried out the door and down the corridor. Turning a corner sharply, he stumbled over something. Recoiling in dismay, he saw the figure of a man stretched out on the floor. He knelt down quickly to investigate. Then he uttered a low exclamation of horror. The man was Cooper—Cooper lying in a drunken stupor on the floor.

"Cooper!" he cried, in desperation. "Brace up, Cooper!"

The man opened his eyes dully and gave a drunken leer at Judson. Then his head dropped back again and his eyes closed.

"Cooper!" Judson shook the prostrate man. "You mustn't lie here. Come into the office."

The man tried to rise. Half pushing, half supporting him, Judson led him into the office, just as Mr. Grice was preparing to lock the door.

Their employer gave one look at the intoxicated man. "No use talking to him now," he said, partly in disgust, partly in pity. "We must get him home. His wife will be anxious about him, and home is the best place for him now. After he has slept this off he'll come to himself. I was afraid of it—but he's made a good fight, poor fellow! He has tried hard to overcome this old habit of his."

The half hour that ensued was terrible to Judson, but he did all he could to undo the effects of his dreadful "joke." He and Mr. Grice bathed the intoxicated man's face and tried to brace him up sufficiently to walk home. They sent out to a nearby restaurant for some hot coffee, which they made him drink, and after much work on their part, Cooper was able, with Judson's help, to start homeward.

Slowly and painfully the pair made their way along the streets until they came to the quiet one on which Cooper lived. He was talking rapidly, incoherently, and Judson piloted him along in silence.

There was a bright light in the window of the cosy little home, and in the window, watching anxiously for her husband, sat Cooper's wife, holding the baby up to "watch for father."

For an instant Judson felt an overwhelming impulse to leave the man where he was and run away. How could he face that smiling, sunny-haired, expectant little woman? How could he meet those innocent baby eyes? Oh, if he only had not put that little taste of whisky in the ice water! It suddenly flashed across his mind that this scene in which he was an unwilling participant was, perhaps, part of his expiation. With sinking heart he slowly led the man to his door.

Mrs. Cooper's face grew white and terror-stricken. Quickly she placed the baby in his high chair and ran to open the door.

"Lyman!" she cried.

Never in all his life, Judson thought, would he ever forget the tone of her voice.

Laughing in a silly, apologetic way, and stammering incoherently, Cooper faced his wife.

"Shall I help you?" Judson asked Mrs. Cooper in a low tone.

"If you will," she said, trying to blink back the tears and to steady her voice. "We had better get him upstairs."

Silently—for Judson felt that it was no time for words—he helped to get the stupid man up to his room and to bed, where he was soon deep in a drunken sleep.

Suddenly the little woman's pent-up feelings overcame her and she broke down and sobbed.

"Oh, I thought he had overcome that—he promised me faithfully he wouldn't take even one taste, I had hoped—"

For once in his life Judson felt that he was a coward. He knew he was to blame for the taste Cooper had taken—the taste that had awakened the old demon which the man had tried so hard to overcome, and yet he could not tell that weak, sobbing little woman what he had done.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PETRO'S NEW FATHER

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Carissima," said Guido softly, "I wish much Petro's father would drink no more and be good to him like my father is to me now. We can laugh all day since we have no more trouble. Miss Mary at the school, she is happy, too, since my father has quit the wine."

"Yes, yes, we have plenty to eat and can save the money these days. Guido, wine drinking takes all a man can make. Does Petro say he is not happy?"

"No never, Carissima. He is afraid to go home when we have sold all our papers because his father, he is drunk and he beats Petro's little sister and Petro, too. Petro, he says he shuts his hands together so and makes no noise, but the girl, she cries loud."

"Poor little Petro! He has much the same bad time you used to have. We will ask him to supper tonight, and I will cook fish and spaghetti with onions and tomatoes. We will have cake, too."

"He will no come, Carissima. I mean he will be afraid. His father, he is so strict."

"Why don't Miss Mary go to see Petro's father? May be that would help some."

"Petro's father will no let her in. He say he will not be bossed by petticoats."

"It is the time for you to go and get your papers, son. I will keep thinking about your poor little friend and find some way to help him may be."

Two hours later Guido burst into the room crying shrilly, "Come, Carissima, come quick, quick. Petro is run over by a big wagon."

Down the steps hurried Guido's mother. She found a great crowd already gathered in the street about the injured boy and she helped carry him across the way to his home on the third floor of the tenement house. When the doctors and their assistant had made the child comfortable, and were starting down the stairs to the waiting automobiles, Petro's father came staggering home.

"What is the matter? Who is sick?" he asked thickly.

"Petro has been run over—"

"Petro? Run over? Who did it?" asked the man, suddenly sobered by the news, the stern faces before him, and the odor of the anaesthetic that still lingered in the air.

"It was an accident, a bad one. The child must not be disturbed. He has one chance in a hundred. He may be lame for life."

"Oh, my Petro, my little Petro!" burst from the man's whitening lips. "Where is he?"

"You can't see him now," said Guido's mother, "the doctor said so. Come go home with us until they send for you."

"It was drink that made my boy lame for life—for life," the man repeated with a sob. "I saw him down town and sent him home before he finished selling papers and your Guido turned and came with him. I was drunk. My boy, my boy!"

"You must sit here quietly with Guido," said the Italian woman, "while I finish supper. We will pray to God to save Petro from being lame."

PETRO AND GUIDO SELLING PAPERS

"Pray? God will not listen to me. Have I not whipped Petro for believing about Him?"

"But He will forgive you, no matter how much you have sinned, Miss Mary says, if you will only be sorry and say so."

"You pray then and Guido too. If He will heal my boy, I will touch no more drink, no never any more," he promised solemnly.

"Go for Miss Mary, Guido. She has the many words and she can pray out loud."

It was a strange little prayer-meeting that was held in Guido's house just as the setting sun cast its gold and crimson rays over the shining tenement roofs of the great city. A sorrowful group of Italians had gathered to inquire about the injured newsboy, and when Miss Mary asked them to stay while she prayed for the life and strength of her pupil, they stood silently listening, their heads bowed reverently.

"O merciful Father," prayed the young teacher, "if it is Thy will, heal our Petro's bruised body and let him walk and run with other children again. Bless Thou his father, mother, and baby sister and comfort Thou their aching hearts. Heal him, oh Lord, and make him strong to run errands of love and mercy for Thee."

"If God will heal my boy, I will touch the drink no more. Pray to Him for me," begged Petro's father, and so Miss Mary prayed again a simple prayer for help.

Day after day the anxious ones who loved Petro hovered over him, and waited patiently for the great surgeon to take off the plaster cast and tell them whether or not Petro would be able to walk.

"Get well, son," the father would say to Petro, "and we will be happy like Guido. I will drink the wine no more but bring the money home so that you and mother and little sister can have nice clothes and plenty to eat. Oh, I love you so!"

When the great day came, Petro looked up longingly into the kind face of the surgeon. "Yes, little man, you will soon run and play with the other children in the block. See, I am putting on this lighter cast which you need wear but a few weeks."

The little fellow turned a grateful face to the surgeon, and then looking at his father, asked wistfully, "Will you drink any more, Father?"

"Never," said the man, tears standing in his eyes, "It took your suffering, Petro, and the fear of the loss of you to teach me the way to God."

"Then, Daddy dear, I am glad that I was hurt, said Petro happily.

THE POINT OF VIEW

"You have such strange names for your towns over heah!" said a titled Englishman. "Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and ever so many others, don't you know?"

"I suppose they do seem strange to English ears," said the American thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"

"Oh, no," replied the Briton. "I spend part of my time at Chipping Norton, and then I've a place at Pokes-togg-on-the-Hike."—*The Housekeeper*

NOTHING WRONG

"My! Miss Ma'r," said the old darkey to the young lady of the house, the morning after her coming-out ball, "you sho' did look sweet las' night. My! I hardly knowed you. Dey wasn't a thing about you dat looked natchel."—*Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Before starting on your vacation, read carefully page 16. Following the suggestions therein given will make your vacation valuable not only to yourself but to many others.

The Tennessee legislators who left the state in order to prevent legislation unfavorable to prohibition have returned on the assurance that no attempt will be made to overthrow the prohibitory law at this session.

If you feel inclined to indulge in self-pity because you are obliged to exert yourself when the thermometer is soaring into the nineties, recall the heroism of the Texas workers for prohibition in the amendment campaign, a vivid picture of which is given in the letter of Mrs. R. B. Davis, state corresponding secretary, which appears on page 3

Do medal contests, temperance essay contests and work among the children and young people really pay for the time, money and energy invested? Anyone who is doubtful on the subject should read the incident, related in the article on "Essay Contest Work in Kansas City," of the boy contestant who closed his father's saloon.

Candidates for an Unpopular Task

The real heroes and patriots of a nation are the men and women who voluntarily undertake the difficult and unpopular tasks which need to be done. The willingness of American citizens to engage in such enterprises is one of the secrets of our moral greatness as a nation.

Not long ago, says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the following advertisement was inserted in a Chicago paper by a social settlement:

"I want to meet a man who is willing to give one evening each week to a task that is thankless, unappreciated by the people he works for, often disagreeable and seldom showing results. Don't answer unless you are game. Once started, you will hate to let go. No compensation." More than a score of people, mostly young, responded, attracted by the disagreeable, unpopular piece of work, which appealed to the heroic in their natures.

Tasks of this character attract the Frances Willards, the Abraham Lincolns, the Wilfred Grenfells—the men and women who love the exhilaration which comes from being engaged in the great "moral adventures" of the age. Such people are the makers of the history of the world. To the members of the Young People's Branch are offered exceptional opportunities for leadership along lines which will develop their heroic qualities and insure them not present popularity but appreciation by the next generation. The doer of the unpopular task of today, for the sake of his fellow men, is almost certain to be the hero of the future.

Liquor Dealers Undertake Stupendous Task

At the recent convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association in Chicago, the following resolutions were adopted, with the idea of winning back the favor of the public: "First, we must consistently continue to influence the retailer so to conduct his business as to eliminate those features that may be open to criticism. Second, we must endeavor to educate the American public to the great evils that statutory prohibition creates, so as to build up sentiment in favor of license, regulation and control. Third, we must be able and prepared to defend our calling before that greatest of all tribunals—the bar of American public opinion."

We can but admire the audacity of the liquor dealers in attempting such a herculean task. Referring to the first resolution, if the Association honestly undertakes to eliminate the features of the business which are open to criticism, it will satisfy the most progressive of prohibitionists, for, in pursuing this course, it will soon eliminate the institution entirely. As to the educational process suggested, we fear the gentlemen have started a few years too late. This retrogressive sort of education will not appeal to the generation of intelligent Americans who through the public schools, the Loyal Temperance Legions, and other agencies have become familiar with scientific temperance truths and know the value of prohibitive measures in checking the legalized traffic.

We agree with the men who framed the last resolution that they "must be able and prepared to defend their calling before that greatest of all tribunals—the bar of American public opinion." That is precisely what they are being compelled to do today, and no amount of "prepared defenses" will avail. Every year and every week, the army of intelligent witnesses who stand ready to offer their testimony against the liquor evil grows in numbers. Among them are the scientists, the best men of the medical profession, the leaders of our labor organizations, the railroads, the big industrial enterprises, statesmen and sociologists. The crowned heads of great nations do not hesitate to deplore the spread of intemperance and to urge measures which shall protect their young men from its evils. American public opinion is too intelligent a tribunal to acquit the legalized liquor traffic in the face of the great mass of testimony presented to it, showing the crime, misery and devastation which are rightfully charged to the saloon.

Preference for a Dry Town

"You'll kill the town as a meeting place for conventions, if you vote it dry," is an argument frequently advanced by the liquor adherents. The fallacy of this statement has been proven over and over again. A case in point is the action of the Ohio department of the Grand Army of the Republic. At its annual encampment recently, by a vote of 417 to 165, it decided to hold next year's encampment in dry Springfield rather than in wet Hamilton. The question was decided solely on the wet and dry qualities of the community sending the invitation.

No man knows better than the soldier the evils resulting from the drink habit and the wisdom of the Ohio G. A. R. in avoiding the temptations of a wet town is to be commended.

Over in Japan, says Miss Ruth Davis, in her "Notes from Japan," in this week's issue, the members of the "Men's Temperance League of Tsuchiura" take such pride in their membership that they have the name of the organization written on their door-posts, together with their names, and one baggage delivery man (see picture on cover page) has such a sign written on the sides and back of his delivery cart. In this way they are educating their fellow countrymen to know and respect their organization. In a similar fashion, the wearer of the white ribbon can arouse interest and stimulate thought along temperance lines.

"As a Christian minister, I oppose drink because it opposes me. The work I try to do, it undoes," says a prominent Bishop.

CAMPAIGN WORK OF MRS. STEVENS AND MISS GORDON

Stirring temperance addresses are being given throughout the state of Maine by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. They are indefatigable leaders in the management of the prohibition campaign which closes September 11.

An exchange reporting the recent Sunday meetings held in Lewiston and Auburn said: "Mrs. Stevens' long address Sunday evening was punctuated throughout with vigorous handclapping. She spoke more than an hour but held the keenest attention of the people. Miss Gordon said: 'The state-wide plan of work for the enlistment of Young Campaigners for Prohibition is being vigorously pushed throughout the state and is meeting with great favor. Many leading educators have shown their hearty interest in the enrollment of the young people and the Sunday schools are enthusiastically endorsing it.'"

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon are under great pressure, as they are working not only in the campaign, but are keeping up with their usual National and World's W. C. T. U. correspondence. The help of extra stenographers is secured for the days they are at their desks.

A Y. P. B. HEROINE

Miss Genelle Woodson, eighteen years of age, a member of the Young People's Branch of Altus, Oklahoma, is a heroine. She saved from drowning a little twelve-year-old girl who, while wading in the shallow bed of a creek with a number of other children, suddenly ventured a little too far, stepped on the edge of a deep depression in the creek bottom and slipping, sank out of sight. The town paper says: "The spectators, not one of whom could swim a stroke, stood horrified and helpless while the little girl sank the second time. Then Genelle Woodson showed her presence of mind by dashing from the bank into the water. She directed the larger girls to join hands, the one nearest her holding her left hand with a strong grasp. Genelle plunged into the deep water, and groping with her free hand, caught hold of the dress of the little girl, who by this time was sinking for the third time. She held on, despite the frantic struggles of the drowning girl, and brought her to the surface. The companions who formed the chain pulled the two girls out of the deep water and on to the bank."

September 28, Miss Woodson will be one of the contestants at a grand gold medal contest to be held at Shawnee. A young woman who can evince such rare presence of mind and courage will no doubt be a leader in the work of saving the lives of many from the drink habit and drink traffic. It is sometimes more difficult to show moral courage than it is to display physical bravery. It is gratifying to know that one who deserves so much praise for resourcefulness and heroism is a member of the Young People's Branch. We congratulate her that she lives in a state that was "born sober," and we believe she will have unusual opportunity to make her life tell in the brave battle for civic righteousness and the enforcement of prohibition law.

PERSONAL MENTION

Among the delegates appointed by President Taft to the Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, to be held in September at The Hague, the press is announcing the names of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Judge William Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson of Madison, Wisconsin, editor of the state paper, was one of the recent welcome callers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The July issue of *The Motor* is an L. T. L. special. In large type on the first page, is the following: "National Convention, Milwaukee, 1911. Pray and work to make it a success." Two columns of the paper are used to advertise National W. C. T. U. literature.

As the result of a fifteen minute talk by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, at the district conference of the Methodist Church held recently in Eastman, Georgia, twenty-two copies of Horsley's "Alcohol and the Human Body" were sold.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. EMILY ADAMS STEVENS, a long-time member of the Albion union, New York, a faithful worker and one who donated generously to the cause.

MRS. SARAH PATTERSON, of McMinnville, Tennessee, a faithful officer and an earnest W. C. T. U. worker for almost a quarter of a century. She began her temperance labors in a town where the advocacy of her principles meant almost ostracism.

The local W. C. T. U. of *Woodstown, New Jersey*, the mother union of Salem county, mourns the loss of the following members:

MRS. CORNELIA A. WARE, its first president, who was an interested member to the close of her long life.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHMAN, beloved mother of Mrs. George W. Fitch, county corresponding secretary. For years a member.

MRS. S. ELIZABETH BRADWAY, a sweet singer, who was three times its beloved president.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

There are ways in which even silent people can belong to God and be a blessing in the world. A star does not talk, but its calm, steady beam shines down continually out of the sky, and is a benediction to many. Be like a star in your peaceful shining, and many will thank God for your life.—*J. R. Miller, D. D.*

In the choice of a dog or of a horse, we exercise the greatest care; we inquire into its pedigree, its training and character, and yet we too often leave the selection of our friends, which is of infinitely greater importance—by whom our whole life will be much influenced either for good or evil—almost to chance. —*Sir John Lubbock*

Have you ever noticed how an icicle is formed? If you have, you noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot or more long. If the water was clear, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled almost as brightly as diamonds in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming—one little thought or feeling at a time. If each thought be pure and right the soul will be lovely and sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be deformity and wretchedness.—*Selected*

REV. EVA KINNEY MILLER

The funeral service of Rev Eva Kinney Miller, one of the state evangelists of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was recently held in the First Congregational Church, Peoria. Rev. Mary L. Moreland, National evangelist, assisted the pastor of the church and preached the sermon.

She said, in part, "Mrs. Miller was one of our choicest and best. The vision in her soul inspired others. However much she might stand alone, hers was the courage that helped right to conquer. Thus she followed closely the gifted leader, Frances E. Willard. She was both religious and scientific in her work—a splendid thinker and writer. Her book, "The Woman Evangel," is a noble temperance story. For a time she was on THE UNION SIGNAL staff; later she became pastor of a church. Mrs. Miller received splendid help from her husband, Rev. S. A. Miller, chaplain of the G. A. R. of Peoria. She will be greatly missed throughout the state of Illinois."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS FRANCES P PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H HOGE LINCOLN, VA

TREASURER
MRS ELIZABETH P HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

ORGANIZERS

MRS. HARRIETT D. HALL

May and June have been spent in field work in this state of magnificent distances—North Dakota. From July 5 to 15, I will be in institute work at the Devil's Lake Chautauqua. It is a delight and very restful to me, an Illinois woman, to be in towns large and small and find the saloon "conspicuous by its absence." The moral sentiment of the saloonless town is much higher than that of the town where saloons exist and where their corrupting influences are felt. Everywhere I find people who are interested in the temperance cause and who are ready to welcome the organizer and attend our meetings. It is not an uncommon occurrence for women to drive ten miles to an afternoon or evening meeting. Of course, I find people who seem indifferent to our work, but from my knowledge of the good people of this state, after working here five consecutive years, I feel sure that the seeming indifference would be transformed into diligent activity, should an effort be made to put this state into the high license column. It is a great pleasure to find the young men and the young women so eager for our Y. P. B., when it is presented to them. I have been heartily welcomed in the public schools, where I have given practical talks and have secured anti-cigaret pledges.

My last week of field work has been most beautifully planned. My further "orders" read something like this: "On 26th you go to H. Mrs. A. will meet you. Mrs. B. craves the privilege of entertaining you. Train arrives at 5:30 p. m. Leave H. at 10:20 a. m. the 27th. Go to L. An old friend meets you there. No union. Mrs. M., Mrs. C., Mrs. G., have all given their names for members. Organize at this point." The organizers who read this will know how to appreciate it. The district president who has planned this is a farmer, fifteen miles from a railroad, a mother of a family, a Sunday school superintendent and a district W. C. T. U. president, and has time to carefully plan for the expected organizer. If there are no results from next week's work, it will not be the fault of the intelligent acting president of Eleventh district, Mrs. Coffield of Dale. The first two weeks in August will be spent in Missouri. Then vacation!

Aurora, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MRS. E. E. PETERSON

The department of Work Among Colored People now has ready programs for six monthly public meetings, beginning with July and closing with December. Suitable material accompanies these, with suggestions by the superintendent. The programs are intended to educate and lead to organization, or strengthen organizations already existing. The material will be entirely new to the colored people.

Aim of the Programs

Through their different church organizations, much has been done towards preparing our people for this next step in W. C. T. U. work. It is easy to lead them into the light of temperance and prohibition, when the message is carried by persons wholly consecrated to our blessed work, but we must go further and develop aggressive action against the saloon. The programs are planned with that thought in view, and with the hope that there will come forth women who will be willing to make great sacrifice for the protection from the saloon of their own race and the nation. Regularly carried out once each month, these programs will open the way for the best department year of our history.

Temperance Education Wins

The W. C. T. U. knows the backward, or the advanced races, need education and organization. A prohibition advocate said to me: "Mrs. Peterson, we are going to wait till the last of the campaign and reach the negro. The one who sees him last will get him." The liquor forces were at work months ahead with the negroes. On election day all of the negroes helped the liquor forces defeat prohibition. The latter were wiser than the former.

One of the most lawless counties in Texas was saved from saloons because the prohibition forces began work months ahead with the negroes. When election day came around, the liquor forces had not a sign of chance with them. They had been educated. The W. C. T. U. and the L. T. L. helped the white W and Legion save the day.

Programs may be ordered at once by addressing Mrs. W. T. Daniels, Texarkana, Ark. Each package, 50 cents, postpaid.

It is earnestly to be hoped that every white ribboner who reads this article will at once take steps towards securing this budget and begin at once to use the programs. Where there is a colored union, it may, in this way, be made stronger in numbers and sentiment, honorary membership and the payment of dues, or where there is not a union, one may soon be called for by those who witness and take part in the work.

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE

Connecticut should have been added to the list of states appearing under the above heading, in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 22. Miss Josephine A. Sexton, state corresponding secretary, writes as follows: "We were given the privilege of voting on school questions about 1887, by simply being registered at the town clerk's office. A few years later we were required to take the same oath as the men. In 1909 we were given the ballot for library directors. Several of our women had voted for them before, knowing that in some places this was allowed, but their ballots were not counted. The question was brought up in our last Legislature, and we do not anticipate any more trouble. Full suffrage comes slowly in our conservative old state."

The mother of the Salt Lake City editor, who wrote the following, must have been a white ribboner, so versed and grounded in W. C. T. U. principles, does he seem: "It is true you cannot legislate against individual appetites, but you can legislate against a business that exists for the purpose of corrupting body and soul, and then you can preach against the individual appetite. But preaching one way and legislating another is contradictory and foolish. It is like sowing tares and hoping for a harvest of wheat."

NORTH DAKOTA'S SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Successful District Conventions

Taking advantage of the pleasant summer days, North Dakota W. C. T. U. has been vigorously pushing the work of organization.

Three of the best National organizers have been employed. Beginning May 1, Mrs. Harriett D. Hall, of Illinois, has been going up and down the state, with great acceptance, organizing, reorganizing, addressing local audiences and district conventions. She finishes her work at North Chautauqua where she is in charge of a ten days' institute. Mrs. Hall has been with us for several years and is much loved by our women.

Mrs. Wallace's Good Work

We were glad to welcome for the first time, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, of Kansas, who began her six-months' itinerary June 1 and has been giving general satisfaction. As a suffrage worker, Mrs. Wallace is unexcelled. Her arguments are logical and convincing and a great impetus has been given to this department of work. Mrs. Wallace has spoken at nine district conventions, addressed eighteen local audiences, and is completing her work by conducting an institute at the Valley City Chautauqua. We are thankful to Kansas for lending us Mrs. Wallace.

Another favorite with North Dakota white ribboners is Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, of Illinois, who has been doing genuine pioneer work in the southwestern corner of the state. Where towns are new and populations small, Mrs. McDonald has organized five new unions, doing the work of the path-finder and laying foundations for the future. She addressed the Tenth district convention at its first annual meeting and gave us, in all, three weeks of splendid service.

Promising Chautauqua Institutes

We are expecting much from our two Chautauqua institutes. That at the North Chautauqua, where we have met for several years, will continue ten days, and the other, at our beautiful new Valley City Chautauqua, will last a week. On the former occasion, Captain Richmond P. Hobson is to make the address on our W. C. T. U. Day and at the latter, Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, is the speaker. At both places, many of our workers will be present, literature will be freely distributed and no effort spared for the advancement of our cause.

A bright, consecrated young woman, Miss Georgie Chambers, of Church's Ferry, has offered her services as a field worker, and has already made a good beginning.

May others hear the call and as quickly respond!

HERE AND THERE

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, assisted by the county president, Mrs. Laura Whipple, recently organized a new union in Yale, Payne county, Oklahoma. In connection with the recent mid-year executive committee meeting the county held an interesting institute, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Larmer, of Cushing, reading carefully prepared papers.

A local one-day institute of the W. C. T. U. of Cortland, Ill., was held June 23. A goodly number from neighboring unions were present. Mrs. Carter, an elderly lady from Rockford, gave a reading which was much appreciated. Interesting talks were given on anti-narcotics, franchise, temperance in the Sunday school and the co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and missions. The sentiment was expressed that every possible effort should be made to free Angelina Napolitano of Canada.

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer, was the speaker at the seventeenth annual convention of the First district (N. D.) W. C. T. U. Her address on suffrage was received with enthusiasm and excellent papers, heart-stirring talks and uplifting prayers made the gathering one to be remembered with appreciation. The value of the state and National official organs, and how to make use of our National W. C. T. U. literature were discussed, and a fine double contest was held the first evening—a young people's gold oratorical and gold musical one. Ray Jacobson and Esther McFarland were the winners.

On a recent Sunday afternoon, 3,000 pages of fresh literature were distributed on the canal boats by the superintendents of the Seamen's and Evangelistic departments of Syracuse (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. No. 2. Three years ago, at the "tie up" of the canal, the great need of good reading for these stranded people was recognized by the white ribboners, who hired a vehicle, secured the services of an honorary member, and visited twelve of these houseboats. It was a splendid effort to counteract the influence of a hastily devised saloon set in motion in the midst of the colony and bore excellent results. Mrs. H. R. Chapman suggests that any union near a canal or river can do good work in this special department.

A very successful state L. T. L. school of methods was held in Marceline, Mo., the last of June. Leaders from all parts of the state were present. A program consisting of papers on the work of the various departments which are conducted by the Legion, was given, the general secretary, Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, presiding. This, the first meeting of the kind ever held in the state, will be, it is hoped, an incentive to greater activity in L. T. L. work. The Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund was one of the interesting features of the meeting, and as a result, Missouri's gift to it will more than double that of any previous year. A silver medal contest was held the evening preceding the day for the meeting. The state general secretary for the Y. P. B., who was present, organized a splendid Branch of the finest young people of Marceline. Miss Roena E. Shaner, state vice-president, gave the evening address.

WORTH READING

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the beautiful card, "FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY." It cannot fail to please you, as well as the friend to whom it is sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

These artistic cards in brown and ecru, with soft tints of green, Alice blue or old rose in water color effect, are also beautiful for framing. Send five cents for any one of them or twenty-five cents for six of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

WRONG SORT

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread May Be Against You for a Time

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Welden, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried about every kind.

"I had become completely discouraged, and given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, until one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts.

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once. My flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for four months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet.

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a God-send to my family; it surely saved my life; and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

JULY JOTTINGS

(Continued from Page Five)

"Ah, I'd like to join this society, the pictures smile such a welcome!"

Flowers are important, too.

Growing plants are seldom found in stagnant homes.

Blossoms delight and inspire members during session or social.

Taken to the old or ill, they will bring delight for many days.

Have You Seen It?

Have you seen the Young People's Temperance Chorus Book?

Are you using it? Are you getting full benefit of its contents?

Yes, it is the new song book arranged by Miss Anna A. Gordon, and it contains her "Song of Consecration," "Where there's drink there's danger," "We must win Prohibition." It also contains dozens of brand new, up-to-date temperance songs by writers and composers whose names are familiar to us all. There are over seventy songs in all, and each one is worthy of a place on public programs, or for the song service in church, club, school or home.

To find out how many of our workers are using this fine new book, and to learn which songs are the favorites, we make the following offer: A beautiful Y. P. B. pin to the worker who sends in the best letter concerning the Young People's Temperance Chorus Book, including a list of the songs, either old or new, which the local Branch finds the most popular. Limit your letters to 200 words. Address Y. P. B., THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

A Chance Worth While

Of course you live in a working community. If not, you must be living in a dream. Of course you realize that any question which influences labor and labor conditions is an important question. Of course you know that any sane, friendly statement about this important question is sure of getting a hearing. You know all this, but are you taking advantage of the knowledge?

As workers for the temperance cause, you are losing a chance to give vital help if you are not presenting timely temperance arguments to local laborers and employers of labor. If you do not know how to present these timely temperance arguments, now is the time to learn.

The spoken word, well weighed, will do much good, but the printed word, prepared by our expert, educated argument-winners, will work faster and better. The poster will talk to hundreds while you are talking to one.

Such posters as, "Would You Vote the Saloon Out?" and "The Saloon Degrades the Worker" talk for true temperance with wonderful success. Then there are the leaflets the very titles of which will attract readers. Send for "Facts for Mechanics and Farmers," "Labor Unions versus the Liquor Traffic," "The Call of the Hour," etc. Address National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

These leaflets show the workers that the saloons literally take food out of the family mouth, clothes off the family back, honor out of the family life. Such arguments are worth presenting for they bring real results.

August Lawn Parties

Lawn parties, with a hay-ride as a feature, are always popular modes of summer entertainment and recreation.

Have a large hayrack, decorated with flags and banners, drive up to the lawn where the young people have gathered. If this can be arranged as a surprise, all the better. But, anyway, the crowd will pile gayly in, and welcome the opportunity for a jolly ride in the unique conveyance.

Some of the older workers will willingly stay behind, and for these workers remains the task of making the lawn attractive for the return of the hay-riders. This can be done easily by making use of Japanese lanterns, a unique and very effective way being to suspend them from fancy parasols hung open among the trees. The effect of the fancy lanterns shining through the colored parasols is highly pleasing.

If refreshments are to be provided, and of course the hay-riders will "have their appetites with them," nothing will be more to their liking than berries and cream, Nabiscos and fancy crackers. The young men of the party will willingly buy tickets for an affair of this kind, or, if ticket-selling seems out of place, a "straw-hat-collection" will be pretty sure to cover all expenses and leave a satisfactory "lift" in the treasury.

THE SCHOOL OF METHODS

A letter from Mrs. Hungerford, state president, says that Colorado will send her Y. P. B. secretary to the Y. P. B. School of Methods, to be held at National Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois, following the National Convention in Milwaukee, October 27-November 1. Mrs. Hungerford further states that she herself would like to attend and learn from the National superintendents their practical methods of work.

A COOK BOOK DID IT!

In some parts of Nebraska the drought has so affected the crops that it has been somewhat difficult to raise money to carry on the work. How one county union solved the financial question is told by Mrs. Margaret Orr, president of Clay county.

Once upon a time away out in Nebraska plans had been laid for the finances of the county union, but for some reason action had been delayed until spring. The work had to be done, and where was the money to come from? This was accomplished by the publishing of 5,000 cook books, compiled by white ribboners, the revenue from which enabled them to carry out their plans. To every member who sold four books a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL was given. The book contains, in addition to hundreds of tested recipes and suggestions to housekeepers, poems and paragraphs on general topics, hygiene and temperance.

HERE AND THERE

An honorary member of the Y in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, has taken charge of a number of medal contests.

The union at Dickson, Tenn., has presented to the city a drinking place for horses. It is a concrete basin five feet in diameter, located at the corner of the court house yard, and is a much-needed improvement to the town.

An honor has been conferred upon a Tennessee girl, Miss Hattie Mabry, as prize winner in the recent temperance essay contest held at Memphis. Hers was the best presentation of the subject submitted by a grammar school pupil. This entitles Miss Mabry to enter the state contest. She was also the winner of the $10 prize which was awarded at the last state convention.

At a recent election which took place in Morocco, Ind., the churches and temperance workers took an active part. Men, women and children marched in the streets and a band of music was used with good effect. The wets arrived upon the scene of action unwelcomed and formed in a circle, about which the Sunday School marched. There was a majority vote of 79 in favor of the drys. The women served a free luncheon.

A most successful institute was held June 27 by the W. C. T. U. of Jefferson county, Ky. It was under the able direction of the county president, Mrs. Sue M. Davis, and included many helpful topics. A Salvation Army adjutant and two ministers talked upon the subject of Jail and Prison work, and Co-operation With Missionary Societies was handled acceptably by experienced and enthusiastic women. Miss Grace Haight led off in the discussion of Sunday School work, Mrs. Sue M. Davis directed the presentation of Scientific Temperance Instruction, citing the laws on the subject, and Mrs. Helen J. Pendry, county secretary, started the ball rolling, when Medical Temperance was considered. "The Relation of the Doctor to the Alcoholic Problem" was comprehensively set forth by a prominent physician, whose statements provoked much discussion.

CHANGE IN PRICE

An imported clasp or scarf pin—a flat, small, white ribbon bow—is pretty and popular. The first advertised price, 5 cents, did not cover cost of importation. Please note the present price. Each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

ESSAY CONTEST WORK IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Correspondence

The eighth annual essay contest in the ward and high schools of Kansas City, Mo., has just closed. Over 4,000 essays were written, 600 of them coming from the colored schools. The Kansas City district W. C. T. U. annually offers ten dollars in gold to pupils in each high school and a gold and silver medal as first and second prizes in each grade of the ward school. Special prizes are offered for the best illustrated essay from the latter and from the high school. This year a gold medal offered for the best illustrated essay was presented to a boy in the ward school and a framed picture of Frances Willard was given to the young lady winning in the high school contest. Besides the medals, 125 pins were given as awards for high grade essays. These were made especially for this purpose by our National superintendent of Medal Contest Work, Mrs. A. E. Carman.

Generous Contributors

The three ten dollar gold pieces given as prizes in the high schools, were contributed by prominent business men of Kansas City. The fourteen gold medals were made and donated by the Jaccard Jewelry Company, and the fourteen silver medals were made and donated by Cady and Olmstead, two of the leading jewelry firms of the city.

Each high school prize was presented at an open session of the school, where over 1,000 pupils and many of the patrons were present; the ward school prizes at a public meeting held in the Central high school auditorium. The first prize essay in each grade was read and a program rendered, consisting of songs, recitations and drills, which was furnished by the winning schools in the contest. The teachers, as well as the children, take a great interest in these programs and furnish beautiful and difficult drills. A school principal usually presides and the parents of the children are always invited to be present.

Colored Contestants

The work in the colored schools, which started four years ago with essays sent in from two grades of one school, has grown to such proportions that this year the auditorium of the Lincoln High School, which seats 500 people, was not large enough to hold the audience, so the exercises were held in a very large church. Over 800 school children were present, with their teachers, many parents were in attendance. One school, headed by the principal and teachers, in a body marched nineteen blocks to the church.

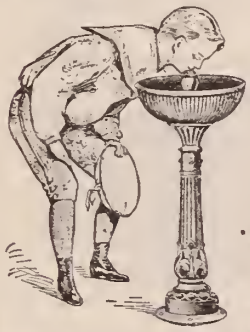
This work in the Kansas City schools is commended by those outside the ranks of the W. C. T. U. Doctors, lawyers, ministers and club women are asked to serve on the committees which examine the essays and they are enthusiastic over this work of the children. The best business firms show their appreciation by contributing the funds to carry on the contest.

The work of the W. C. T. U. is largely seed sowing, and we are not always permitted to see the results of our efforts, but in this school work various results are becoming apparent. The first prize winner in the fourth grade, three years ago, was the son of a wholesale liquor dealer and distiller. Other children of the same family had been contestants, submitting temperance essays for several years. When little Joseph won the gold medal, his father declared there was other business in which he could engage and he would go out of the liquor business. The mother acknowledged that the children's instruction in the school had made theirs a temperance family. This incident happened three years ago. The man is now engaged in a worthier calling.

The essay contest is in charge of Mrs. L. O. Middleton, state and district superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, assisted by an able corps of local superintendents.

"I would give my body a willing sacrifice if I could rid the nation of alcohol."—*General Fred Grant*

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing



Drinking Fountains

on the streets of our cities and towns.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

J. W. FISKE IRON WORKS
56-58 Park Place, N. Y.

A MAGAZINE of LAUGHTER
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL THE FUNNY MAGAZINES
Brimful of wholesome wit and humor. Join the campaign for One Million subscribers by sending 25 CENTS in Coin for One Year or five (5) separate subscriptions for $1.00. Foreign sub'ns, 25 cents extra.
THOMPSON'S MAGAZINE, Dept. A. N. 328 Federal St., Chicago

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

"BLACK ROCK" POPULAR

The clippings from "Black Rock," which are furnished by the National department of Medal Contests, are attracting very favorable notice. At the time of their use upon a recent occasion, the judge who awarded the medal was loud in praise of this special arrangement of the story. Preparations for the contest were well carried out by Mrs. B. W. Tilbury, superintendent, who planned appropriate music to be played during the rendition of the various parts. The effect was most pleasing.

THE LUXURY OF A LAKE TRIP

Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

Send 2 cent stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet and Great Lakes Map.

Address: L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.
Philip H. McMillan, Pres. A. A. Schantz, Gen'l Mgr.
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

ONLY A TASTE

(Continued from Page Six)

"Can I do anything else for you?" he asked sadly, shamefacedly.

"No, thank you." Mrs. Cooper's efforts to steady her voice were pitiful.

Just then there was a sudden cry in a baby voice, "Daddy! I wants my daddy!"

Judson could bear no more. As the little woman hurried in to the sobbing child, he made his escape.

Once outside he drew a long breath as if trying to shake off the horrible reality. Never in all his life before had he experienced such a terrible sense of guilty responsibility. Miles and miles he walked, forgetting his dinner, forgetting everything except the dreadful consequences on Cooper of just that little taste of whisky. It was a pretty cruel "joke" he had tried to play.

Light finally began to break on the hopeless darkness of his despair, and he made two vows—one, that he would never take another taste of the vile stuff which had changed a man like Cooper into such a beast, and the other, that he would not only use all his influence against it but would try in every way in his power to get Cooper back once more to a place where he could be the conqueror of this fearful weakness.

True to his resolutions, every morning during the weeks that followed, when Cooper was recovering from the illness which resulted from his sudden debauch, Judson stopped at the little home on his way to the office to see if there was some errand he could do, some way in which he could help the brave little woman who was bearing all alone the burden of the home and nursing her husband back to health. Every evening after he left the office he stopped to see Cooper and to sit and talk with him, trying to instill fresh courage and hope into the man.

Cooper was deeply repentant, and resolved never again to take "even a drop" of the stuff which made such a changed man of him. Mr. Grice promised to take him back on promise of good behavior. At last he appeared once more at the office, thin and haggard, but with a gleam of hope in his eyes and in his heart a sturdier resolve than ever before never again to give in to his enemy.

Many and many a time Judson nerved himself to make a confession to his friend but ever his courage failed him. It was not until years afterward—years of firm friendship and mutual help, during which Cooper proved himself a real conqueror at last—that Judson was able to bring himself to mention his thoughtless deed which had caused so much misery. His friend, with a generosity born of knowledge of his own victory and because of his love for Judson, freely forgave him and begged that he would never think of the matter again. But Judson never ceased to give thanks that the effects of his dreadful "joke" were overruled, and that Cooper's lost manhood had been once more restored.

SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO VINDICATED

Whereas one E. C. Lindmann, as reported by the press of Los Angeles, California, has recently stated that since the adoption of woman suffrage in Colorado, family life has decreased, homes have been desecrated and womanhood has been debauched; that it has proved the bane of the state and one of the greatest evils of the age:

Therefore we, the general officers of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing 3,500 women citizens, hereby enter our protest against such false statements about the homes, wives, mothers and daughters of this great commonwealth and their promulgation by the public press.

It was further stated that this "Professor" Lindmann was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado. It has been found that he was never connected with that institution and is practically unknown in this state. His remarks on the suffrage question deserve the same credence as this claim to prominence.

An honest investigation will find home life in Colorado as sacred, childhood better protected, civic conditions as good and woman as honored as in other states, and nothing so feared by corruptionists as the vote and influence of women.

(Signed)
President—Adrianna Hungerford.
Vice-President—Maude M. Sanders.
Cor. Sec.—Christiana R. Willby.
Rec. Sec.—Mellie I. Eames.
Treasurer—Cora L. White.

Where are you going? Never mind:
Just follow the signboard that says "Be kind."
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

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By all means state-wide prohibition, if for no other reason than that Maine has set a standard for the good of the country which I think it would be a great calamity to pull down.

—J. F. DAVIS,
Shoe Manufacturer, Freeport

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WISCONSIN RALLYING ITS FORCES

Special Correspondence

The "Badger State" Legislature just finally adjourning bears the record for being ruled by the brewers,—no bill worth mentioning that could in the least curtail their power being given any chance. Yet the white ribbon hosts are not dismayed. Why should they be with God on their side?

The leaders, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, the state president, Mrs. Vie H. Campbell and Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizers, the energetic county presidents, and all the devoted rank and file, far into the midsummer heat have been rallying their forces, to which by unflagging efforts many new members have been added. Thus we shall be ready for a determined campaign for the suffrage amendment, the most valuable concession of the Legislature being the reference of this question to the vote of the people in 1912.

A Prediction

Moreover, as the "faithful few" in the Legislature were so "wise in their generation" as to insist upon a record being made of every vote taken upon excise questions, which record white ribboners everywhere are bringing to the attention of the people, we have no doubt that at least a goodly number of the legislators who are unfavorable to temperance may find that making themselves popular with the brewers may fail completely of making them popular with their constituents.

We are looking forward with eager expectancy to the coming of the National Convention. It will mean a great uplift of sentiment throughout the state, as well as inspiration for the work.

The prize winners in the S. T. I. essay contest, held in connection with the recent state convention of the Michigan W. C. T. U., were Dorothy Pierce of Bay City, for the grammar schools, and Miss Clara Carpenter Jasper for the high schools. The subjects handled were, respectively, "What is the Harm in a Glass of Beer, Wine, or Cider?" and "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." Albion College has the honor of being the first in Michigan to enter the National department contest to be held in October, subject, "Personal Liberty versus the Saloon." The representative will be Miss Gertrude Vaytlander.

THE HOT CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page Three)

the rich church members in good spirits, and thus be able to retain his pastorate and draw his salary. It was a most insulting letter to any man with even one ounce of principle. These communications proved to be just the bomb needed to awaken the pastors and on the following Sunday, almost all of them replied through sermons on the subject. This has hurt the cause of the antis greatly. One Methodist church, by a rising, unanimous vote, not only endorsed its pastor for his stand on the question, but is to endorse him openly by a parade of the church and Sunday school, bearing banners to that effect. The Columbus Street Baptist Church recently announced that there was a unanimous vote to turn its pastor loose until after July 22, that he might work for prohibition at any time and in any way he might think proper, and in the meantime the pulpit will be filled every Sabbath by good preachers.

House to House Visitation

Our women almost all over the state are making house-to-house visitations to get the women to sign a petition, pledging their support, and to ask the men to vote for the amendment on July 22. At every place they find an anti or an undecided voter, they leave literature with the best points underscored.

Our God is a mighty one. We are praying, believing we shall receive. "The battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift but to the true and the steadfast, victory is promised through grace." While we are not all called to do the great things, yet we are each endeavoring to be true and steadfast and if victory shall perch upon our banner, we will give all the glory to Christ, who strengtheneth us.

Mrs. M. G. Oldham, president of the W. C. T. U. of Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes in commendation of the equal suffrage contest as a means of awakening a deeper interest in the much discussed subject, and expresses the thought that other unions will soon realize how much such contests do to hasten the day of woman's enfranchisement. A musical and suffrage contest was recently held in her home city.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

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Order Largely for General Distribution

If your order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., on or before August 1, 1911, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After August 1, price is $1.75 per 100.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

WRITE, AND BE COUNTED

The weekly edition of THE UNION SIGNAL costs $1.00 a year and there are many members of the Young People's Branch who receive it each week. We wish to know who they are. We have their names, of course, on our list but we do not know whether they are W. C. T. U., or Young People's Branch members. We shall be so proud to know that we have a large number of Y. P. B.'s as regular subscribers.

We *must* know in order to award the premiums correctly, as these yearly subscribers will be credited on the premiums already offered for subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition. Will you not immediately send to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois, your name and address—you who are so happy as to be a regular subscriber for the weekly edition. Stand up and be counted.

We have the list of subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition. Did you ever think, young women and young men, what you are losing if you do not see THE UNION SIGNAL each week? Secure a copy of July 6 issue and read, "Strong Words from Strong Men" and learn how Hon. William P. Frye, Hon. John D. Long, Fred N. Dow, Esq., President George C. Chase and others are standing for the prohibitory law of Maine. You must be live workers. Learn to meet the arguments of apathetic people with up-to-date facts. You have a wonderful opportunity.

Vacation Hints

Take copies of THE UNION SIGNAL with you when you leave home for your summer outing. In your most charming, winsome way, call the attention of your friends to one of the Young People's Branch issues. See how many subscribers you can get and how many opportunities you can make in this way for a new organization. You will not be called dull, if you indulge occasionally in a little constructive conversation!

The Young Crusader for Teachers

Remember that *The Young Crusader* is to be placed by you in the hands of every teacher and pupil in the grade schools. For this purpose you can have it

NINE MONTHS FOR TWENTY CENTS

The offer closes September 30, 1911. Wake up and work hard. Five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly on Circulator List and Gold Watch Premium, if you request credit when sending them in. Who will be the first to get a gold watch?

Special Premiums

The Milwaukee Convention will soon be here. Think how happy you will be—you Y. P. B. state secretary—if you receive the premium of five dollars in gold! All the states are striving for it. How can you get it? Secure the largest number of subscribers to the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, before the books close at the end of the W. C. T. U. year.

You can have the $2.50 premium, presented at Milwaukee, if you are the state Y. P. B. secretary whose state has the most Y. P. B. Edition subscribers in proportion to the Y. P. B. membership, for whom dues are paid to the National treasurer.

L. T. L. Number, Union Signal

Special L. T. L. articles will be given in the issue of July 20. There will be pictures of Miss Gordon, Mrs. Vayhinger and Miss Rowan. Send in your orders.

Don't forget the Fair issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, August 3. See the advertisement.

SWATTING THE FLY

In a moment of bitterness inspired by the outcome of Chicago's recent municipal election, "B. L. T.," the *Chicago Tribune* humorist, satirized the stay-at-home voter in a merciless fashion, and incidentally boosts (or boosts incidentally) the anti-fly crusade being carried on in that city. Thus runs the satire-boost:

Friends of Sweetness and of Light,
Possibly we can unite
On an issue that will win
In this town of soot and sin.
Peradventure we can pick
Some reform and make it stick.
There, for instance, is the fly:
We will swat him, you and I—
Swat the fly!

You, good sir, who choose to stay
Home upon election day;
You, who chiefly are to blame
For our city's open shame;
You, by whom we are betrayed—
You may join in this crusade;
Even you may have a shot:
You can STAY AT HOME and swat—
Swat the fly!

—*Good Health*

"So you are writing stories," said the friend.

"Not exactly," answered the magazine contributor, "I'm merely furnishing reading matter to keep the ads from running together."—*Exchange*

NO USE

Old Gentleman—"Now, kiddies, do you want me to have a game of romps with you? Eh?"

Youngster—"Oh, no! We're playing at Indians, and you're no use. You're scalped already!"—*Punch*

Just a Fraction.—"You say she is a woman with a past. And does she deny it?"

"Only about ten years of it."—*Judge*

LATEST LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

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WEAR THE BOW PIN WITH THE WHITE RIBBON

The summer time gives a splendid opportunity to gain new members. The bow pin and white ribbon, or either worn alone, calls attention to the W. C. T. U. Wear it on your excursions and wear it all the time.

BEAUTIFUL BOW PIN, white enamel on silver with letters W.C.T.U. $ .60
Smaller size ..... .40
SMALL FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on silver, without letters ..... .30
SMALL FLAT BOW PIN, white enamel on gilt ..... .25
GILT ENAMEL BUTTON. Special design for honorary badges. State whether pin or button is desired. Each 25 cents; per 12 ..... 2.75

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH PIN, white enamel on a background of blue, price each ..... .30
Per 12 ..... 3.00
MEMBERSHIP BUTTON. "I will get one member by the middle of September" is prettily engraved on white enamel, W. C. T. U. monogram in the center. Price, each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100 ..... 3.00

CELLULOID FLAG PIN. Use in entertainments. Each, 5 cts.; per 100 ..... 2.50
REST COTTAGE POST CARD. Secure a supply to use while away from home. Your friends will treasure the cards, and you will be making sentiment for our W. C. T. U. when you send them through the mail. The card already is popular, for it is handsome and inexpensive. Price, per 3, 5 cents; per 12 ..... .15
CAMPAIGN AND DEPARTMENT LEAFLETS. Do not leave home without the Hobson, Wright, Glenn, Cassidy and other campaign leaflets; also leaflets against the use of beer and cider. Make room in your trunk for the Annual Leaflet, the National Hand Book for the Local Union, the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. Year Books. Many questions about the work come up. These leaflets will help you to answer them intelligently.

State-wide prohibition of the saloon in Maine should be retained by all means: for the people as a whole are bound to be better morally and physically; and, as a business proposition, to my mind there can be no question but that we are infinitely better for it. The law makes it harder for the drinking man to go wrong and easier for him to be a law-abiding citizen.

—H. C. DAY,
Banker, Auburn

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 20, 1911. No. 29

MAINE'S YOUNG PROHIBITION PATRIOTS

ANNA A. GORDON

General Director of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition for the Maine W. C. T. U.

"Maine! My Maine! My!
V—I—C—T—O—R—Y!
Maine Must Keep Prohibition!"

Many thousands of Young Campaigners for Prohibition in Maine are shouting this rally cry; singing campaign songs at home and in public meetings; flying campaign pennants, inscribed "Vote No;" wearing the campaign badge; praying and working with great enthusiasm for victory on September 11. The Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion are at the forefront in the campaign fight, uniting heartily in this campaign plan carried on by the state W. C. T. U.

True Patriotic Occasions

On July 4, in spite of the intense and unusual heat of the day, the Young Campaigners in many localities were out in force with song and rally cry, flag and pennant, bravely showing their colors and cheering for the great cause which means so much to the young people of the state.

The Portland Young Campaigners, after a parade, were delightfully entertained at the home of the local W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. George S. Hunt. Seated on the shaded lawn of one of Portland's loveliest homes, they gave a program of campaign songs, and choice musical and literary selections—a mingling of patriotism and prohibition worthy of the day and of the cause. Keeping time to the strains of an orchestra playing a medley of patriotic airs, the pretty pennants in flag colors, red or blue, inscribed in white letters, "Vote No," were enthusiastically waved aloft.

Mrs. Stevens was present to speak inspiring words. Miss Edna Rowan, of Kansas, held the closest attention of the lively audience as she cheered the young patriots forward to fresh prohibition endeavor for state and for country.

One of the youngest Campaigners, Master Leo Lyons, dressed in a suit of red, white, and blue, sang with wonderful effect the song, "Keep Prohibition." This song, set to the tune of Yankee Doodle, has for its chorus,

"Keep our Prohibition law
Ever, Ever, Ever;
License for the state of Maine?
Never, Never, Never!"

At the conclusion of the program delicious ice cream was served to the young folks.

South Portland Rally

In South Portland an equally large prohibition rally was held by the Young Campaigners at the Old North Church on Meeting House Hill. Ten churches and Sunday schools were represented in this rally, the young people marching to the sound of the drum. Here an effective tableau was shown in the vestibule of the old church. Amid decorations of flags and pine branches, and surrounded by the president and members of the W. C. T. U., sat a lady representing Maine, attended by young ladies representing the prohibition states, the United States, and the world, all wearing suitable decorations. On the steps below stood messenger boys with telegrams from many well known men from this and other countries encouraging Maine in her work. A little four-year-old girl, Evelyn Loveitt, stood before her mother, Maine. She carried a garland of field daisies with which she decorated her beloved parent, after reciting the first of the following verses:

"These blossoms grew
Dear Maine for you;
We twined the garland fair;
Affection true
Encircles you
As you these flowerets wear.

"Our thanks we bring,
Glad songs we sing,
On this eventful day.
Maine's sheltering care
Her children share;
God bless her, we all pray!"

As little Evelyn repeated the last line,

Rally of Young Campaigners at South Portland, July Fourth

Special Articles in This Issue

Maine's Young Prohibition Patriots, Pages 1, 2—Citizens of the Future, Page 3—Pre-eminent Value of Constitutional Prohibition, Prohibition a Benediction, Page 4—Our Friends in Christian Social Service, Page 5.

MAINE'S YOUNG PROHIBITION PATRIOTS

ANNA A. GORDON
World's Leader Loyal Temperance Legion

AN APPRECIATION

NELLE G. BURGER

Happy is she who inspires joy and courage in the bosom of even one loyal comrade. To Anna A. Gordon has been given the incomparable privilege of sharing the toils and honors of two magnificent leaders. To her are given the affection and loyalty of thousands of loving friends, because in her modest girlhood she yielded the talents with which she was so richly endowed, to the building of a mighty organization and to removing the rough places from the pathway of childish feet.

A true knight was she who "followed the gleam" and entered the field and jungles of prejudice and ignorance, and who by her powers of oratory and wonderful personality developed young womanhood and established the cause of righteousness.

(Continued from Page One)

she knelt with clasped hands; then, with inspiring effect, her little arms outstretched, she added, "Men of Maine, Vote No."

This rally was in charge of Mr. William Henry. Greetings were given by the National W. C. T. U. Officers, and Miss Edna Rowan spoke with great acceptance. Bountiful refreshments were served by the W. C. T. U. to the large company, a prominent banker and former mayor of South Portland generously donating sufficient ice-cream for the hundreds of happy Young Campaigners.

In the large city of Lewiston a parade was planned in which each prohibition state would be represented by a float. That of Kansas was most unique and created much enthusiasm. The body of the long float was green except for the gay pennants. Sitting back to back, girls in white completely filled it. Their hats of yellow cardboard leaves were so arranged that the fair young faces made the centers of sunflowers, green paper tops completing the stem for the back of each flower. A light cambric blanket on the horse bore the inscription,

"The Sun-flower State salutes
thee, Maine,
Fair sister by the sea!
And prays thy prohibition fight
May end victoriously!"

Auburn's Happy Fourth

In Auburn, Lewiston's twin city, the Young Campaigners had a fine parade and picnic with a patriotic program, and refreshments. A feature of the happy Fourth there was the use of sanitary drinking cups for serving lemonade, each Young Campaigner carrying home one of these receptacles as a souvenir of the day.

Many other rallies were held on the Glorious Fourth and many are being planned for the weeks to come.

Will Doubtless Add to Our Lists

On September 11, the eventful voting day, the special work for which the Young Campaigners for Prohibition have enlisted will be ended, but the education received by them will, we hope, result in large additions to the membership of both the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Prominent educators and Sunday school officials throughout the state are cordially co-operating; many superintendents of public schools are leaders of the Young Campaigners. The muster roll has been circulated in hundreds of public schools and in countless Sunday schools of all denominations. Signing the muster roll constitutes the only condition of membership in a campaigners' band. The signer promises to wear the badge and to do what he can to help keep Maine's prohibitory law.

The young people of Maine are eager to sign the muster roll as their protest against a change in Maine's prohibitory law, and are enthusiastic campaign workers. The movement includes many of the older young people of high school age. At a meeting I addressed in Belfast on the Sunday before the Fourth, a sailor lad was present from the battleship, "Maryland," anchored in Belfast harbor. This young man sent us a dollar asking that he might thus have some part in the work for the Young Campaigners. No appeal for money had been made but the dollar will be sacredly used in this mighty campaign in defense of the homes of Maine. The lad stated that he had seen the terrible evils of drink in other harbors in the country, and did not want the saloons to come to Maine.

An All-around Speaker

The state W. C. T. U. is most fortunate in having the able assistance of Miss Edna Rowan, of Kansas, the devoted associate National secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the W. C. T. U. She is doing grand work not only with the Young Campaigners, but in carrying conviction as to the right side, to elder members of her large audiences. She seems equally at home whether organizing a W. C. T. U., or a band of Young Campaigners, a Y. P. B. or an L. T. L.; when addressing an audience of men and women, or one of boys and girls; when speaking in the country schoolhouse, or to the larger audiences in the city church or hall.

All the W. C. T. U. speakers aid in pushing the plan of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition and the men's temperance organizations of the state gladly welcome them wherever they can be secured to assist in the men's no-license rallies.

Rallies Will Continue

Out of door rallies for the Young Campaigners, with a social hour at the close, will be held during the warm weather. Buglers, drummers, color bearers, are falling into line. The license forces in all their cartoons, picture the Young Campaigners by a baby carriage drawn by the W. C. T. U. leader. They may well fear the influence of this part of the campaign work. With God's help the grand men of this state will on September 11 decide to continue to take care of their children, instead of supporting the saloon.

TRUE PATRIOTISM

"To sacrifice, to share;
To give, even as He gave;
For others' wants to care;
Not our own lives to save."

EDNA ROWAN
National Associate Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion

CITIZENS OF THE FUTURE

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION AS A TRAINING SCHOOL

MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER, Upland, Ind.
General Secretary National Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

"Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say I have no pleasure in them," were words uttered by the wise man after he had alternated between pleasure, sensuality, luxury and refinement in a vain attempt to find the level which every soul must find if he have peace of mind and contentment of spirit. This admonition was for the benefit of youth in every age. Youth is the impressionable time, and is given to every one alike. We do not spring into being matured and molded into fashion, but every child comes into the world plastic and pliable, capable of being made into the image of Christ, or into the image of Satan himself. There are two great forces at work on every young life, the inner nature given at birth, and the environment into which this birth brings him. The former may be improved by careful training and the grace of God; the latter must be the very best that can be given him in the home and in the community in which he lives. We are so bound together that the influence of the community may be of as vital importance in the moulding of your child's character as is that of the home. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is well rounded in its work for childhood. It teaches that every child has two inalienable rights. First, to be well born, thus placing the responsibility upon the parents; second, to be well trained, thus placing the responsibility jointly upon the parents and the community. It has taught that morally and physically robust children can come only of morally and physically robust parents, and that responsibility rests equally upon father and mother. After a child is well born, he has a right to demand good environment in both the home and community. We have attempted, by our teaching, to help the mother to be a better mother and the father a better father.

MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER
National Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion

A Safeguard Against Temptation

In our Loyal Temperance Legion we attempt to safeguard the child against the temptations arising from his own nature, and that of his companions, and from conditions thrown about him by the voters of the state. This is not all. The W. C. T. U. is praying for and expecting the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This will never be accomplished until we have a generation of voters trained to total abstinence and believing in the principle of prohibition. The boys and girls receive some teaching along these lines in the Sunday school, the public school, and the home, but it will take more definite work than is accomplished in any of these places to give us trained, conscientious prohibition workers and voters.

L. T. L. Makes Prohibition Workers

The Loyal Temperance Legion satisfies this want. The teaching received in childhood stays with us in manhood and womanhood. The best workers in the prohibition cause are the ones who have had the righteousness of the principle ground into their very nature from childhood. So far, we have only played at Legion work. *Some* have given their very lives that the children may be trained, but the great majority of our white ribboners have not awakened to the importance of this branch of our work. We sigh and cry for numbers and for power, yet neglect the very thing which would give us both. Many unions have had Legions, but have let them die for want of a little mothering.

A child's influence is wonderful. In the recent session of our Legislature one of the representatives had signified his intention of voting against a temperance measure. His young daughter heard of it, came to Indianapolis, and when the time came for the vote to be taken sat by her father, and putting her arms around his neck, begged him to vote favorably. When his name was called, he arose, and placing his hand upon her shoulder, with tears in his eyes said: "For her sake, I vote 'aye.'"

Let me beg of you not to neglect this important work, but rally the boys and girls, (and they are yours for the asking) into Legions and the success of our cause will be assured.

LISTEN TO MY APPEAL

I am an up-to-date Young Crusader. I represent all the Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls in the United States.

We call our paper *The Young Crusader*, because it helps us in our crusade against alcohol and tobacco. Everybody who reads it learns that alcohol is a poison and not a food; and that some day there will not be a legalized saloon in our country.

Our Young Campaigners for Prohibition in Maine are singing,

"Keep our prohibition law
Ever, ever, ever.
License for the state of Maine
Never, never, never."

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We want white ribboners everywhere to put our paper in the hands of the teachers and the scholars in the grade schools of their states, so that they may know about our L. T. L. work. We offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents!

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. The offer closes September 30, 1911.

Mothers, sisters, aunties, and friends, you have just ten weeks in which to work.

You can earn a gold watch premium, because five of these nine-months subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones, if you request credit when sending them in.

Please, won't you work for our paper? We think every white ribboner ought to subscribe for it and read it, for then she will love us boys and girls and work for us all the time. Won't you say "yes" to my appeal? Won't you subscribe now?

PRE-EMINENT VALUE OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

REV. J. H. CROOKER, D. D., Boston, Mass.
President National Unitarian Temperance Society

Experience shows that a weak point in local option is the annual repetition of the struggle over wet or dry territory. By picking out each year the few places where the no-license majority has been small and concentrating their efforts on them, the liquor men are able to win there and so defeat us in detail. *They are able to fight the same battle when every state is continually an open field.* Constitutional prohibition stops this; and to stop it is a vast gain that overbalances all illegal selling. Also the benefit is far greater than the educational value of such repeated campaigns, and far better work in the way of education can be done by other methods where constitutional prohibition exists, through the forces largely wasted in repeated political contests over some form of statutory restriction.

Constitutional Prohibition Difficult to Repeal

Two strong arguments against a continuous contest over statutory prohibition—keeping the field open all the time—are these: The policy imposes an enormous expense from year to year upon the temperance people, who receive no financial profits, while the liquor men can afford to spend money freely every year because fighting for their selfish business interests. The contest is unwisely jointed—public interest with no money profit on one side and the vast profits of vice on the other. It is inexpedient to create a situation where the moral interests of the community are compelled continually to fight the immense resources of brewers and distillers; where the good people of *one state* are pitted against the iniquitous trade of the *whole nation!* It is not in human nature to maintain a heroic attitude all the time, *but the liquor men are always on duty because their living is in the business.*

Constitutional Prohibition as Easy to Enforce as Statutory

Experience shows that it is just as difficult to enforce statutory prohibition as constitutional prohibition. The sellers do not care what the law is or where the law is. It is just as hard to enforce a village ordinance against the drunkard, as a constitutional amendment. It is impossible to make any law that the liquor men will respect or approve. A large majority vote against the repeal of the prohibitory amendment in Maine next September will be an impressive mandate of the present population of the state, as effective in enforcing constitutional as statutory prohibition. On the other hand a vote for repeal would discourage temperance work, not only in Maine, but all over the world, while it would everywhere encourage the liquor men. Every such vote, whatever the motive of the voter, will make it harder in the future to enforce any restrictive law against the liquor trade. That vote for repeal would be infinitely worse than the dead-hand of tradition. It is the hand of death reached out through the saloon especially against childhood and womankind, against home and church.

What the Vote in Maine Means

The chief question before the voter in Maine today is not primarily whether a little more or a little less liquor is sold under one system or another, but this: How will my vote be taken at home and abroad? Whom will it encourage and whom will it discourage? Every vote for repeal will weaken the hand of the temperance reformer and put a weapon in the hands of the liquor men. They want statutory prohibition rather than constitutional prohibition because the former is more easily repealed; and being more easily repealed, they will overexert themselves to discredit it so that it may be set aside. It is surely unwise for temperance people to do the very thing that liquor sellers wish done. For the lover of temperance to drop a ballot for repeal is like giving one's sword to his enemy to be used against himself and his friends. Every brewer in Milwaukee will feel that a vote to take prohibition out of the constitution of Maine is an invitation to put beer into every village in Maine.

PROHIBITION A BENEDICTION

HON. T. H. BALL, President State-Wide Prohibition Amendment Association of Texas

Excerpts from Address Delivered in Texas Campaign

"Are we fanatics in advocating the passage of the amendment? All the Appellate courts in the United States, including the United States Supreme Court, have declared that no one has an inherent or natural right to sell liquor and that the business itself promotes lawlessness, disease, poverty and suffering.

"The doctors tell us that alcohol is not a food and its use 'vitiates the blood, inflames the stomach, weakens the heart, destroys the kidneys, hardens the liver and softens the brain.'

"The highest scientific authority attributes to the use of liquor more than 50 per cent of those who meet the horrible fate of insanity.

"The wardens and officials of the prisons of the United States average in their estimates that 75 per cent of all prisoners have lost their liberty directly or indirectly through the use of liquor.

"Our cities are filled with human derelicts because of its ravages and the economic waste caused by the sapping of the moral, physical and intellectual activities of its users is beyond computation.

Immense Cost of Liquor

"The liquor bill of the United States amounts to $1,750,000,000. Some complain that the churches are expensive and take up frequent collections. Can we not at least agree, both pros and antis, that with all of the infirmities which are laid at the door of the churches and the ministers by our anti friends, we would much rather live in a community without bar-rooms than to live in a community without preachers, churches or Bibles?

"The churches cost, all told, annually $165,000,000. In other words, we give up $10 for liquor to $1 for the church.

"Those in a hopeless minority who doubt the usefulness of the churches are all agreed, however, upon the merits of the great cause of public education and taxes are more willingly voted for that purpose than for any other.

"For public education we pay annually $310,000,000; that is to say, we put one dollar's worth of sense in the heads of our children for every six dollars wasted for liquor.

"For boots and shoes we pay $435,000,000; for woolen and worsted goods $460,000,000 and for cotton goods $650,000,000; or, for comparison, we give up every year $250,000,000 more for liquor than we pay to clothe and shoe the people of the United States.

"Even meat, as high as it comes from the much-abused trusts, from the soup bone through pork and mutton chops to the $2.50 porter-house steak, only foots up a total of $1,500,000,000, or $250,000,000 less annually for meat than we pay for liquor.

"They prate about labor and the injustice to the laboring people of a prohibition law in this state. The great statistician, Carroll D. Wright, tells us that the proportion which labor receives of capital employed in the manufacture of beer and other liquors and its vending is not more than one-eighth of its share in all legitimate industries; that is to say, if all the capital invested in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages in the United States were invested in any other average industry it would employ eight times as many men at eight times the wages that the liquor industries employ, and if all other industries were closed and their capital invested in the liquor business there would be eight men out of every nine thrown out of employment.

"Let not labor be deceived by the ardent friendship of those engaged in a business which takes the wages of labor that should go for the building of homes, the payment of rents and for supplies for

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

OUR FRIENDS IN CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICE

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

It is Sunday afternoon on a hot summer day. The large, attractive student parlor of the Lucy Rider Meyer Training School is filled with young women singing gospel hymns. It is difficult to realize that one is in the great city of Chicago. There is a hush of expectancy as Mrs. Meyer appears, and standing by the piano greets some who are guests. By request, she sings alone, in a musical contralto, a favorite hymn, the tune being her own composition. Mrs. Meyer's modest bearing makes even more emphatic her strong, gracious personality, which is pervaded by a rare, deep spirituality.

Chicago Training School

At half past nine, the evening of the same day, two or three of the students, some of the deaconesses who have received their training in the school and the writer are at the Midnight Mission on Armour Avenue. Rev. Ernest A. Bell, the consecrated and able superintendent, offers fervent prayer in preparation for the meeting which follows.

Soon the group of workers is in the street. They surround the little organ and sing well-known gospel songs. A crowd of young men of all nationalities quickly assembles. The alluring music of the saloons mingles with the melody of the hymns, for it is the "red light district." The hours go by, but the crowd stays. Helpful leaflets and copies of the Scriptures, in many languages, are distributed. The men and women who speak, tell the truth about the sins of drunkenness and impurity, and appeal to the men to help them stop the white slave traffic.

Keepers of the saloons, who are losing patronage, try to drown out the words of the speakers with the twaddle of a loud-voiced megaphone. Even that hindrance is finally overcome.

It is midnight and—one o'clock! The lights are just as glaring, and the automobiles still stand waiting. Night is turned into day. The men who remain, when the meeting finally closes, are told where they will always be welcomed and be given the help they need.

The weary group of workers, on their way home, talk gratefully of the Mann bill which became a law on June 25, 1910. President Taft, in signing the bill in the presence of Congressman Mann of Illinois, said: "Now we can hope for some convictions and some results in the prosecution of this hideous monster, the white slave traffic." Many convictions have been made.

The writer had the privilege the next morning of hearing Miss Lucy A. Hall of the Deaconess Home, lecture to the students of the Training School. She spoke of the close relation of the liquor traffic to the white slave traffic, and said those promoting the latter saw clearly that liquor creates abnormal affections, impairs the judgment, weakens the will, lowers moral standards and captures the tempted. Dance halls and concert halls, with saloon attachments, become harvest fields for the white slavers and the sale of liquors at dances should be forbidden. Miss Hall never fails to wear her white ribbon badge. It has gleamed on her deaconess costume in many a saloon and den of iniquity. She is recognized as one of the most sane and devoted purity workers, and was called to testify before the commission whose recent report on vice has stirred not only Chicago but all the other large cities.

Chicago's 7,000 saloons create crime, poverty and impurity. The Lucy Rider Meyer Training School certainly is a great light in the midst of great darkness. Its 200 students are being taught "Applied Christianity"—a Christianity that believes saloons and all dens of impurity should be outlawed. It is a training school for city, home and foreign missions. "City missions" includes work for civic righteousness—a clean city for men and women whom the Training School has helped to make clean.

The school stands easily at the front in preparing women for Christian service. It has enrolled, during twenty-five years, nearly 3,000 students and sent out more than 1,500 of these into some form of active work. The Bible teaching is unusually practical, as well as scholarly. It is applied in the new and practical phases of Christian social service.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, who is a warm

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Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer

JOB'S TRADE

HOW A LITTLE LAD HELPED A TOWN TO GO DRY

CLARA L. DOBSON, University Place, Neb.

PART I

Jack Browler had forfeited his license by violating the law. The question under discussion at Job Cantrall's store was what effect the closing of the saloon was going to have on business. The matter was of temporary moment. Election day was only a few months distant when the town would, of course, become wet again. Nevertheless, the debate was growing warm.

"If my trade doesn't fall off within ten days," said Job emphatically, "I'll—"

"Vote the dry ticket, I reckon," drawled Zeke Byers, looking around to enjoy the effect of his wit.

Cantrall was nettled and rashly declared, "Yes, I will. If my books don't show a falling off in business before this week is out, I'll vote the dry ticket the rest of my days."

A boy, who had been quietly listening, got up and balanced himself on his crutches preparatory to leaving. A homely bulldog arose to follow.

"Help yourself to an apple, Billy," said Job kindly, "and there's a little chunk of meat on a barrel in the back room you can have for your dog."

Billy accepted the gifts and went hopping away with Tiger at his heels. When they got home, they sat down on the doorstep to enjoy their treat. Tiger, at least, enjoyed his. The little cripple looked very sober. He said to himself,

"I don't believe I'd ort to have took the apple and the meat, and Mr. Cantrall goin' to lose his trade and not be makin' anything. He's the best man in this town, always givin' a feller somethin' or ruther. I wisht I knowed how to help him keep holt of his trade."

When his mother came home from her day's work, Billy told her what he had heard them saying at the store, and again came the earnest words, "I wisht his trade would keep up."

"So do I, Billy," she answered so earnestly, that Billy thought she was remembering the time when they "weren't makin' anything" themselves—the time she was too sick to go out sewing for people. But the sad-faced mother had in mind what it would mean to the town if Mr. Cantrall should have to keep his pledge about voting the dry ticket. She knew that the merchant, so handsome and popular, and such a hero in her boy's eyes, had always been the leading spirit in upholding the saloon. She did not tell Billy that. "Poor child," she thought, "let him be happy while he is little. He has a hard row before him."

Billy knew but only half comprehended the sorrow that hung over their little household. His father, an affectionate young fellow, had come home on one occasion, after a social hour at Browler's, in the mood for a romp with his baby boy. The hands that tossed the little fellow up to the ceiling were not steady that evening, and Billy got a hard fall. Upon hearing the doctor's verdict that his child would be a lifelong cripple, the father in an agony of remorse, had taken his own life. So the mother's face was always sad, but she smiled bravely as she echoed the boy's wish.

After Billy had gone to bed, he lay awake a long time thinking about Mr. Cantrall's dismal prospects, and somehow in his sleep a plan came to him by which he might help his friend. The next morning he dressed himself very neatly and he and Tiger started out to call upon the ladies of the village.

He stopped first to see Mrs. Bernard. Tiger waited discreetly at the gate. Billy was soon explaining his errand to the stately old lady.

"I wanted to ask you, ma'am, if you wouldn't please to buy something at Mr. Cantrall's store real soon—today, if you could jest as well as not. You see, it's this way. Mr. Cantrall has got an orful big lot of goods this spring, and now he's afraid there ain't goin' to be no trade, 'cause the saloon is shut up."

"Does Mr. Cantrall hire you to go out and find customers for him?" asked the lady, with a funny gleam in her eyes.

"Oh, no, ma'am. He doesn't even know I'm trying to help him keep his trade. I wisht I could, though, for he's such a good man, and he feels orful discouraged. He told Zeke Byers that if business didn't fall off before this week was out, he'd vote the dry ticket the rest of his days."

"Are you sure he said that, Billy?" and the old lady looked sharply at him.

"Yes, an' it sounded most like betting. he said it so strong. You see, bein' a store-keeper that way, he knows jest ezackly how it will be. I wisht I could help him, though. He's been good to me lots of times."

"Well, Billy, I'll buy as much as I can, and I'm glad you called. Good-bye. Good luck to you."

Mrs. Higley lived in the next house. Her husband and sons were regular patrons of the saloon. The family still held their heads high, but the woman looked careworn and old beyond her years. Pride had kept her aloof from the temperance workers, but none saw with more concern how hopeless was their cause so long as the business men were lined up under Cantrall's leadership to vote for license every spring. At Billy's little plea, her face took on such a sour look, and her eyes shone so, that at first he thought may be she was glad to have Mr. Cantrall lose his money—but that couldn't be, for when he got through, her voice was as eager as Mrs. Bernard's as she asked, "Who all heard him say that, Billy?"

When he had named the men she muttered, "Hump! He *must* have felt blue to talk that way. Well, I'll see about it. May be I can go up town after awhile, if I ain't too tired." She gave Billy a piece of cake.

Across the alley from Mrs. Higley, lived Mrs. Mooney, the washerwoman. Billy feared it was hardly worth while to call on such a poor woman, but when he thought of all the Mooney children, he was sure their mother had to buy things to eat to keep them looking so healthy. Then there was soap—of course a washerwoman would need a great deal of soap. The crutches hopped nimbly toward the Mooney cottage.

"Bliss the swate heart of yez," said Mrs. Mooney in a halo of steam, "if it's thradin' with him'll make him do the loikes o' that, I'll git some ixtry money to spind, if I wurruk me fingers to the bone."

Billy looked uneasily at her hands. None of the bones were showing through yet, but he was better pleased when she went on to say,

"Besoides, Mooney ain't dhrinkin' oop all his airnins this wake, an' I'll thry to have him git the childern a new pair of shoes all around."

Billy was kindly received wherever he went. It was well into the afternoon of the second day before his labor of love was completed. It was a very tired little boy who slipped into the store to sit on the box by the fire until time for his mother to come home, but he was glad to see that Mr. Cantrall was busy, and the nods and winks the customers gave him made him feel that he lived in a very kind-hearted world.

Toward supper-time, the buyers had all gone and the loafers had dropped in for the news of the day.

"How's business, Job?" some one asked. "As dull as you expected?" Billy almost held his breath to catch the answer.

"No, it has been better than usual."

"You may have to vote the dry ticket, yet," laughed Sam Doolittle.

"No danger," said Job ruefully. "A little spurt in the town trade doesn't amount to anything. These people are all stocked up now, and there'll be nothing doing the rest of the week. Saturday is the day that will count. When all the folks out southwest of town go off to Center Point, it will mean a loss of seventy-five or maybe a hundred dollars to my business."

Billy's heart sank. He hadn't helped

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DICK'S CITY COUSIN

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

"I don't want him here, I just don't!" declared Dick Oliver, his small fists thrust deep into his trousers' pockets and his bare toes scuffing up the dust in the country road, as he made his way from the village to the farm one sunny July day. "City boys always think they know so much more'n country boys. Don't I know what a time Jake Keller had when his folks took summer boarders? Didn't have a minute to himself the whole time the city fellers were here. Tagged him everywhere—to the swimmin'-hole, fishin'-pond, berry patch and just every place. Jake pretended he didn't mind bein' tagged, but I just know he hated it worse'n he hates havin' his ears washed on Saturday nights. Wish I didn't have any city kin. Wish my city cousin'd get nervous and not come. No such luck, though. Alfred Nelson Montrose is goin' to be here right soon, I guess, judgin' from what his mother has written to my mother on this picture postcard. Got to make the best of things, I guess. Maybe Alfred won't be so fussy as he sounds," he concluded hopefully. "'Spect Ma's wantin' that baking-powder for the layer cake right this minute. Comin', Ma!" he called, waving his straw hat at the pleasant-faced little woman in blue calico standing in the open door of the farm-house kitchen.

"Must have made good time, sonny boy," smiled Mrs. Oliver, holding out her hand for the card and the can. "Sit down under the cherry-tree and cool off a bit. Sun shines right powerful today. Don't want you having a stroke, Dick." She laid a motherly hand for a second on his hot, damp forehead. "Guess you're all right," she nodded, turning her attention to the card, as Dick sprawled comfortably on the soft, cool grass.

"Say, Ma, I wish Alfred wasn't comin'!" mumbled Dick, between bites into the crisp doughnut he had taken from the big platter on the kitchen table. "He'll just spoil everything."

"Dick!" reproved Mrs. Oliver, yet laughing at her son's injured tone. "Such a boy! Imagining you'll not like your cousin simply because he lives in the city! Don't be foolish, Dick. Alfred will enjoy hearing about the things you like best, quite as much as you will enjoy hearing about the city doings. It will be good for each of you to get a new view of life. I hope you will treat your cousin the very best you know how, Dick. You must never forget your duty as host, no matter what happens. Will you remember that, son?"

Dick's response was not very hearty, but Mrs. Oliver smiled to herself and hurried back to her stirring, mixing and beating together of sugar, eggs, butter, spice and various other things calculated to make a small boy beam with lively anticipations.

"Say, Ma, do you think Alfred'll poke fun at—at this?" suddenly inquired Dick, his round face wearing an unusually thoughtful expression as his stubby fingers lightly touched a spick-and-span new badge of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Mrs. Oliver popped the cake into the oven and turned to give Dick her full attention. "Bless me, child, what made you think of that?" she cried, fanning her flushed face with her white apron.

"I don't know—I just thought I'd have to lick him if he tried to poke fun at my badge," he explained carefully, "whether I was his host or not."

Mrs. Oliver considered a moment, her eyes twinkling. "Is that the way you get new members, son?" she asked quietly. "I think you'd better stick to your manners no matter how great the temptation to forget them. For your comfort, though, I can assure you that Alfred is a Loyal Legioner himself. Don't you remember his writing you about the matter last winter. He wanted you to start a Legion here, but you didn't seem to care about it then. Remember why, Dicky?"

"I guess—maybe I do," confessed Dick, his face growing suddenly hot under the quizzical glance of his indulgent mother. "I said it was a silly club and not a speck of use. I guess maybe I didn't understand much about it then. Miss Mary explained everything to us when we got up this Legion, you know. Every boy in it knows it's a good thing. Isn't it funny, Ma, what a difference it makes in a fellow when you've got his point of view? Someway, I feel sort of glad Alfred's comin' to spend the summer up here after all! Say, Ma, mebbe Alfred can tell the boys a lot about running our meetings. I'm goin' to show him the swimmin'-hole first thing, and we'll go fishin' tomorrow! Seems as if I couldn't wait until he got here! What time is it now, Ma? A whole hour yet? Whoo-ee! Time's just like cold molasses, ain't it, Ma?"

WHERE THERE'S DRINK, THERE'S DANGER

A Song Miss Willard wished every child would learn

Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gin-shop fine,
Write, aye, write this truthful line—
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the work-house gate,
Write it on the school-boy's slate,
Write it on the copy-book,
Where the young may often look—
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the nation's laws,
Trampling out the license clause,
Write it on the ballot white,
So it can be read aright,
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it over ev'ry gate,
On the church, the halls of state,
In the heart of ev'ry band,
On the laws of ev'ry land,
"Where there's drink there's danger."

SMILES

Teacher—"Tommy, do you know 'How Doth the Little Busy Bee?'"

Tommy—"No; I only know he doth it!"—*To-Day's Magazine*

"Why do they call these dentists' offices dental parlors?" asked Smith of his friend.

"Why, parlor is the old-fashioned name for drawing-room."—*Presbyterian Standard*

"Pa, is a vessel a boat?"

"Er—yes—you may call it that."

"Well, what kind of a boat is a blood-vessel?"

"It's a life-boat. Now run away to bed."—*Boston Transcript*

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone, and the rest was grit."—*Youth's Companion*

THE PET SOCIAL

Pets are popular. Pet socials are sure of popularity. In connection with Mercy movements, nothing is better than a pet social to which the public is invited.

A very enjoyable social can be held by asking each guest to bring a picture of his favorite pet, together with a brief story of the pet's most amusing or intelligent act. Votes as to which pet deserves the most honor can be taken, and the owner may be presented with a blue ribbon or appropriate badge. Of course, talks, or conversation on mercy to dumb animals would emphasize the object of the social.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly **should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION DAY

We have, in this number, put the emphasis upon the Loyal Temperance Legion, the birthday of whose leader, Miss Anna A. Gordon, we celebrate July 21. It is a branch of our work that needs to be emphasized not only for the sake of the boys and girls themselves, but for the sake of society. The future of our organization depends upon its successful prosecution and not to encourage, develop and push it is suicidal. We call attention to the incident in Mrs. Vayhinger's article of the little daughter who controlled her father's vote in the Legislature. There is nothing the liquor men fear more than the organizations which are training the keen, receptive minds of the children to hate the liquor traffic. They see in it a sure prophecy of their destruction.

"One marked feature of the convention was the large number of young people taking part in the program," is a statement very frequently seen in accounts of our W. C. T. U. and temperance meetings. It calls attention to a significant fact and should be a cause of rejoicing. In no better way can one help to shape the future of the nation than by enlisting and interesting the young folks in the temperance reform movement.

The Youth Who Is Not Eligible

No argument appeals with greater force to the school boy than the statement that indulgence in tobacco or liquor will make him ineligible to enter athletic contests. "How is it," asked an intelligent observer, "that so few of the boys in this town smoke cigarets now?" "The reason is plain," was the reply, "they're training just now for an athletic contest and are not allowed to use alcohol or tobacco. You couldn't hire one of them to touch the stuff until after the contest is over, or he would not be eligible to enter it."

Life after all is a succession of tests of strength, endurance and ability—physical, intellectual and moral, and if a boy could be made to understand that the argument for total abstinence applies with even greater emphasis to the real contests of later life, he would not hesitate to sign the pledge. He must be made to see that a lack of proper temperance training in his youth will handicap and defeat him at the very outset. If through indulgence in the liquor or cigaret habit, he enters upon his career with listless eye, unsteady nerves, weak heart and dulled brain, he cannot hope to mount the ladder of success, or run successfully in the race of life. To enter into the competition of the social, business and professional world with any hope of making a good record, he must have prepared himself by the same abstemious training that enables the athlete to win his victories.

It has been well said that at the school age, a boy or girl has a perfect genius for acquiring habits and these habits forecast the bondage or the freedom of years to come. It is the privilege of the Loyal Temperance Legion to influence and train the boys and girls of the community during these plastic, habit-forming years, and give to the nation a higher standard of citizenship and manhood.

That "Twenty Million Gallons of Liquor"

To the reader of the daily paper who accepts every printed statement as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the assertion recently made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that twenty million gallons of liquor are shipped annually into the prohibition states, is possibly somewhat startling. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, referring to the matter editorially, claims that if this statement be accurate the prohibition states would consume less than a gallon and a quarter per capita during a year, while the per capita consumption for the rest of the country is twenty-five gallons. It is also stated that the city of Chicago, with its two million population, consumes in thirty days as much intoxicating liquor as the fifteen million of people in prohibition states are estimated by the foregoing figures to use.

We cannot hope for perfect enforcement of our prohibition laws until Congress shall afford legislative relief in the passage of an interstate measure which will enable each state to control and carry into effect its policy relative to the prohibition of the liquor traffic within its boundaries, without interference by Federal regulation. Before Congress convenes again, the national conscience of this Christian nation should speak emphatically, through letter and personal interview, to the legislators at Washington, and demand of them an interstate law which shall enable the prohibition states more perfectly to enforce their laws.

A TALE OF WOE

It is not often, we imagine, that a paper is appealed to by one of its advertisers to discontinue an advertisement because of the enormous number of responses to it. However, such a communication, almost heartrending in its urgency, has been received by THE UNION SIGNAL. It reads as follows:

"It certainly does pay to advertise, but I am not just sure as yet whom it pays. I am enclosing a letter which is a fair sample of many which I have received. At first, these letters came dribbling in and I set about bravely each time to write a personal answer, explaining that I did not ship goods but gave readings, also referring the writers to the National W. C. T. U. But now, alas, these letters are coming in floods and I cannot possibly write a personal answer to each. I had thought (vain hope!) that a discontinuance of my advertisement in THE UNION SIGNAL would curtail my correspondence, but yesterday my little nephew, who delivers my mail, brought in a basket full and said he would take his little express wagon to get the lettters the next time, and I sat me down and almost wept.

"Of one thing, I'm certain, there's a crying demand for readings, recitations, songs, etc., arranged in program form, for temperance entertainments."

Deeply as we sympathise with our advertiser, in the hardships suffered, we are very glad to be informed as to what our readers want. On page 16 of this issue, we have endeavored in the list of readings, recitations, etc., which can be utilized in programs, to furnish some suggestions to meet the immediate need, and shall try in future issues of the paper to publish other program material.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota—Faribault, August 22-25.

Montana—Butte, September 13-15.

New York—Olean, October 6-10.

Massachusetts—Holyoke, October 17-20.

West Washington—Seattle, September 26-29.

Missouri—Independence, September 27-30.

North Dakota—Jamestown, September 22-25.

"All the social and political unrest of the hour means one thing, and that is that people are tired of selfishness, and are bound that there shall be greater obedience to the old, old laws which require a man to care for his brother. There has been too much looking out for number one, and too much disregard for number two."

THE PASSING OF MRS. MARTIN

Another beloved and honored comrade has been called home, and the loss of her earthly presence in our work will be keenly felt. Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, National superintendent of the department of Purity in Literature and Art, passed from this earth, July 8, at Woernersville, Pa., surrounded by loving relatives and friends.

Mr. Martin wires, "She suffered no pain throughout her illness, and was conscious to the last. A strong nature in life and action but in passing over gentle as a child going to its father, proving the promise true, 'I am with you always even unto the end.'"

For many years Mrs. Martin has been prominent in W. C. T. U. circles. She was present in 1874 when the first call was given for the organization of the National W. C. T. U. in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1880 she became the associate of Frances E. Willard for the promotion of purity in literature and art, and later she was elected National superintendent of the department.

Miss Willard, in one of her addresses, refers to the "intelligent devotion of Mrs. Martin, and the co-operation of our brother, John Martin," as of inestimable value to the organization, and tells of the splendid work she was then doing.

At the great World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston, in 1891, Mrs. Martin was made World's superintendent of the department for the promotion of Purity in Literature and Art. She secured the passage of a number of Laws for moral uplift by Congress and state Legislatures. She was one of the speakers at the International Council of Women in London, in 1869. She was one of the early members of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church, and served on the executive committee of the Home Missionary Board of the same denomination. She was a member of the Synodical Committee of the Synod of New York, vice-president of the Woman's Press Association of New York, and a member of the New York City Woman's Press Club. During the past few years, she presented to the Legislature of every state a resolution for the enactment of a law for Federal suppression of polygamy and polygamous practices. The Legislatures of twenty-two states have already passed resolutions, and Mrs. Martin expected during the coming year to secure the remainder of the thirty-four, the number necessary to make it operative.

EMILIE D. MARTIN

At the funeral service, which took place at Lancaster, Pa., beautiful tributes were paid to Mrs. Martin by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Harriet L. Pritchard, the associate of Mrs. Martin in the department of Purity in Literature and Art. A telegram of sympathy from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, was read, as follows:

"We grieve that our beloved comrade has gone. She has now entered upon heavenly activities and will evermore be a ministering angel. Her untiring devotion to our cause and her countless deeds of generous kindness will evermore inspire to heroic endeavors and noble achievements on behalf of the World's and National W. C. T. U. Miss Anna Gordon and I extend profound and heartfelt sympathy."

A great number of beautiful floral tributes were received, among them one from the World's and National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Martin always esteemed it her high privilege to give generously toward the forwarding and enlargement of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One of the largest gifts received for the new National W. C. T. U. Literature Building came from Mr. and Mrs. Martin. For many years she has ordered one hundred yearly subscriptions of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* sent, at her personal expense, to friends who would not otherwise have received the papers. Her helpful letters of appreciation and suggestion—never criticism—will be sorely missed by the editors and friends at National Headquarters.

MRS. HAWLEY STILL ALIVE

Through an error in the transmission of a telephone message the *Denver News* published a report of the death of Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, which has been copied by the papers all over the United States, and has brought sorrow to her many friends. We are happy to announce that Mrs. Hawley is still with us. The *News*, in correcting its mistake, expresses the hope, in which her white ribbon friends will all unite, that she may have given to her the full allotted span of life, for the world will be the better and happier for her continued presence in it.

MRS. STEVENS WILL NOT ATTEND CONGRESS

As stated in our last issue, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President of the W. C. T. U., has been appointed by President Taft as a delegrate to the Thirteenth International Congress against Alcoholism, to be held at the Hague in September of this year. It is needless to say that Mrs. Stevens cannot attend the Conference, as nothing would induce her to leave Maine at this crucial time in her native state.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ELIZABETH VAN LEER BROWN, wife of Prof. Alonzo Brown, both faithful and efficient members of the West Philadelphia W. C. T. U.

SARAH A. WEST, of Colchester (Conn.). Miss West, although eighty-two years of age when she passed away, has been for many years a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

MISS JULIA A. KUECH, of Philadelphia, Pa., able county superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Miss Kuech was the author and original publisher of the popular leaflet, "Lincoln and Temperance," the plates for which she afterward gave to the National W. C. T. U. Hers was a life of Christian works.

If you want to brighten up the dull summer season with good programs, entertainments, etc., look on page 16 for suggestions.

GOOD WORDS FROM TEXAS

The district superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas, who have been given campaign literature by the National W. C. T. U., have written Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, expressing their warm appreciation for the kindness received. One of them writes:

"We are in the battle to win. July 22 we expect to clear the state of the saloon system. I shall make the best use of all literature sent me. It is timely and will meet the needs of the people in this part of the state. I like especially 'The Saloon Evil,' by Rev. Father Cassidy, 'Personal Liberty,' by Hon. Seaborn Wright, 'The Saloon System Causes Poverty,' by Hon. Seaborn Wright, and 'The Great Destroyer' (first and second leaflets), by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson."

Another of these indefatigable workers says, "I have traveled night and day, lecturing and organizing, paying my own expenses. When I have been off the railroad I have hired teams, driving sometimes fifteen and twenty miles."

Still another writes: "I thank you for the literature. I shall use the posters and leaflets as I go about in my district. I think we have a fine chance to win by a good majority if we can get our vote out and a fair count. To this end we are working."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
MRS LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER,
MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*
JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

We wish again to remind the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL that every month there is published in *L'Araldo*, the Italian evangelical weekly, a temperance article written by one of our own women. *L'Araldo* offers to mail this special number, in parcels of ten or more, at one cent a copy. The subject for June was "Summer regime, particularly foods and drinks, with special reference to relation of alcoholic beverages to sunstroke." Address *L'Araldo*, 175 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Italian Contests Urged

The issue of July 6 contains a translation of "A Plea for the Children," by Grace Greene, as found in National Educator, No. 9. Heretofore the articles have been original, but this one was chosen to hasten the possibility of medal contests in Italian. We have now six selections suitable for recitations, and we hope that, wherever there is found an Italian colony that may contain six young people who are capable of speaking good Italian, one or more consecrated W. C. T. U. women will work up a medal contest on exactly the same lines as in English.

A Special Request

The department has a great request to make. Before September 1, will not the president or secretary of every W. C. T. U., Y. P. B., and L. T. L. send word of the number of members of foreign nationality in her organization to the proper associate of this department, (see list below) or if there be no associate, to the National superintendent?

Associate Superintendents

Swedish, Mrs. Amanda Peterson, 30 Central avenue, Worcester, Mass.

Chinese, Mrs. L. P. Williams, 1517 Spring street, Berkeley, California.

German, Mrs. Kate Kercher, 626 16th avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Italian, Dr. Eva W. Lake, Arlington, N. J.

Spanish and Japanese, Mrs. S. C. Bowen, 962 West Holt avenue, Pomona, Cal.

Welsh, Mrs. S. A. Hughes, 410 South Jackson street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Slavic, Miss Genevieve B. Sackett, Amherst, Ohio.

Lend a Hand this Summer

Now that the long, hot summer days are here, many of the women are away from home for well-deserved rest and recreation, but I notice that the saloons have not given up work for a single day, and that few of the foreigners are taking any rest. I would suggest, therefore, that every woman, whether at home or away, keep her eyes and ears open for opportunities to do some little thing for the foreigners, which may be out of the usual routine followed in regular union work.

Whole colonies of foreigners are going from the cities into the country to help on farms, and on construction work which can be done only in summer. In the cities, crowds of them are found in parks and public squares and on recreation piers, after the day's work is over. The babies and the "little mothers" are there nearly all the time. It is difficult to travel on trolley, train, or boat without coming in contact with foreigners. Thus our opportunities for observation and service may be great, even during our vacation time, and we will really enjoy our season of rest more thoroughly if we "lend a hand" to "one of the least of these."

Utilize Department Helps

The L. T. L. Manual, No. 1, "Alcohol and the Body," has been translated into Spanish. Price, only 5 cents. One of the prominent temperance men in New Mexico pronounces it "fine." New leaflets are ready, as follows: (1) Bohemian, (1) Croatian, (2) French, (3) German, (2) Hungarian, (3) Italian, (2) Norwegian, (2) Polish, (1) Roumanian, (1) Russian, (2) Slovak, (4) Swedish.

Do not forget the *Hvita Bandet*, the white ribbon organ of our Swedish sisters. The paper was a great help to a Swedish union in a Connecticut city, in taking the prize banner for increased membership. It came out ahead of all the American unions in the county. Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to *Hvita Bandet*, 30 Central avenue, Worcester, Mass.

4734 Hazel avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE, Riverside, Cal.

At the departmental conferences Mr Zillah Foster Stevens, secretary of tl International Temperance Committe gave present methods of teaching ter perance. Her addresses were rich i suggestions and most instructive an helpful. In the Adult department co ference the subject was presented als by several gentlemen, who emphasize the importance of the federation c men's classes for the purpose of enlis ing in no-license campaigns. Severa instances were given where this ha been done resulting in victories over th liquor forces. Rev. W. C. Pearce, In ternational superintendent of the Adul Bible Class department, urged the sign ing by the men of the pledge agains both liquor and tobacco.

"Saloons Must Go"

It was pleasing to Sunday school tem perance workers to hear the men dele gates as they marched one thousan strong through the streets of San Fran cisco, shouting "The saloons must go." The public is accustomed to hear the children sing these words, but wher strong men take up the cry, it attracts attention.

Courtesies to W. C. T. U.

Special courtesies were shown the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and it was stated that the present high tide of the temperance reform was due chiefly to our great organization, the members of which are said to be "always and everywhere and everlastingly at it." The National superintendent of the Sunday School department was invited to sit upon the platform and, after a very gracious introduction, was given the opportunity to speak. Recognition of her presence in the convention was also given by the International Executive committee by an invitation to appear before that body for the purpose of exchanging greetings.

The Exhibit

An exhibit of Sunday school supplies proved of great interest. Temperance pledge rolls of honor, pledge cards of various designs, temperance books and buttons, and programs for Temperance Sunday, with excellent leaflets for distribution were shown.

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention

1. We commend earnestly to all Sunday schools and to their officers and teachers, faithfulness and diligence in such use of the temperance lessons as shall educate every Sunday school member for Total Abstinence, the Destruction of the Liquor Traffic, the Extinction of the Cigaret Habit, and the surrender of every self-indulgence which impairs or destroys the power to render service to God and man.

2. Recognizing the value and importance of World's Temperance Sunday as a special occasion for temperance instruction and temperance pledge-signing, we urge the observance of that occasion throughout all Sunday schools; and we earnestly request that in the schedule of graded lessons, as in the uniform plan, World's Temperance lessons be provided for all grades and departments.

3. We further urge that throughout all the courses of graded lessons, four Bible temperance lessons for each year shall be supplied and that the selection of such Bible temperance lessons be governed by the same sound principle of adaptation to the spiritual needs of the scholar which is applied to the selection of other lessons.

4. With thanksgiving to God, we rejoice in the awakening of conscience throughout the church and community towards the evils of intemperance, especially as represented by the liquor habit and liquor traffic and by the cigaret evil. We rejoice in the increase of temperance sentiment, the spread of temperance education in Church and Sunday schools and in public schools and by means of the press, and especially do we thank God for the united efforts of religious, moral and civic agencies, in combating these evils, and for victories won by this army of allies over that great destroyer of body, mind and soul—the saloon. We rejoice that in these victories the Sunday school has its vital share.

In hearty co-operation with other agencies, the Sunday school pledges itself to unceasing warfare against the legalized saloon, looking with unfaltering confidence for the coming of that day when we may join in the song of triumph: "Thanks be unto God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

WORTH READING

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the beautiful card, "FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY." It cannot fail to please you, as well as the friend to whom it is sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

These artistic cards in brown and ecru, with soft tints of green, Alice blue or old rose in water color effect, are also beautiful for framing. Send five cents for any one of them or twenty-five cents for six of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERE AND THERE

A group conference of Monroe, Genesee, Steuben, and Livingston counties will be held at Silver Lake, N. Y., on August 11. Captain Hobson will be the evening speaker.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, first vice-president of the New York W. C. T. U., will give the address in the Woman's Building on the State Fair grounds, September 13.

Among the temperance lecturers whose services have proven valuable to the W. C. T. U. of Elk City, Okla., Mrs. Emma B. Utt, president, mentions the name of Mr. Will T. Green. "His lecture on scientific temperance contains truths of a kind that go with men to the voting booth, and create and mould sentiment against lawlessness."

The W. C. T. U. spirit of co-operation with other societies doing temperance work was set forth at the Adirondack sub-district Epworth League convention held at Pottersville, N. Y., June 30. Mrs. I. D. Van Valkenburg, department superintendent for Albany county, gave a comprehensive address on the subject.

About 100 people attended the state convention of the Frances Willard League of New York. It was a very profitable occasion, and not only was interest sustained throughout the program, but enthusiasm increased hourly. The greatest harmony prevailed and notice was given of an amendment to the constitution making the name of the organization Y. P. B., in conformity with the National plan.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES

The state superintendent of Medal Contests for Nebraska writes that her department is "humming." She has been kept extremely busy during the spring in responding to calls for medal contest entertainments to be held the night before election in towns where they were to vote on the liquor question.

The president of a New York local union writes enthusiastically that it can raise all the money it needs at any time, by means of medal contests.

The Eighth district, Florida, is planning to hold several medal contests this summer. It recently held a fine gold contest (in connection with the district convention) which Miss Neal, state president, commended in the highest terms. Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall, state superintendent, writes that medal contests are growing more and more popular in Florida and that if all districts do as well as the Eighth in pushing the work, the state may win the department banner, which it so nearly carried off last year. A recent impromptu contest aboard a steamer, upon which there happened to be seven contestants, created much interest. A gold medal contest pin was given the successful winner.

Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley of Denver, spoke before the Summer School of Missions, at the Chautauqua in Boulder, on "Some Elements of Success in Missionary Work." Her logical, forceful presentation of the results of the liquor traffic, emphasized the fact that its abolition in Christian countries would stop its importation into other parts of the world, and would make possible, successful missionary work in all lands.

The float of the W. C. T. U., of Fort Collins, Colo., in the Fourth of July parade, won the first prize of $10. It was a fine representation of the work, draped in white, decorated with flags, white bows and banners, prominent among which was "Colorado Dry 1912," and was presided over by twenty little girls, who sang temperance and patriotic songs.

The California W. C. T. U. has just closed a three months' lecture tour, with Miss Annie A. Robbins, National organizer, as the speaker. New and weak unions were inspired and cheered by her presence among them. Miss Robbins spoke in nineteen counties, making 118 addresses and reaching 7,000 people. She secured 147 active and twenty-seven honorary members, organized one county union, and organized or reorganized three local unions.

A SPOON SHAKER

Straight from Coffeedom

Coffee can marshall a good squadron of enemies and some very hard ones to overcome. A lady in Florida writes:

"I have always been very fond of good coffee, and for years drank it at least three times a day. At last, however, I found that it was injuring me.

"I became bilious, subject to frequent and violent headaches, and so very nervous, that I could not lift a spoon to my mouth without spilling a part of its contents.

"My heart got 'rickety' and beat so fast and so hard that I could scarcely breathe, while my skin got thick and dingy, with yellow blotches on my face, caused by the condition of my liver and blood.

"I made up my mind that all these afflictions came from the coffee, and I determined to experiment and see.

"So I quit coffee and got a package of Postum which furnished my hot morning beverage. After a little time I was rewarded by a complete restoration of my health in every respect.

"I do not suffer from biliousness any more, my headaches have disappeared, my nerves are as steady as could be desired, my heart beats regularly and my complexion has cleared up beautifully—the blotches have been wiped out and it is such a pleasure to be well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

AN EARNEST INQUIRY

A sister writes recently: "I am getting too feeble to do the W. C. T. U. work which has been such a joy to me, and yet I do not like to feel I can no longer interest people, especially the dear children, in our work. I cannot continue to conduct the L. T. L. and no one else will undertake it. So I am soliciting small money contributions from my friends and will try to send *The Crusader* for nine months each to all our teachers and as many school children as I can. Do you know of any better way to keep alive L. T. L. interest among 'my children?'"

PACIFIC COAST POINTERS

Aberdeen, Washington, is very much interested in *The Young Crusader*. It is getting ready to give the paper a subscription shower. This will be indeed welcome, for Evanston is hot and dry. Send, also, some of your cooling breezes to invigorate us.

Oregon leads the states thus far in nine-months subscriptions sent to the *Crusader* for teachers. And Oregon leads in crediting subscriptions to its state representative. The "Oregon plan" works well for both papers.

OUR DEAREST FRIENDS

We love all our "UNION SIGNAL family" but especially dear are those who send advance renewals of their own subscriptions and most of all we love those who see that subscriptions in their own unions are promptly renewed. Some of your names are real "household words" in the Circulation department. While we may never see your faces, we know your handwriting and a letter from you is recognized before we even see the postmark. We think and speak of you with affectionate interest and hope to welcome many of you this fall when you come to the Milwaukee Convention.

A HOT SUMMER

Yes, very hot, just the kind of weather which makes picnics and open air meetings popular. Order largely of the August 3, Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution. Those who find it too warm to go to the usual public meetings, or listen to a speaker at a picnic, will enjoy reading a copy of this paper while resting in a hammock in some shady corner. Every union can use at least 100 copies—many can use 500 to good advantage. Only $1.25 per 100, $5.00 for 500 to one person, prepaid, if order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois, on or before August 1. After that date $1.75 per 100, and the probability is you cannot get the papers, as our supply will soon be exhausted. This issue will not be furnished free as sample copy.

DON'T TALK ABOUT IT

The only way to get along
  In weather such as this is,
Is to forget your cares and woes
  And think about your blisses.
Don't mope and fret and go your way
  With grumbling and protesting,
But talk about some cheerful thing,
  It's far more interesting.

What if you always feel the heat?
  There are a million like you;
A statement that the weather's warm
  May cause some one to strike you.
"The heat is frightful," causes wrath,
  For everybody knows it.
"It's hot," is common knowledge, too,
  You need not thus disclose it.

Talk cool, think cool, act cool, my friend,
  Heat troubles if you let it;
But you won't notice it so much,
  If you will but forget it.
Talk politics or tariff bill
  And argue them together;
Talk any subject that you will,
  But don't discuss the weather.

—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN BOSTON

How to be happy though living in Boston or its suburbs is exemplified by a writer in the *Christian Register*, a Unitarian weekly.

Eat beans Saturday night and fishballs Sunday morning.

Select the Puritans for your ancestors.

Have a sheltered youth and be a graduate of Harvard.

Read Emerson.

Speak low.

Be a conservative in politics and a liberal in religion.

Drop your r's.

Carry your parcels in a green bag.

Be a D. A. R., a Colonial Dame or an S. A. R., or belong to the Mayflower Society.

Shudder at the West, but go to Europe frequently.

The Author—"Would you advise me to get out a small edition?"

The Publisher—"Yes; the smaller the better. The more scarce a book is at the end of four or five centuries the more money you realize from it."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer

A small girl came home from school one day very indignant because she had been kept in to correct her problems, after the others had been dismissed.

"Mamma," she said, "I'll never, *never* speak to Edna Bates again as long as I live."

"Why, my dear?" asked her mother.

"Because," pouted the child, "because I copied all my zamples from hers, and every one of them was wrong."

—Harper's

POSTERS, PROGRAMS, POSTCARDS

Order from
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

FOR CHAUTAUQUAS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Poster. Flag Poster in colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children. Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100...$ 3.50

7 Posters. (Size 20 x 30). Which Will you Protect? Do You Know These Facts? Alcohol. Beer! Beer! Exclusion of Objectionable Postcards from United States Mail. Temperance Truths (two). Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100..... 3.50

5 Posters. (Size 14 x 18). Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set..... .15

5 Posters. (Medical Temperance). Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol. Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each ..... .05

2 Posters. (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each ..... .05

2 Posters. (Scientific Temperance Instruction). Beer or Flour? Each 10 cents. Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each ..... .05

Programs. Glimpses of Fifty Countries, Anna A. Gordon. Each 10 cents. Ten Wonderful Men, (A temperance exercise for the L. T. L. and Sunday School.) Per 100, 40 cents. The Saving of Daddy, Mrs. D. F. Wentworth. (A reading and songs for an evening's entertainment). Each 10 cents. The Man Who Spoiled the Music, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. (A song service). Each 12 cents. A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew, (a drama for seven girls). Each 20 cents. Bright Ideas for Entertaining, Mrs. H. B. Lindscott. Each 50 cents. At The White Queen's Court, Mrs. E. M. G. Hawley. Each 10 cents. The Milkmaid's Convention, Mrs. Rittenhouse. Each 10 cents, ten or more, each 5 cents. Prohibition Program, Anna A. Gordon. Each 10 cents. An L. T. L. Prohibition Program, M. B. Platt. Each 5 cents. A Sick Baby (a drama for children). Each 10 cents. Columbia's Call, Alice M. Guernsey. Each 5 cents. My Temperance Dolly, (a motion song). Each ..... .05

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OUR FRIENDS IN CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICE

(Continued from Page Five)

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The school is using property on Indiana avenue and Fiftieth street valued at over $300,000. Harris Hall, and Harris Hall Chapel, with its $5,000 organ, the Swift Library connected with Harris Hall, and Monnett Hall, are all beautiful modern buildings. In the Extension department, Christian and reform workers visiting Chicago can find entertainment at reasonable rates.

In union there is strength. Christian women of all denominations and in varying spheres of activity are rapidly learning to co-operate in the great work of humanity's social redemption and they are "making the whole world more homelike."

JOB'S TRADE

(Continued from Page Six)

Mr. Cantrall, after all. He and Tiger wended their disconsolate way homeward. Fearing he'd have to cry if he tried to tell his mother of his failure, he hurried away to bed soon after supper.

It would have saved his heartache if he could have known what forces he had set in motion. Soon after his call at Mrs. Bernard's, that good lady, as president of the W. C. T. U., was at the telephone summoning all the members to a special meeting. The women lost no time in formulating plans that would demonstrate to Mr. Cantrall and all the rest of the business men that the town was neither dead nor dying. Folks began to be "dressy" and men with dismay, paid their store-bills.

Mrs. Higley, working on the problem alone, decided that she would give up sending to the catalogue house for her new parlor rug and buy that sample one on display in Cantrall's window. Then she persuaded her husband that the house needed fresh paint, and when the Higleys set the fashion, the whole town entered upon a campaign of improvement. Needless to say, dollars poured into Cantrall's till at every turn. Billy didn't know all this was going to happen, so he tossed upon his little bed and grieved over his defeat.

When he awoke the next morning, rested and brave again, his eye chanced to fall upon the picture of a big phonograph that some firm offered to give "absolutely free" to the merchant who would sell the most goods of its particular brand within a certain time. The suggestion came to Billy that if people could sell goods to win a prize, they might buy them from a similar motive.

"If Mr. Cantrall could send 'em word he'd give something real nice to the folks what bought the most goods next Saturday, may be they wouldn't go off to Center Point. I wisht he'd try it. I 'most know he won't, though, for he jest laughed when I wanted him to try for the phonograph. If I had anything nice enough to put up for a prize, I'd do it without him knowing."

Suddenly an unwelcome possibility thrust itself upon the boy. Rebellious and resentful, he tried to fight it off, but it was no use, so he threw heart and soul into the task he set for himself.

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PROHIBITION A BENEDICTION

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The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN AUSTRALIA

Special Correspondence

At the invitation of the Moorabin branch, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Victoria in April held its half-yearly conference at Cheltenham, about thirteen miles out of Melbourne. Mrs. Presley, state president, presided and nineteen unions, most of which were surburban, were represented. The country branches reserved themselves for the annual convention.

"The Hour and Its Needs," the first paper, was introduced by Mrs. Kirk, state secretary. Mrs. Warren gave a Bible reading on the "Sealing and Filling of the Holy Spirit." In presenting the subject, "Why Should a Church Member Belong to the W. C. T. U." among other things the speaker said, "We belong because the W. C. T. U. wipes out denominational lines in Christian work against a foe common to all and realizes, in a practical and gracious manner, our Savior's prayer that we all may be one."

Paper Brings Out Strong Points

The next paper, "How to Save the Unfallen," provoked a good deal of discussion. It was based on an article by Mrs. Archibald McKirdy, *nee* Olive Christian Malvery. "Who can expect to reach the palace when the face is set for the slum? This is what we are doing when we attack national evils from the wrong end. Great sums are solicited for rescue homes and maternity charities. Why not find out what it is that makes all these sad charities necessary and wipe out the cause?"

"Responsibility of Parenthood," and "The Science of the Kitchen" were other subjects considered. The half-yearly conference lasts but one day, but was most profitable and enjoyable.

Miss Broad a Visitor

Our state president, Mrs. Presley, is heart and soul in the work and that enthuses the individual members. Miss Lucy Broad from England has been here doing deputation work. She was on her way to organize in Korea, but the authorities do not think it wise for a new organization to be started there at present, so we are having the benefit of her services.

At the National No-license Conference held in Sydney during April, the white ribboners of the state took a prominent part. Mrs. Nolan, Australian president, read a paper on "The Educational Aspect of the Liquor Question." She made reference to the good work accomplished by the W. C. T. U. of the United States of America in the teaching of temperance in the schools, and said that the Government of Norway, seeing the good work done in connection with the teaching of the young, had given the W. C. T. U. an annual grant of 600 kroner.

Barmaid Question

Mrs. G. E. Ardill, state treasurer, and state superintendent of Legislation, outlined the effort of the W. C. T. U. of New South Wales in the past in the direction of securing the abolition of barmaids, and said that at present there were plenty of other avenues of employment of a more desirable character.

Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Sydney, read a paper on "The Medical Aspect of the Temperance Question." His fine pronouncement on the subject greatly pleased the conference.

Welcome Miss Roberts

At the invitation of Mrs. M. Blow of Rose Bay, the state officers and local presidents gathered to welcome Miss Roberts of New Zealand, who was on her way home from the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. Miss Roberts delighted the sisters with an account of her visit to Ireland. Mrs. Nolan, Australasian president, was present. She intends visiting all the unions in New South Wales and has already been to the surburban ones and given interesting addresses on the World's and B. W. T. A. Conventions. Several local unions have arranged conferences, at which both she and Mrs. Harley Discon will give addresses.

After more than forty years of active business in my native city, Bangor, it is my opinion that the principle of constitutional prohibition of the saloon in Maine should be retained. For one reason, among many, the influence of the saloon is always evil and leads to nullification of laws, which is a crime, and which breeds anarchy. There is not one well-grounded reason for the existence of the tippling saloon.

—Geo. W. E. Barrows,
Banker, Bangor

DR. STALL

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What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
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CHICAGO

A SURE CURE FOR POLYGAMY

In the department "Straight Talk" of the July number of Everybody's Magazine, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, our National Superintendent of Literature, has an interesting open letter, suggesting a cure for the polygamy evil, which we take pleasure in giving to our readers.—EDITOR.

Allow me to congratulate *Everybody's Magazine* on having secured the greatest revelation on Mormonism and polygamy ever published ("Under the Prophet in Utah," by Frank J. Cannon). For years we have had stories and novels founded on Mormon doctrines and the obvious facts in the case. We have also had history, but written mostly from without; now we have it from within, by one who helped to make it and from whose testimony there is no recourse. Could we have had the present magazine articles on this subject several years ago, history might have been different.

The editorial in March *Everybody's* is warm enough, I think, to satisfy the most ardent Gentile, but the remedy proposed is inadequate, because it cannot be applied. In closing your editorial and speaking of polygamy, you say:

"Utah is a woman's suffrage state. Why don't the suffrage leaders of the nation show, by cleaning up Utah, what women can do with the ballot?"

According to the census of 1900, the men outnumber the women in all of the equal suffrage states, and should the census of 1910 show the women of Utah to outnumber the men, they still could not clean up Utah." The Mormon church rules in politics as well as in religion. All of the Mormon women would vote as the church dictated, and the Mormon population predominates. Moreover, the first feature of Mormonism, polygamy, by "the voice of God" and not by "the voice of the people" as we all know. The only avenue open to Utah is the *enforcement of laws* and that has never risen above Mormon dictation since Utah became a state, so Utah is powerless to act for herself. The only way by which this stain upon our civilization, this crime against women and children, can be wiped out, is by an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

This is the line of work the 300,000 women of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have pursued ever since the expulsion of Mr. Roberts from the United States Congress. We, and some other women's organizations, have agitated for many years, by pen, by printed page, and on the rostrum.

New York acted first by passing a resolution favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting polygamy. Up to date twenty-two states have passed Anti-Polygamy resolutions. We must have ten more, and whatever is done must be done quickly because of the ever-progressing political power of the Mormons.

Will you not, Mr. Editor, use your influence for the amendment?

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

"Have pity on a poor, lame man who is hungry and cold."

"Stranger, think yourself lucky. You're only cold in one leg, I'm cold in both."
—*Pele Mele*

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide Medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

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OUR FAIR NUMBER

THE UNION SIGNAL for August 3, 1911, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

Order Largely for General Distribution

If your order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., on or before August 1, 1911, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After August 1, price is $1.75 per 100.

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Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

AN EARNEST INQUIRY

A sister writes recently: "I am getting too feeble to do the W. C. T. U. work which has been such a joy to me, and yet I do not like to feel I can no longer interest people, especially the dear children, in our work. I cannot continue to conduct the L. T. L. and no one else will undertake it. So I am soliciting small money contributions from my friends and will try to send *The Crusader* for nine months each to all our teachers and as many school children as I can. Do you know of any better way to keep alive L. T. L. interest among 'my children?'"

PACIFIC COAST POINTERS

Aberdeen, Washington, is very much interested in *The Young Crusader*. It is getting ready to give the paper a subscription shower. This will be indeed welcome, for Evanston is hot and dry. Send, also, some of your cooling breezes to invigorate us.

Oregon leads the states thus far in nine-months subscriptions sent to the *Crusader* for teachers. And Oregon leads in crediting subscriptions to its state representative. The "Oregon plan" works well for both papers.

OUR DEAREST FRIENDS

We love all our "UNION SIGNAL family" but especially dear are those who send advance renewals of their own subscriptions and most of all we love those who see that subscriptions in their own unions are promptly renewed. Some of your names are real "household words" in the Circulation department. While we may never see your faces, we know your handwriting and a letter from you is recognized before we even see the postmark. We think and speak of you with affectionate interest and hope to welcome many of you this fall when you come to the Milwaukee Convention.

A HOT SUMMER

Yes, very hot, just the kind of weather which makes picnics and open air meetings popular. Order largely of the August 3, Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution. Those who find it too warm to go to the usual public meetings, or listen to a speaker at a picnic, will enjoy reading a copy of this paper while resting in a hammock in some shady corner. Every union can use at least 100 copies—many can use 500 to good advantage. Only $1.25 per 100, $5.00 for 500 to one person, prepaid, if order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois, on or before August 1. After that date $1.75 per 100, and the probability is you cannot get the papers, as our supply will soon be exhausted. This issue will not be furnished free as sample copy.

DON'T TALK ABOUT IT

The only way to get along
  In weather such as this is,
Is to forget your cares and woes
  And think about your blisses.
Don't mope and fret and go your way
  With grumbling and protesting,
But talk about some cheerful thing,
  It's far more interesting.

What if you always feel the heat?
  There are a million like you;
A statement that the weather's warm
  May cause some one to strike you.
"The heat is frightful," causes wrath,
  For everybody knows it.
"It's hot," is common knowledge, too,
  You need not thus disclose it.

Talk cool, think cool, act cool, my friend,
  Heat troubles if you let it;
But you won't notice it so much,
  If you will but forget it.
Talk politics or tariff bill
  And argue them together;
Talk any subject that you will,
  But don't discuss the weather.

—*Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press*

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN BOSTON

How to be happy though living in Boston or its suburbs is exemplified by a writer in the *Christian Register*, a Unitarian weekly.

Eat beans Saturday night and fishballs Sunday morning.

Select the Puritans for your ancestors.

Have a sheltered youth and be a graduate of Harvard.

Read Emerson.

Speak low.

Be a conservative in politics and a liberal in religion.

Drop your r's.

Carry your parcels in a green bag.

Be a D. A. R., a Colonial Dame or an S. A. R., or belong to the Mayflower Society.

Shudder at the West, but go to Europe frequently.

The Author—"Would you advise me to get out a small edition?"

The Publisher—"Yes; the smaller the better. The more scarce a book is at the end of four or five centuries the more money you realize from it."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

A small girl came home from school one day very indignant because she had been kept in to correct her problems, after the others had been dismissed.

"Mamma," she said, "I'll never, *never* speak to Edna Bates again as long as I live."

"Why, my dear?" asked her mother.

"Because," pouted the child, "because I copied all my zamples from hers, and every one of them was wrong."

—*Harper's*

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5 Posters. (Size 14 x 18). Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set.....

5 Posters. (Medical Temperance). Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol. Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each .....

2 Posters. (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each .....

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"We are going to drive the liquor traffic from Texas because we regard it as bad in morals, unsound in business and base in politics, and in the language of the martyred Carmack, 'We are tired of a condition of affairs where men whose business it is to make the laws and whose business it is to enforce the laws must hold their offices by the grace of the men whose business it is to break the laws.' "—*Dallas (Tex.) News*

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Edited by Florida State Officers

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If it were in your power to drive out the liquor traffic, would you do it? If by word or action of yours the sale of liquors in our state could be stopped, honest, what would you do?

One of the speakers who went into many counties during last year's campaign, said, "I am alarmed and grieved over the indifference of the women." Are you indifferent? Have you just been playing at reform? Is it because you care so little that the union is not popular in your city?

Last year, when solicited, one woman gave sixty cents dues for membership in a Florida union, saying, "If Florida doesn't go dry this year, don't ever come to me for anything more." Well! Does that sound like real devotion to a cause?

And at the meeting of your union the other day, did some one say, "Let's give up our meetings till fall, it's too hot to bother now!" It wasn't you, was it? I will say this to you, it is in your power to drive out the liquor traffic. "This year?" No, and perhaps not next. But organized womanhood has the power to do that very thing, and that means the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

You must teach the people of your community the truths about alcohol. You must arouse them to a real interest in making conditions better. You must, by example, win the good Christian men to a spirit of sacrifice, so they will be willing to represent us in office. We must have real intelligence, real interest, real patriotism, then we shall have real prohibition.

Now will you help? If you tell the truth when you say you would drive out the sale of liquor, you will. That will mean vacationless unions, and real live members, no members who pay sixty cents to see the job done. *You must do it.*

Build up your union, win members, organize another union, help in public meetings, give more, be a real, live, good-for-something member, and right speedily our state shall be free.

Yours for deeds,
MINNIE E. NEAL

Jacksonville

WHERE IS THE STATE MONEY?

Dear Comrades:

I have nothing so very encouraging to write this month. I feel that you have deserted me, I have heard from so few of you during the past few weeks. Still I am very grateful to those who have sent their state dues: Kissimmee, Ocoee, Worthington Springs, Dunnellon, O'Brien, McDavid, Altha, Coleman, St. Augustine, Manatee, Reddick, Arcadia, and South Jacksonville L. T. L.

The list of unpaid unions is so much larger at present than that of the paid ones that it is a real pleasure to be able to check off one from the unpaid list. Fifty-seven paid and ninety-five unpaid is the way the list stands and we are now in the eighth month of our convention year. That doesn't sound good, does it? Then will you not go to work at once and see what you can do to make it better. Collect the dues from just as many of your members as you *possibly* can this month, my dear treasurer and president, and send in the state dues, so your union will stand on the paid-up list.

So far this year I have paid National dues for 2,056 members, so you see we have nearly 1,000 more to be paid for if we only come up to last year, but we want to do better than that and make a little advance in our membership, even if this is not a campaign year. We want to let "King Alcohol" know that we are neither dead nor dying, but are still camping on his trail and are daily growing in numbers.

We heard last month of the good work done by our president at Tallahassee. Now let us make her feel glad and happy by having a long list of unions to report next month which have paid up their dues. I *know* that will please her.

Two unions have just sent in their Willard Memorial Fund offering of $2—Hernando and Manatee. This makes fifty-nine unions and one L. T. L. which have contributed to this fund. Now aren't there some others which have money for this purpose still lying in their treasuries. If so, please let me have it at once.

Loyally yours,
(MRS.) GEORGE I. DOIG
State Treasurer

LABOR DAY YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Dear Local Union:

I am just asking a little space this month to urge upon you early and careful planning for Labor Day and Labor Sunday.

What can you do? I don't know. You may be able to have a *real* part in the program of one day or the other. Then let yours be a tactful part. Let it honor the laborer. It is his day. If there are "good times" and you're not "in 'um" at least, honor the program by your attendance. *Wear* the ribbon; be interested, friendly, and agreeable. Distribute literature, if it seems wise to do so, but let it be the literature of the department dealing largely with industrial questions.

The door of entrance to the confidence of organized labor is shut tight many times. I am satisfied that this kind of literature and sentiment coming from us is the key that will eventually unlock it.

Try to secure the observance by just as many pulpits as you can of the Sunday before Labor Day as Labor Sunday. See to it that the object of this service is to honor the toiler, not to patronize him, nor even to convert him. Urge that the theme be upon some topic of interest in the industrial world, or one which emphasizes the Bible as the code of industrial life, when properly applied.

Have you appointed that superintendent of Temperance and Labor yet?

Samples of literature suitable for distribution will be sent on request.

Yours for broader and better work,
(MRS.) R. D. BURCHILL,
Superintendent Temperance and Labor.

Tampa

WILL YOU HELP WIN THE FLAG?

Dear Workers:

I have given you a rest through this column and also in letters, but I cannot remain silent any longer. Do you know what Florida did last month in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions? It humiliates me to see it in print. From May 15 to June 15, Florida sent in *nine* new subscriptions and for the same month had *twenty-seven* discontinuances. How long are we going to allow THE UNION SIGNAL department to remain in this condition? When I look at these figures I can't see any Silk Flag at our next state convention. We want that Flag and we must keep that Flag this year. Kansas kept it four years. Aren't we going to be as energetic as Kansas? We must be up and doing to prove it. Are YOU, individually, at fault? Perhaps you will say, "I am a subscriber, that is all that is required of me." You are as much responsible for this work as your local and state superintendents. THE UNION SIGNAL watchwords HOLD AND GAIN should be upon your heart constantly.

Why do we have to make appeals for such a paper as THE UNION SIGNAL? Death is the only thing that should cause a discontinuance. Please send in renewals in advance, because a late renewal means a discontinuance if it comes after the name has been removed from the list.

Florida Women, show your strength and help me flood THE UNION SIGNAL office this next month. Believing you will do it, Yours for the Silk Flag,
(MRS.) JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL

YES, PICTURES SPEAK

Dear W. C. T. U. Workers:

I wonder how many of you are working in earnest in the department of Purity in Literature and Art. I do hope that every union has a good superintendent by this time. If you have not please take it up at once so that we may have a good report at our next convention.

Last year was a year for sending out much good temperance literature, but it appears that more education of the people is needed before we can win in the crusade against the legalized liquor traffic, and plenty of good, pure literature is certainly one of the best educators. One of our great writers says, "If I might control the literature of the household I would guarantee the well-being of the church and state." Let us see to the purity of the literature, not only in our own household, but in our town, realizing that the standard of literature as to purity is the Bible and seeing to it that no literature is allowed that teaches anything against the great moral truths.

In the front ranks of literature that will educate and elevate, let me mention our UNION SIGNAL and urge that all take it and circulate it.

Let no good books, magazines, papers or pictures go to waste, for all are helpful and appreciated by the shut-ins, railroad men, soldiers and sailors, and by those in hospitals, prisons, and jails. See that these are supplied. See to it, also that all moving pictures in your town are pure and elevating, for one of the best ways to educate is through the eye.

Those of you who were at our last state convention at Tallahassee remember the beautiful pictures of Miss Willard that were presented to the state college and the public school, and how graciously they were received. Did you not determine then that your school should be supplied with that picture? Link with the picture the life story of that noble woman and you have a teacher of all that is good and pure. Place the picture not only in your schools, but in halls, libraries, and all public places. Remember that I am always glad to hear from you and to help you in this work.

Yours for service,
(MRS.) E. E. PACKHAM

Ocala

NOTICE!

Early in the year the Press superintendent, Mrs. Irene G. Adams, promised to send leaflets of suggestions to all inquiring unions. The manuscript for the leaflet was then being prepared, but a delay in its publication, to the regret of all concerned, made it impossible to send to the unions promptly.

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT BRADENTOWN

"Wasn't it a fine meeting?" was the question on every lip as the delegates left for their homes after two perfect summer days in Bradentown. The program arranged by President Mrs. Gates, and secretary, Mrs. George Riggin was full of interesting features, instructive papers and beautiful music.

This district is fortunate in having

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

large number of state superintendents living in it, and of these, Mrs. R. D. Burchill, Temperance and Labor; Mrs. Joe Trueheart Franklin, Mothers' Meetings; Mrs. Etta G. Mendenhall, Medal Contests; Mrs. Jennie C. Palmer, Fairs and Open Air Meetings; Mrs. George Riggin, Medical Temperance; Mrs. Addie Wingood, Soldiers and Sailors, all were present and gave careful, practical suggestions for their departments.

The Loyal Temperance Legion in uniforms, with drum, flags, one afternoon received a very enthusiastic greeting—applause and the white ribbon cheer.

The noon lunch served in a nearby store gave fine occasion for sociability and interchange of plans.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. Gates, Manatee, president; Mrs. J. A. Graham, Bradentown, vice-president; Mrs. George Riggin, Bradentown, secretary; Mrs. A. B. Whittaker, Tampa, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Palmer, Tampa, president Hillsboro county; Mrs. Keith, Trilby, president Pasco county.

The closing meeting was a grand gold medal contest which packed the opera house with a fine audience. State superintendent, Mrs. Etta G. Mendenhall, had charge of the program and the class was one to do credit to any place or occasion. The speakers represented Bradentown, Magdalene, Plant City, and Tampa unions. A musical contest was interspersed among the recitations and this part of the program was of high order and won much applause.

An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation of Miss Willard's pictures to the Manatee county high school and the Bradentown primary school. State president, Miss Neal, was the speaker and her well-chosen remarks interested every one, and created new enthusiasm in the practical work of the union.

CONVENTION OF SEVENTH DISTRICT

Fort Meade was the happy hostess of the second annual Convention of Polk and Osceola counties and never did convention have better. The convention convened on the afternoon of June 21, with the secretary, Mrs. S. R. Skinner, in the chair, the president, Mrs. W. C. Kinney having resigned because of sickness.

The first evening a full house greeted the silver medal contest of which Mrs. Arthur had charge. The class was an unusually fine one of six girls and one boy from Fort Meade and one girl from Lakeland. All did excellently and the judges had hard work deciding on the winner. Miss Neal, the state president, awarded the medals in an impressive little speech, making all feel they were "winners."

Many practical, valuable papers were read during the meeting and good reports were given from each union. All were happy to hear from the two weeks' old union of Mulberry and the four weeks' old one at Taft.

Miss Neal's address and a program of inspiring music constituted the entertainment of Thursday evening. The address was a clear setting forth of the value and work of the W. C. T. U., with many thrilling illustrations and a most winning plea for the preservation of the home.

Following were officers elected: President, Mrs. S. R. Skinner, Mulberry; vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Kinney, Winter Haven; secretary, Mrs. Dudley, Mulberry; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Canter, Fort Meade; vice-president Polk county, Mrs. J. W. Sample, Bartow; vice-president Osceola county, Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, St. Cloud; Medal Contest superintendent, Mrs. M. Webb, Lakeland; L. T. L. superintendent, Mrs. V. C. Clyatt, Fort Meade.

The Loyal Temperance Legion gave an interesting hour of songs and recitations in the afternoon and the Young People's Branch was a valuable part of the convention in the excellent music it furnished and the recitations in the medal contest.

JACKSONVILLE—LA VILLA—W. C. T. U. FLOWER AND FRUIT DAY

The La Villa W. C. T. U. members met at St. Matthew's Church, June 9, at 2:30 p. m., bringing flowers, fruits, crackers and other things suitable for distribution at the Duval County Hospital. The children had been invited, and as usual, gladly accepted. Half a dozen were selected to go with us to the hospital, while the others were entertained on the parsonage lawn by Mrs. C. M. Smith and Miss Bennett. After reaching the hospital, we divided up our gifts so that something of each variety would go to the different wards. We first visited the female department and found only three women there, but they seemed to enjoy our coming, especially one dear old blind lady. We sang "What a Friend we Have in Jesus," then Mrs. Ley prayed and Mrs. White read some comforting lessons from the Bible. The children sang "Sunbeams," and Raphello White recited a sweet selection. Then we went into the men's department, where we found many patients. Of course we did not see the very sick ones, but the convalescents seemed to enjoy the flowers, and the fans, the latter of which a store had sent us. We distributed the little note cards with white bows. I noticed they read them with interest. We sent some gifts upstairs to the colored wards, and learned afterwards that they were appreciated. If the recipients enjoyed the afternoon as much as the donors, it was truly a blessed occasion.

When we reached the parsonage again, Mrs. Barksdale served most delicious banana cream to the children seated around on the grass. I think they will have a pleasant memory of the W. C. T. U., and I hope they will continue interested all their lives.

Mrs. R. F. Hodnett,
Press Reporter

TAMPA

The Flower Mission work of Tampa white ribboners carried joy to many homes. The W's visited Italian and Spanish mission schools, carrying to each pupil bouquets tied with white ribbon, with a piece of literature in his own language. The Y Branch visited the Children's Home with flowers, picture books and toys, and the Old Ladies' Home with potted plants, reading matter and delicacies.

A gold medal contest was held at the Tampa Heights M. E. Church, the middle of June, the speakers being Nina Mae Wallace, Mary Lee Hampton, Marguerite Wilder, Irma McDonald, Lily Chapman. These choice recitations, with music by the choir, made a fine program.

The superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. J. H. Blake, held the regular July meeting in the West Side Baptist Mission. The subject was "Mother Love." Besides a very interesting program a social hour was greatly enjoyed.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND FLOWER MISSION

Clermont—The annual picnic of this union was held last month at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Cooper. The public was cordially invited and the attendance was large. Several young ladies gave amusing and touching recitations, which were greatly enjoyed. With an abundance of shade and a fine breeze the day was ideal.

Ocala—One of the best entertainments ever given in the city was the Flower Mission meeting of the Ocala union. The program was arranged by the superintendent, Mrs. G. W. Martin, and the secretary, Mrs. M. M. Little, and consisted of songs, readings, recitations, a beautiful demonstration, and a short address by the Methodist pastor, Rev. J. B. Ley.

St Augustine—It was a jolly crowd of W. C. T. U. women who met with Mrs. Vanaman last Monday afternoon to fill comfort bags for the sailor boys of the battleship, "Florida." Two hours of social chat with plenty of ice cream and cake, made the time pass all too quickly. The unions of the state have pledged 1,000 bags, twenty-two of which will come from the St. Augustine union. The Flower Mission meeting, mostly a musical service, was greatly enjoyed.

Jacksonville — Highway — A beautiful children's service, a Flower Mission program with plenty of flowers to distribute, and an address by the state president, Miss Neal, made a fine evening's program in the Estelle Street M. E. Church, Sunday evening, June 25. Under the direction of Miss Annie Fisher this new union is doing much good work.

Lawtey—A most interesting public meeting of illustrated readings and songs was recently given by this earnest little union. A small admission fee was charged, and cream and cake were served after the program.

Lake City during the year has held two mothers' meetings, and planned another for August, observed Frances E. Willard Memorial Day and sent $2 to the Memorial Fund; also held a Flower Mission service in June. Our union holds a special memorial service every year in March in memory of Mrs. C. G. McCormick. All of the meetings are well attended and nearly always one or more new members are secured. The union made and furnished ten comfort bags for the battleship, "Florida," in May.

Daytona—The June monthly meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Keech, with several visitors and a goodly number of members present. Some very interesting papers were read, a number of good talks were given by visitors, and "The Sign-Board" was recited by Mrs. Keech. One new member was gained.

Jacksonville union had a most valuable mothers' meeting the last of the month, conducted by the superintendent, Mrs. L. G. Adkinson. "A Mother's First Duty" was the topic of a very interesting paper by Mrs. M. L. Cochley, who believes the W. C. T. U. can render no greater service than to give young mothers instructions and hints which no school supplies and no literature quite covers. Effort will be made to have this paper read to larger audiences in the early fall.

Lakeland voted at the last meeting to organize an L. T. L., appointing Mrs. M. Webb and Mrs. Ohlinger to this work. Some medal contests will also be arranged soon and more attention paid to Flower Mission work. Miss Sadie Klausmeier, of Lakeland, won the silver medal in the contest at the district convention in Fort Meade.

Lake Weir held quite a successful picnic on the Fourth. Three speakers, a sumptuous dinner, ice cream, flag souvenirs, a good crowd—of course everybody had a good time. This fine union celebrated its fourth birthday, June 21.

North Tampa—The Frances E. Willard union held a lovely social meeting recently. The program consisting of music, recitations, a fine talk by the pastor, and a spelling match, the words being those used in connection with temperance work, was given in the church. Refreshments were served on the lawn. There was a large attendance. A matron's contest will soon be given by this union.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

AN EARNEST INQUIRY

A sister writes recently: "I am getting too feeble to do the W. C. T. U. work which has been such a joy to me, and yet I do not like to feel I can no longer interest people, especially the dear children, in our work. I cannot continue to conduct the L. T. L. and no one else will undertake it. So I am soliciting small money contributions from my friends and will try to send *The Crusader* for nine months each to all our teachers and as many school children as I can. Do you know of any better way to keep alive L. T. L. interest among 'my children?'"

PACIFIC COAST POINTERS

Aberdeen, Washington, is very much interested in *The Young Crusader*. It is getting ready to give the paper a subscription shower. This will be indeed welcome, for Evanston is hot and dry. Send, also, some of your cooling breezes to invigorate us.

Oregon leads the states thus far in nine-months subscriptions sent to the *Crusader* for teachers. And Oregon leads in crediting subscriptions to its state representative. The "Oregon plan" works well for both papers.

OUR DEAREST FRIENDS

We love all our "UNION SIGNAL family" but especially dear are those who send advance renewals of their own subscriptions and most of all we love those who see that subscriptions in their own unions are promptly renewed. Some of your names are real "household words" in the Circulation department. While we may never see your faces, we know your handwriting and a letter from you is recognized before we even see the postmark. We think and speak of you with affectionate interest and hope to welcome many of you this fall when you come to the Milwaukee Convention.

A HOT SUMMER

Yes, very hot, just the kind of weather which makes picnics and open air meetings popular. Order largely of the August 3, Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution. Those who find it too warm to go to the usual public meetings, or listen to a speaker at a picnic, will enjoy reading a copy of this paper while resting in a hammock in some shady corner. Every union can use at least 100 copies—many can use 500 to good advantage. Only $1.25 per 100, $5.00 for 500 to one person, prepaid, if order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois, on or before August 1. After that date $1.75 per 100, and the probability is you cannot get the papers, as our supply will soon be exhausted. This issue will not be furnished free as sample copy.

DON'T TALK ABOUT IT

The only way to get along
  In weather such as this is,
Is to forget your cares and woes
  And think about your blisses.
Don't mope and fret and go your way
  With grumbling and protesting,
But talk about some cheerful thing,
  It's far more interesting.

What if you always feel the heat?
  There are a million like you;
A statement that the weather's warm
  May cause some one to strike you.
"The heat is frightful," causes wrath,
  For everybody knows it.
"It's hot," is common knowledge, too,
  You need not thus disclose it.

Talk cool, think cool, act cool, my friend,
  Heat troubles if you let it;
But you won't notice it so much,
  If you will but forget it.
Talk politics or tariff bill
  And argue them together;
Talk any subject that you will,
  But don't discuss the weather.

—*Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press*

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN BOSTON

How to be happy though living in Boston or its suburbs is exemplified by a writer in the *Christian Register*, a Unitarian weekly.

Eat beans Saturday night and fishballs Sunday morning.

Select the Puritans for your ancestors.

Have a sheltered youth and be a graduate of Harvard.

Read Emerson.

Speak low.

Be a conservative in politics and a liberal in religion.

Drop your r's.

Carry your parcels in a green bag.

Be a D. A. R., a Colonial Dame or an S. A. R., or belong to the Mayflower Society.

Shudder at the West, but go to Europe frequently.

The Author—"Would you advise me to get out a small edition?"

The Publisher—"Yes; the smaller the better. The more scarce a book is at the end of four or five centuries the more money you realize from it."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

A small girl came home from school one day very indignant because she had been kept in to correct her problems, after the others had been dismissed.

"Mamma," she said, "I'll never, *never* speak to Edna Bates again as long as I live."

"Why, my dear?" asked her mother.

"Because," pouted the child, "because I copied all my zamples from hers, and every one of them was wrong."

—*Harper's*

POSTERS, PROGRAMS, POSTCARDS

Order from
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

FOR CHAUTAUQUAS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Poster. Flag Poster in colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children. Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100...$ 3.50

7 Posters. (Size 20 x 30). Which Will you Protect? Do You Know These Facts? Alcohol. Beer! Beer! Exclusion of Objectionable Postcards from United States Mail. Temperance Truths (two). Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100..... 3.50

5 Posters. (Size 14 x 18). Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set..... .15

5 Posters. (Medical Temperance). Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol. Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each ..... .05

2 Posters. (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each ..... .05

2 Posters. (Scientific Temperance Instruction). Beer or Flour? Each 10 cents. Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each ..... .05

Programs. Glimpses of Fifty Countries, Anna A. Gordon. Each 10 cents. Ten Wonderful Men, (A temperance exercise for the L. T. L. and Sunday School.) Per 100, 40 cents. The Saving of Daddy, Mrs. D. F. Wentworth. (A reading and songs for an evening's entertainment). Each 10 cents. The Man Who Spoiled the Music, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. (A song service). Each 12 cents. A Lark at Nonotuck Hall, Ruth E. Chew, (a drama for seven girls). Each 20 cents. Bright Ideas for Entertaining, Mrs. H. B. Lindscott. Each 50 cents. At The White Queen's Court, Mrs. E. M. G. Hawley. Each 10 cents. The Milkmaid's Convention, Mrs. Rittenhouse. Each 10 cents, ten or more, each 5 cents. Prohibition Program, Anna A. Gordon. Each 10 cents. An L. T. L. Prohibition Program, M. B. Platt. Each 5 cents. A Sick Baby (a drama for children). Each 10 cents. Columbia's Call, Alice M. Guernsey. Each 5 cents. My Temperance Dolly, (a motion song). Each ..... .05

Sketch of Lady Henry Somerset (for Red Letter Day, August 3). Each 3 cents; per 100..... 1.00

500 Assorted Leaflets (a special summer offer). Price 1.00

1000 Assorted Leaflets (a special summer offer). Price 1.80

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JULY 27, 1911. No. 30

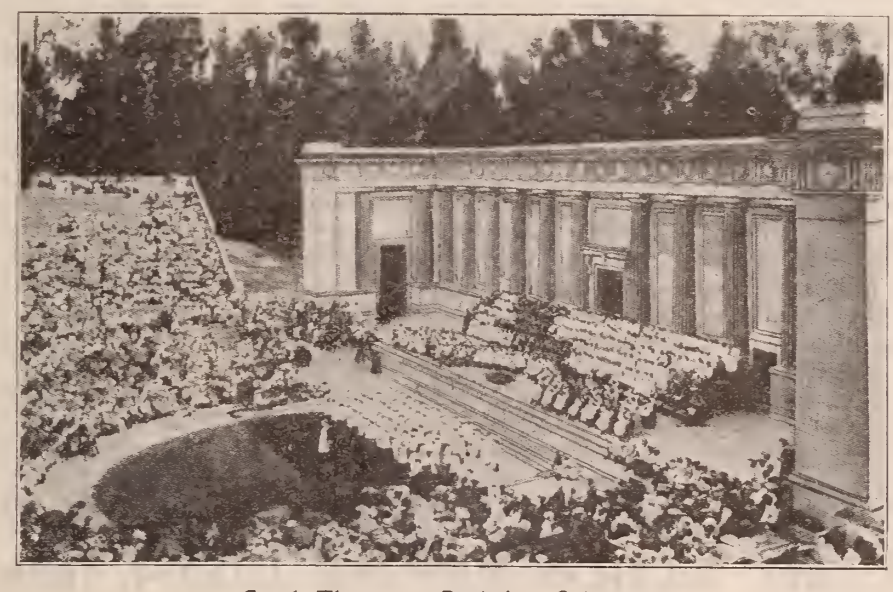
The Relation of Education to Temperance

FORTY-NINTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION LISTENS TO STRONG TEMPERANCE ADDRESS BY DAVID STARR JORDAN—KEY-NOTE OF CONVENTION, "THE END OF EDUCATION, CHARACTER BUILDING"

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS
National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

The deferred convention of 1906 of the National Education Association, for which every preparation had been made when the city of San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake and fire, was held July 8-14, five years later. It seems almost incredible that it is practically a new San Francisco that received and bountifully entertained the ten thousand guests assembled for this great meeting.

The national council of the organization, in its exhaustive report of seventy-five printed pages, sounded the keynote of the convention: "The end of education, character building." One of the speakers, Superintendent Carr, went so far as to say that so important is the moral development of the child, that every school should be organized and constructed in such a way as to contribute something positive and definite each day toward the child's moral development.



Greek Theater at Berkeley, California

The interest of all temperance workers centered in the general session held on July 10, in the Greek Theater of the University of California, in Berkeley. On this occasion His Excellency, the Governor of the state, His Honor, the Mayor of San Francisco, and the president of the University of California gave addresses of welcome. At this important meeting, Scientific Temperance Instruction was given a prominent place in an address by Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Jr. University. Dr. Jordan said:

Dr. Jordan's Address

"I am here today to represent the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There is not a single new thing to bring you on the subject of alcohol, but we must train the children in order that the men and women of the next generation may know and feel what we know and feel. We are here to discuss temperance, which is moderation; but the only moderation in alcohol is to cut it all out, as scientific men have clearly proven. Alcohol, in the first place, in large or small quantities, is ordinarily termed a stimulant. This is false. Alcohol is not a stimulant, it is always a depressant; it always cuts down what our nerves are doing. Nerves should act as restraints. Character building is stiffening. The effect of alcohol is best described by a German word 'anslosin,' which means 'loosening up.' This effect is described as stimulating, but it is stimulating in the same way that a hen's head is when it is cut off—it flops around vigorously; and one should not desire to be stimulated in that way. The clearest effect of alcohol is that it disturbs accuracy. No one can see or feel or reason as accurately with alcohol as without it. Freedom of action is limited through this lack of accuracy. Under the influence of alcohol, the pitcher in baseball cannot pitch his curved ball neither can the football player play the game with his accustomed skill.

Alcohol a Deceiver

"Success is conditioned upon accuracy. Alcohol is a deceiver. The man with his head in an ash barrel on Market street thinks that he feels good, but any dog who sees him knows better. Alcohol makes a man feel warm but he is not warm. Alcohol and all narcotic drugs teach the nerves to lie. The nerves were not made to lie, and the reason we have a nervous system is that we may know the truth. Sometimes the nerves tell white lies, for the kind of lie depends upon the amount of alcohol taken.

"Drunkenness is a spasm, an effort of nature to free the system from alcohol. The evil in alcohol does not lie in drunkenness, for the man who becomes drunk occasionally is much better off than the man who is half drunk all the time. The Scotch peasant is not in so dangerous a condition with his terrible sprees as the Italian peasant, who is half drunk all the time. The danger comes when a man cannot tell an icicle from a hot iron because his nerves are paralyzed.

Shall We Paralyze Our Phagocytes?

"Alcohol is also a disturber of bodily processes, mostly through its poisonous effects upon nerves and brain, and it is hardly worth while keeping the body above ground without the brain. We

Special Articles in This Issue

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THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO TEMPERANCE

know what is the effect upon the liver, of alcohol used in large quantities. It produces cirrhosis. The kidneys are also affected as well as the stomach and intestines. If a man is as old as his arteries, it is quite important for some of us old fellows to keep our arteries from bar-dining. Again alcohol destroys the phagocytes which are in our blood to give us protection from disease. Prof. Metchnikoff has so clearly proven the use of the phagocytes and the effect of alcohol upon them, that instead of raising the glass to drink to the health, one might truthfully say, 'Come let us drink and paralyze our phagocytes together.'

"Dr. Cushney, of London, says that if alcohol were a new synthetic drug, recently imported from Germany, its use would be forbidden at once by law, for its ravages are far greater than that of cocaine, which even now is being forbidden because of a far less danger arising from it.

Social Aspect of the Question

"But what of the relation of alcohol to society? Society has a right to protect itself against the violence of the drunkard. The use of tobacco is harmful, but if a man could consume his own smoke, he might enjoy his imaginary pleasure and nobody else be harmed. But when he sells cigarets to the young, society has the right to protest, for society is injured. The saloon is always and everywhere a public nuisance. In so far as it is successful, it is correspondingly harmful. It is a center of crime and vice. San Francisco has proven this. On the eighth of April, following the earthquake, the saloons were all closed by order of the government. During that period there was no crime in San Francisco, except that committed by boys who tried to loot the jewelry shops. When the saloons opened on July 5, there were murders and other crimes every night.

"The saloon is also the open door to the 'Red Light' districts and the white slave traffic. Through them are contracted the three worst diseases known to man, and the prostitutes, both male and female, go there only when under the influence of liquor. These districts must be destroyed or the nation will be destroyed. If this nation is to continue, they *must* be destroyed.

Change of Sentiment in Europe

"A great temperance reform has begun in the German universities. In the University of Jena, which I visited last year, I found a strong temperance sentiment. In the University of Berlin, a society of total abstainers has been organized. This would have been impossible a few years ago. In Holland, a prominent hotel-keeper said that the popular sale of liquors was only half of what it had been a year ago. When asked if this were due to temperance agitation, he replied, 'It is the doctors.' The doctors have become the apostles of temperance.

"The teachers should show that the most important possession of a human being is a sober mind. The brain is the greatest wonder of the body. There is a direct relation between the brain and the mind. We can afford to take good care of the brain and the mind. Whatever harms the brain, harms the mind and the man is gone—he is a man of flesh. The mind is everything. The young man should be taught to care for this wonderful instrument, which can not be separated from himself. Our highest duty is to take care of our brain. To the young men, let me say, the man you ought to be depends upon this care. To teach this is the greatest thing for Scientific Temperance Instruction."

In an address delivered before the convention by Dr. Clifford M. Barnes, on "The Relation of Moral and Religious Training and the Status of Moral Training in the Public Schools," he said these significant words:

"Unless all signs fail us, we are nearing the dawn of a new era, which bids fair to form a better setting to the song of the herald angels than any which has gone before. Perhaps, as the dawn grows brighter, someone will call it the 'children's age.'

"The all-important and far-reaching problem of moral education demands for its solution an awakened church, inspiring with its religious ideals the souls of its youth; unselfish homes, consecrated to their God-given mission of caring for the children, and last, but not least, the ever-present public school, where private life, courses of study, student organizations and physical surroundings shall each and all play their silent and well-planned part in the development of character, whose teaching force, with minds open to conviction, shall strive in love, in justice, in faith in things unseen, in fervent devotion to their high calling and in conscious recognition of the tremendous power for moral training which is ever active through the personality of the teacher, to inspire in our children high ideals."

"A DRY NATION BEFORE JULY 4, 1920"

THE SLOGAN OF THE GREAT BIENNIAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

"A saloonless nation" by July 4, 1920, is to be the slogan of the Endeavorers of America, according to a resolution adopted by unanimous vote at the great Christian Endeavor Convention held July 6-12, at Atlantic City, N. J.

A new Declaration of Independence, Father Endeavor Clark calls the prophetic resolution which reads, "Now as always Christian Endeavor is the uncompromising, implacable foe of saloon endeavor, and is the friend of every sincere and sane agency, society, union, league or individual laboring for the abolition of the liquor traffic. We rejoice in the recent temperance triumphs and in the fact that Christian Endeavorers everywhere have generously aided, often led, in achieving these notable victories. We congratulate the Endeavorers of Maine for their solid stand against the present powerful attempt to repeal the prohibitory law of that state and assure them of our sympathy and our hope that they may win in their struggle. We oppose the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and we favor such constitutional provision and the enactment of such laws, by Congress and by state, territorial, provincial, and municipal legislative bodies, as will forever destroy this unjustifiable and intolerable evil.

"Specifically, we endorse the pending Curtis bill for prompt passage by the United States Congress, for we are unwilling as self-respecting American citizens longer to endure the national shame of a Federal forcing of an iniquitous business on local communities and states that have been decent enough to close their own saloons.

Favors Bloodless Revolution

"We have had before us resolutions adopted by the Oregon State Christian Endeavor convention and indorsed by the state conventions of California, Kansas, Alabama, Maine, Vermont, Washington, Oklahoma and Minnesota, which resolutions propose a country-wide campaign for the national prohibition of the whole liquor business—manufacture, transportation and sale—at the end of ten years following the early passage of a Federal law to that effect. In full sympathy with the spirit of these resolutions, and heartily indorsing them . . . we recommend to all Christian Endeavorers and other young people's societies, prohibition movements, temperance and anti-saloon organizations, **a united but bloodless, because legal and moral, revolution for a new Declaration of Independence, a saloonless nation by the Fourth of July, 1920, the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth."**

In an address delivered by Mr. H. H. Spooner, superintendent of the Temperance department of the Connecticut C. E. union, he challenged any man or woman to keep the Christian Endeavor pledge, ("Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do") without being a temperance worker.

President Taft in his speech before the convention, strongly advocated international peace and urged the adoption of treaties whereby international differences might be settled by arbitration.

Non-voter Should be Disfranchised

Hon. Champ Clark elicited great applause by his statement, "The great question before the American people is not the tariff, not the trusts, nor universal peace, but the control of our great cities. Every Christian, yes, every religious person, ought to vote at the primaries. If I had my way the man who failed to vote at two elections would be disfranchised forever."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

GREATEST PROHIBITION BATTLE EVER WAGED

LATEST NEWS FROM THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Recently a journalist asked why we say that "the conflict now going on in Maine is the greatest prohibition battle the world has ever known." We reply that Maine far longer than any other state has maintained statewide prohibition, has proved itself able to withstand the oft-repeated and united attacks of all liquordom, has made an enviable record of progress in every good and desirable way and for sixty years has been a beacon light to other states and other nations, which are all more or less interested in the great problem, "What shall be done with the liquor traffic?"

Moreover, Maine is the birth-place of Neal Dow, the father of prohibition. Neal Dow at the age of fourscore and ten died, as he had lived, a firm believer in the righteousness and efficiency of prohibition. The "Maine Law" has made the state famous, and good people the world over, are looking anxiously forward to the verdict on September 11. No other proof is needed to show the importance of the Maine battle than the great "Appeal" to Maine people to keep their prohibitory law. No appeal so numerously signed by notable men and women of so many nations was ever before issued. (For text of the "Appeal," see page 10.)

Our Allies

The temperance forces of Maine are unitedly working with all their might and main for the retention of the prohibitory law; and the license tribe is employing its usual methods for the annulment of the law. The alignment of forces is too well known to need description. The brewers, distillers, liquor sellers and their allies and sympathizers are here, and now, as always, are against prohibition. The churches, the Sunday schools, the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor Society, The Young People's Christian Union, the Grangers are out strongly for prohibition. The educators of the state are taking an emphatic stand.

MAINE EDUCATORS STAND BY PROHIBITORY LAW

Resolutions unanimously adopted by Superintendents of Schools of Maine

"WHEREAS, we regard the present non-political campaign concerning the temperance question as one of the most important issues ever presented to the citizens of a free commonwealth and,

WHEREAS we share, in a large measure, the responsibility for promoting the physical, mental and moral interests of the boys and girls soon to be the men and women who will control the policy of the state,

RESOLVED, That without regard to our political or religious affiliations, we thoroughly believe that the material interest of the state will be best subserved and the highest welfare of the present and future generations will be best secured by continuing in force the present prohibitory amendment.

RESOLVED, That we appeal to the electorate of the state to re-affirm on September 11 next, the principle established by our fathers and maintained by the state of Maine for the last fifty years, that there shall be no alliance between the forces that tend to uplift, elevate and ennoble, and those that tend to lower, debase and destroy all that is best in humanity."

School Superintendents Favor Prohibition

The State Superintendent of Schools is outspoken in favor of prohibition. On July 12, amid great enthusiasm, the convention of the superintendents of schools of the state, voted unanimously for the retention of Maine's Prohibitory Law. This convention was composed of the professional superintendents who give all their time to educational matters and also many town superintendents. The resolution is so strong and far-reaching that I have asked to have it given a prominent place in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. The license advocates are especially maddened by the attitude of the educators of the state. The straits to which the license papers are driven is shown by their endeavors to prove that Maine people are poverty stricken and degraded. It is the same tune sung by Mr. Peck of Milwaukee, who said a year or two ago that prohibition created so much poverty in Maine that the people lived mostly on codfish and potatoes.

Governor Cobb's Statement

There has been widely circulated a misleading statement regarding the attitude of Ex-Governor Cobb, but Governor Cobb has made his position clear in a statement issued July 15, the closing sentence of which is:

"I intend to vote in September for the retention of the prohibitory amendment, and shall do this because I believe a vote to that end is the best contribution I can make to the moral, social and economic interests of the state."

It is evident that the liquor men are desperate in their plans and their work, but the present indications are that their money and their infamous endeavors will not enable them to wrest from us, state-wide constitutional prohibition. Maine will keep its law.

RESULT OF ELECTION IN TEXAS UNCERTAIN

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY—ASSERTIONS OF FRAUD MADE BY STATE-WIDERS—CONTEST WILL PROBABLY FOLLOW

As we go to press, July 24, the latest reports show that the anti-state-widers claim to have won the election by a very small majority. The closeness of the vote is said to foreshadow, without a doubt, ultimate victory for the advocates of the prohibitory amendment, even though they are defeated in the present election. The special correspondent of *The Chicago Record-Herald* says: "While it is stated that the pros will accept the results as indicated by the unofficial returns, they announce that the prohibition war will be continued until they win, regardless of the results of this election."

Advantage With the "Drys"

The Record-Herald states, "An analysis of the vote is viewed by politicians as significant of one thing, namely, that once a man is a 'pro,' he is always a 'pro.' This conclusion is reached by the fact that the local option counties changed front very little in Saturday's vote, as compared with the vote in past local option elections, and where any change was noticeable, it was mostly an increase in the 'pro' vote."

Unprecedentedly Close Contest

The contest is said to be the closest in the history of the state. Men and women by the tens of thousands crowded around the bulletin boards, awaiting returns. The interest in the outcome was intense.

Chairman Ball's Explanation

Mr. Thomas H. Ball, chairman of the state-wide amendment committee, explains the result as due to wholesale fraud in various sections of the state, poll tax payments by liquor interests, and a practically solid Mexican vote and 85 per cent of the negro vote cast against the amendment.

Alone we can do little; separated, we are the units of weakness; but aggregated, we become batteries of power. Agitate, educate, organize; these are the deathless watch-words of success. We want all those like-minded with us, who would put down the dram-shop, exalt the home, redeem manhood and uplift womanhood, to join hands with us for organized work according to a plan. It took the allied armies to win at Waterloo, and the Alcohol Napoleon will capitulate to a no less mighty army.
—*Frances E. Willard*

THE EDUCATIVE VALUE OF THE INSTITUTE

MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, Seattle, Wash.
National Superintendent of Institutes

The many states working the department of W. C. T. U. Institutes bear witness to the practical benefit and far-reaching influence of these schools of methods. May they not be both institutes and schools of methods? Mrs. Olive Pond-Amies, the talented superintendent for Pennsylvania, thus defines the difference in the two terms: "In institutes we listen to papers read, good, bad and indifferent. Sometimes discussion follows and we say, 'Wasn't that fine?' and go home and forget it. In a 'school' we learn *what* to do, *why* we do it, and *how* to do it, and the qualifications required in the person who attempts the work. How shall this be done? Just as it is done by competent teachers in the normal schools that prepare teachers for our public schools everywhere. Every lesson should be scheduled on the blackboard, brought out by questions and answers from the class, and copied in note books for study and reference later when actual W. C. T. U. work is to be done."

How They Do It In Different States

In Ohio, the state officers send out four or more papers to be read at all the institutes, county or local. A budget is given each leader, composed of these papers and such leaflets as are needed on the special phases of the work to be presented. Mrs. Viola D. Romans states that cards for financial pledges to aid the state work are circulated and members solicited at each institute with gratifying results.

In Colorado, experience shows that an evening audience is best secured by having a symposium with local men and women as principal speakers. Mrs. Hungerford remarks, "It makes the ones who have to study the subject firmer friends of our cause, puts them on record in their home town, and is generally beneficial."

Mrs. Holman finds in Tennessee that the institutes have been a help and inspiration to the old unions wherever they are held.

In Northern California, Mrs. Addie A. Estes has organized three new unions as a result of her institute work and several old unions have been revived. The topic that called out the most discussion was "The Food Problem: Its Relation to Temperance." S. T. I. was very popular. "In fact, there seems to be a 'feel' in those institutes where the unions have been holding them from year to year, and all topics are handled with a familiarity that emphasizes the helpfulness of institutes and enthusiasm is fed by a broader knowledge of the subjects handled. The best institutes are invariably those that follow the plan."

In Southern California, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills finds the medal contest the most popular evening feature. A canvass is always made for new members and for subscriptions to National and state periodicals—"believing in the power of the press as one, if not the most potent factor of education in our principles."

Simplified Luncheons

Mrs. Boole reports that the most attractive features of the New York Institute's program proved to be the "Parents' Parliament" and "Organized Christianity in the Temperance Reform." L. T. L. work has been emphasized in nearly all the institutes. Mrs. Boole offered a prize to the county which would present the best menu for luncheon to be composed of not more than six dishes. While not many have entered the competition, Mrs. Boole reports, "Our lunches have been much more simple than ever before and the result is our women are planning so they need be out of the meeting but a short time."

Many of the states have been holding local, as well as county institutes, which have been found most profitable in reaching a larger number of women and in developing local talent.

In West Washington about fifty local institutes have been held. The suggestive program prepared by the state officers has been largely followed. Mrs. S L. W. Clark, National superintendent of Franchise, has been the leader in a number of these, presenting "Civic Housekeeping" largely through the medium of the various departments. Several Y. P. B. and L. T. L. branches have followed these institutes.

Good Way to Keep Unions Awake

It is the common experience of all states doing systematic Institute work that if a union is weak or asleep, there is no better way of strengthening it or waking it up than by a day's study of our general plan of work and the specific methods of our departments. It never fails to inspire with new life and vigor the old union and gives the new one a vision of the great possibilities of our organization which otherwise it might never get.

The mid-summer season is not a time of idleness in the Institute department. Summer assemblies and Chautauquas furnish most fruitful fields for the presentation of our work. An hour's institute program each day affords an oppor-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Members of the Federated unions of St. Louis who secured the large gain in membership reported at a recent convention. Prominent in this group are Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, for twenty-one years president of the St. Louis district union, and Mrs. King, Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Haynes. In the background is a flag made of 650 pledge cards, signed by the children of the Sunday schools.

COMFORTING THE WEAK-HEARTED

PIONEER OUTDOOR WORK FOR WOMEN

Lady Henry Somerset

Lady Henry Somerset spends much of her time at her industrial farm village, Duxhurst, Reigate, England. Frances Willard was the seer who inspired Lady Henry with the thought for this beautiful work. Together these two leaders visited the Sherborn prison for women in Massachusetts. The transformation wrought upon the victims of the drink habit and of evil life by contact with nature, through helpful, outdoor employment, caused Lady Henry Somerset to found on a portion of her estate, the industrial colony which for fifteen years has been a great blessing to London's submerged women.—EDITOR

INDUSTRIAL FARM VILLAGE, DUXHURST

Women of all classes, of all measure of opportunity, fall into the drink habit through want of courage to face the storm of life, or the burden of anxiety or sorrow.

Various Classes Reached

It would be impossible to give a detailed account of the various classes who drift into our midst, from the women of education, even of genius, to the very poorest women from our crowded cities, women whose occupations have been as various as their upbringing, business women, servants, dressmakers, hospital nurses, clerks, working women of all kinds, and then, in a large proportion, the wives and mothers whose reclaim means so much more than the saving of an individual life.

For fifteen years, in steadily increasing numbers, we have endeavored to carry on the work of the reclamation of women in this place, and these years have afforded us the opportunity of studying the best methods of dealing with a question which is as many-sided as the people who come to us are various in calling and condition.

A Home-making Institution

The plan on which the Colony is worked is made to resemble as far as possible life in a little village. Some of the cottages are built around a quadrangle, while others are scattered over the estate. The women are grouped in the cottages and are cared for by a Cottage Sister, who mothers that little family. Our idea is to create homes which shall build back the ideal which too many have lost, by placing our patients in simple and normal surroundings; and by effacing the idea of an institution, we try to substitute a very real idea of home.

The question of occupation is of vital importance. It is a point that should be taken into more careful consideration. There is one employment of which in England we may claim to be the pioneer, for ours was the first institution to employ women in outdoor work in garden and farm.

No woman leaves us with whom we do not endeavor, as far as possible, to keep in close touch, and scarcely a year passes without the return of old patients who come no longer to be reclaimed from drunkenness but as sober members of society, bringing with them their children or husbands, to celebrate some festival in our midst, and enjoy the privileges of the church, or to visit old friends. I am thankful to think that thus they remember us, long after they have gone out into the world. Indeed, I often say that the return of our patients is more like the return of old school-girls who come back again to the place where they have been taught and happy, than the return of "cases" to an institution.

"Old Patients' Day"

Each year we hold what we call "Old Patients' Day," and many write to me of the way in which they look forward through the year to that one summer outing, when, with a pardonable pride to show us how well they are doing, and how well the children are, they come back to us and it is sometimes difficult for us to believe as we look into their beaming faces that these were the sorrowful figures that came to us two, three, or four years before.

We have found that beneath the revolting exterior of many a poor woman who has given way to drink the poor prisoned soul hides, waiting for the touch of love that would break its chain and set it free.

The Nest

In a long, low cottage that stands on the edge of a meadow with its back to a little pine wood, lives a family of four and twenty daughters. They are young, they are pretty, they are good and they live together in peace and happiness without either father or mother. Their names are Nellie and Kittie, Betty and Minnie, Ruth and Sally, Margaret and Jane, till you have said four and twenty. No one must ask them who they are or where they came from. They will look frightened if you do. They live in the Bird's Nest, a part of the industrial farm village, and they are God's daughters and that is all they want to remember and all you must ask to know. They once were somebody's children but they are trying to forget it, so don't mention "mother" or several daughters will grow pale with fear, and avoid the word father unless you wish to see the little ones creep under the table to hide. Deep down in the mind of each one of them is a memory of the time when they lived in a dreadful place called home and a man and woman called father and mother beat them, kicked them, starved them.

The present is a life of real delight. The whole world seems to conspire to make the daughters happy. They have their cottage with its gay colors, with pictures and toys. They have the kind Sister who sees to all their wants, their unknown "aunts" who write to them and remember their birthdays. Even their school life has a charm of its own, for what child would not like to be fetched in a wagon every day to ride along the lanes, three miles to school and ride home again when school is over?

"A WORD TO THE WISE"

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and father of the Pure Food Law, predicts that within fifteen years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete.

"A human being that burns his driving machinery with intoxicants will last about as long and run about as well as the machine that stands out in the field the year round, rusting and rotting."—*Kansas Issue*

A good definition of militant religion (and what other kind do we want as long as evil rules in our cities) is given by Clinton N. Howard: "A religion that leaves the saloon undisturbed and unattacked is not worthy to be called after the name of Jesus Christ."

JOB'S TRADE

HOW A LITTLE LAD HELPED A TOWN TO GO DRY

CLARA L. DOBSON, University Place, Neb.

PART II

Emptying his playthings from the big box that Mr. Cantrall had given him, Billy carefully cut it apart with his little pocket knife. After long and perplexing effort, he succeeded in producing three large placards which read as follows:

FREE

I HEARBY PROMMIS TO GIV TO THE PEEPUL WHAT BY THE MOST GOODS OF MISTOR CANTRILL NEXT SATTURDY A BUTIFUL DOG HE IS REEL USFUL AND HIS NAME IS TIGER HE IS AFRADE PEEPUL WIL NOT TRAID IN THIS TOWN NO MOAR TIL WE GIT THE SULLUNE BACK. I WISHT THA WOOD CAWS HEIS A ORFUL NIC MAN AN THE SULLUNE AINT RITE FER BOYS AN MEN TO GO TO HE WUNT BITE NO WUN PLEZ BY ALL YOU KIN.

YOUR LOVING FRIND
BILLY.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when they were finished, but his task was only begun. Hunting up a hammer and some tacks, Billy and Tiger fared forth toward the southwest. The hills were steep, the roads were long and the crutches soon began to lag. A wagon overtook the little travelers and the driver, a hearty young farmer, invited them to ride. It was very easy for Billy to tell about his plan and ask advice of this young fellow as to the best places to post the placards. When the man had read the notices and looked with quizzical interest at the dog, he whistled softly and meditatively for a while before he spoke. Then slapping his knee to signal the arrival of a great inspiration, he said,

"I know the very spots where those signs must be put, and as good luck will have it, I'm going past all three of them." He neglected to state that the good luck was a part of the inspiration, as he explained,

"We'll put the first one on the schoolhouse door. That's where they post school notices and election notices, and to my mind this is more interesting reading than either one."

They reached the schoolhouse just as the noon intermission began. Billy held the horses while the young man went in to confer with the teacher. It took a long time, Billy thought, but at last the teacher herself came out and held the card against the door while the young man drove the tacks. Then she came to the wagon and, as a pledge of her cooperation, shook hands with Billy. He thought she must be the prettiest lady in the world, and the young farmer quite agreed with him.

After another mile they came to the cross-roads, and posted a notice there. "For," said the young man, "that'll catch the eye of Bud Keller, and if he takes it into his head to try for that dog, he'll succeed if be has to buy out Cantrall's whole store. Besides he'll make such a splurge about it, he'll have everybody in the township on the string trying to beat him."

Then they drove up a long shady lane to nail their last notice to a particular tree near a large white house. As they turned back toward the road, Billy had some misgivings about that being a good location, but his friend assured him it was all right.

And it was. Before they were back to the big gate, Mrs. Pruitt had put on her glasses and walked out to see what it was they had nailed on her tree. If it was a circus bill or any such worldly wickedness, she ought to destroy it before the children came home from school. She read the card twice before the implication in Billy's notice became apparent. Then with chin high and eyes blazing she returned to the house and aroused her husband from his after-dinner nap.

"Jotham Pruitt, I never was so scandalized in my life! Did you know folks in town was talking about us? They say us church members won't go there to trade unless they have a saloon. The idea! And you a deacon, too. Now you get out your memorandum book and we'll make a list of the things we want Saturday. I'll phone to every member of Dry Ridge Church and see that they do their duty, and we'll let Job Cantrall know there's a few families on the Ridge that don't come to town to get drunk."

Down by the big gate, Billy thanked the man and started to climb out of the wagon.

"You see, it'll take me quite a while to walk home, and if the dark ketches me, I'll get lost. Besides, mamma will worry. Do you s'pose I can find the road all right?"

"Yes," said the farmer, "you'll find the road without a speck of trouble, and you'll get home before night, if you follow my directions just exactly to the dot."

With the greatest anxiety, Billy prepared to listen and remember. In a very impressive tone the farmer began,

"In the first place, you must climb back onto that seat, and stay there till we get as far as my house. Then you turn to the left and that brings you straight into our dining room, and to my mind we can't get there a minute too quick. About four o'clock you'll see Dr. Hunter's red automobile come along headed for town, and you and Tiger will get home so fast it'll make your head swim." Then, laughing at the wonder in the boy's face, he added kindly, "I wouldn't have brought you eight miles into the country, if I hadn't known how I was going to get you back home."

The next day was Friday. To keep from telling his happy secret, the child stayed at home all day. Saturday morning found Mr. Cantrall all unconscious of the influences at work, and quite unprepared for a rush. By ten o'clock he had to send out for extra help, besides keeping Zeke Byers busy weighing sugar, and Billy in the back room counting eggs. The store was like a bee-hive all the afternoon. Even after their trading was done, folks seemed in no hurry to leave.

When everybody had finished trading, Bud Keller with some ostentation paid his bill—$28.75. Billy's farmer friend, who had been keeping tab on things all day, called Cantrall aside and said,

"I want one of your $10 washing-machines. I can't take it home today, but I want to pay for it now. Don't say anything about it. I'm going to surprise Mother. Besides, I'd do that much any day to get ahead of Bud."

"Why, what do you mean?" Cantrall asked.

"If you don't know, just wait till I carry this stuff out to my buggy. I've got a little souvenir out there that you'll like to see." Presently he returned with one of Billy's notices and told the crowd about the boy's doings all the week. Cantrall made no effort to hide the big tears that rolled down his cheeks. Sam Doolittle, thinking a diversion would be opportune, sang out,

"You want to all be on hand election day, boys, to see Job vote the dry ticket."

Then Job found his voice. "I've always honestly believed that the saloon was good for the business interests of the town, and as a business man I've voted the license ticket every year, as you all know. For the sake of making money, I and other men have stood back of the thing that is responsible for Billy's condition. To ease my conscience, I've tried to be kind to the boy, but the sort of loyalty he's shown me this week makes me think it's time I was proving myself a better friend to all the children than I have been. I'll vote the dry ticket because I said I would. I don't intend to stop with that. From this time on, I am going to do everything in my power to make this town a decent place for my little friends to live in. I now declare Billy's contest closed and our friend here," laying his hand on the farmer's

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

FIDO IN TEMPERANCE WORK

BLANCHE TANNER DILLIN, Chicago, Ill.

Jennie sat by the window, stroking her dog Fido, quite oblivious of her father and his friend, engaged in low conversation at the opposite side of the room.

"That's a fine dog your little girl has there, Austin," said Nixon.

"Yes."

"He doesn't seem to grow a bit."

Jim Austin laughed more immoderately than the humor of the situation seemed to warrant. He glanced furtively at his little daughter, and said in a half-whisper,

"I've been giving him something good. When they're small, they'll bring more money, you know. He's a year old, but people think he's only about six months."

"Is he for sale?" Nixon asked in a rising tone.

"Sure he is. Know anyone who wants to buy one?"

Jennie raised her head in alarm. "What did you say, papa?"

"Say? I didn't say anything. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh!" The child's eyes fell, and she hugged her dog tighter.

"You and Fido go round to the bakery and get some bread for supper," her father said gruffly, and Jennie, accustomed to obey, went without a word.

"Do you know anyone who wants to buy a dog?" Austin asked when the child was well out of hearing.

"Yes, I know a man who wants just about such a dog."

"All right; bring him along. I'm hard up for money, now that I'm out of a job, and Fido's about the only thing I have left. Wait a minute and I'll go to the corner with you," Austin said as his friend arose to go. In another minute the two were on the street.

That night Jennie's pillow was wet with tears. Her father's remarks which she had overheard, filled her heart with alarm. Fido was her only companion, and ever since his puppyhood he had accompanied her everywhere, and had heard every sorrowful tale of her childish heart.

The next morning a little girl, tenderly carrying a good-sized bundle, boarded a street car.

"What a big doll you have, little girl," the conductor said.

Jennie turned her back and bent over her bundle with a hot face. Passenger after passenger came in until the car was filled to overflowing, and gradually she regained her composure.

The car jogged on mile after mile, and one after another of the passengers got out, until Jennie found herself alone, and swiftly flying over the sparsely settled country. Now Grandmother's house was only a mile away! She would soon be there, and Fido would be safe, for Grandmother loved Fido as much as she did, and never would reveal his whereabouts.

Suddenly the car stopped at a corner, and a dog in the street ran forward barking furiously. A sharp, shrill yelp came from Jennie's lap, the bundle scrambled wildly, seeming to acquire legs, and in another moment it was madly tearing through the door, and out into the street, Jennie following in eager pursuit. The conductor leaped from the platform and made a third party in the race.

"What are you doing? What does this mean?" he roared upon overtaking Jennie and her queer runaway.

"I-I-I-don't know, sir."

WE ARE COMING

ANNA A. GORDON

(Song for the little folks)

We're coming, we're coming,
A brave little band,
On the safe side of temp'rance,
We'll now take our stand.

We don't like tobacco.
Do you know what we think?
That the boys who will use it,
Are quite sure to drink.

We can't be too little,
To learn to do right,
And always remember,
We live in God's sight.

—*Marching Songs*

"Don't know? What have you got that pup rigged up that way for?" the conductor thundered at the frightened child. "Don't you know dogs ain't allowed on street cars?"

"Y-Y-Yes sir. B-B-But—"

"But what?"

"I was taking him to Grandma's," sobbed Jennie.

"Why were you taking him to your Grandma's in that fix?" the conductor asked more kindly.

"To-to hide him from someone who is going to sell him."

A queer light came into the man's eyes. "What's your name, little girl?" he asked with keen interest.

"My name's Jennie Austin."

"Zounds! This is a mix-up!" exclaimed the conductor.

"What's the matter?" Jennie asked in surprise. "Don't you like my name?"

"Oh, it's all right! Take off the dog's toggery and I'll carry him back to the car," he said, patting the dog.

Three minutes later Jennie and Fido were again on the car as though nothing had happened.

"Come and ride with me as often as you want to," the conductor said, as he helped the little girl down from the car in front of her grandmother's house. "Only next time you'd better leave that dog at home," he laughed.

Jennie smiled brightly and said, "Goodby, thank you, sir," as the conductor waved his hand and disappeared within the car.

"Jennie!" her father called as he walked unsteadily into the house late in the afternoon. "Where's that youngster anyway! Fido! Fido! Well, if even that dog ain't nowheres!" he exclaimed disgustedly.

A car stopped in front of the door at that moment, and the conductor approached the house.

"Your name Austin?"

"Yes."

"So you're Austin, are you? Well, I don't want that dog of yours."

"Oh! You're the man that promised to take my dog, are you?"

"Yes, but promises aren't nothin' to such as you. You ain't fit to be a father."

Austin raised his fist threateningly.

"Don't you dare say one word! Any man that would make such a beast of himself as you do and take all the light out of his only child's life, and end up by selling her dog, and force her to run away with it, ain't fit to speak to decent people."

"What's all this about? What are you talking about?" said Austin.

"You know what I mean. You'd better go into the house and think it over. But if you want to know where your child is, you'll find her at her grandmother's."

But Jim Austin did not go into the house. Sobered by the talk which had just taken place, and with new thoughts and new resolves in his heart, he was soon on his way to find Jennie.

KINDERGARTEN TEMPERANCE SONG

ANNA A. GORDON

We will sing for temp'rance
In our pleasant school,
Pure and sparkling water,
Is the only rule.

Like the little birdies,
And the flowers bright;
We will drink cold water,
For we know 'tis right.

We can talk for temp'rance,
Speaking words of love;
That will please our Father
In His home above.

—*Marching Songs*

The Union Signal

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THE FAIR NUMBER—AUGUST 3

If you want a splendid paper for distribution at fairs, open air meetings, Chautauquas and picnics, place your order immediately for the August third issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. It will contain a half dozen or more striking cartoons, each of which ought to be a prohibition vote-maker. A symposium by governors and ex-governors on the evils of the liquor traffic and the remedy will make prohibition sentiment in your community. Representatives from each of the prohibition states will give their testimony as to the value of the prohibitory law.

Governor Burke of North Dakota and ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, will tell of the prosperous conditions in their states. Richmond Pearson Hobson writes on "Total Abstinence, the Only Rational Life." Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens deals with the subject of "Prohibition vs. License." Dr. Smith Baker, a prominent New England divine, and an aggressive worker in the Maine campaign, has an article on "Patriotism and Prohibition." A "Tax Payer" presents splendid arguments for our agricultural friends in "The Farmer and the Saloon."

The opinions of the great labor leaders, leading physicians and scientists, and men prominent in the professional and commercial world will be given. Interesting statistics, poems and incidents will be interspersed throughout the paper.

If you want this valuable collection of evidence in favor of prohibition for distribution in your community, refer to page 16, column 1, and see how it can be secured, and DO IT QUICKLY.

Temperance—the Topic of the Hour

If you want to arouse keen interest and patriotic enthusiasm in these days, announce a stirring address on the liquor evil. The prominence given to this subject at recent great conventions is proof that it is of paramount interest to the American public. At the meeting of the National Education Association, a report of which we give this week, by far the best place on the program was allotted to Dr. David Starr Jordan, who spoke as a representative of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. No one item of news from the great Christian Endeavor Convention was advertised more widely throughout the press than its slogan, "A Saloonless America, before July 4, 1920," and splendid emphasis was placed upon the temperance and Christian citizenship enterprises of the organization in addresses and in the resolutions offered. The International Sunday School Association, at its recent great gathering, expressed itself in resolutions and speeches as an uncompromising enemy of the liquor traffic. The Conference of Charities and Correction, convening not long ago in Boston, dealt with the liquor evil and its remedy, through some of its most noted speakers.

The "Appeal to the Voters of Maine," which we publish in part, demonstrates, in a fashion which must be disheartening to the liquor interests, that all enlightened Christendom is alive and awake to the danger that threatens us if we do not wipe out the drink curse. In the list of signatures to the petition are the names of intellectual and social leaders who are moulding and controlling the sentiment of the world. In the light of this vast and impressive mass of evidence favorable to prohibition, the "receding wave," to which liquor advocates continually refer, appears as a myth and figment of fancy unworthy of consideration.

Which Shall It Be?

The liquor men are coming to understand that the warfare between the temperance and liquor forces is to be fought to a finish in the next few years, and in their inmost hearts, they are very fearful as to its outcome. *Beverages*, of New York, recently made the statement, "In less than ten years from now the retail liquor business will be generally regarded as quite as honorable and morally unobjectionable as the restaurant or hotel business, OR IT WILL BE ABOLISHED." This assertion, coming from such a source, is extremely interesting at this particular time when the newspapers are publishing in big headlines the slogan of the Christian Endeavorers, "A Saloonless nation before 1920." The two prophetic utterances from widely different points of view are significant, and have in them for the man who loves America much of assurance and encouragement.

FRESH AIR MISSION DAY

Our organization has set aside the third day of August for personal effort in its Fresh Air Mission work. The institution of this particular red letter day—the birthday of Lady Henry Somerset—was inspired by her marvelous work at her Duxhurst Industrial Farm Colony for inebriate women and for children cursed by drink, a brief description of which is given in this number. Frances Willard once said: "There is a prayer uttered or unexpressed that brings us face to face, and it is this, 'Help me to heal the heart-break of humanity.'" In the light of these words, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it has been said, might be called an all-the-year-round mission. May the reading of the article on Lady Somerset's beautiful work inspire in white ribboners an ambition to have a part in some "fresh air mission" enterprise for the mothers and little ones crowded in the stifling tenement districts, who see little of the beautiful summer world. The "Little Tent" Service, published by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is valuable for use in a meeting on Fresh Air Mission work.

"We want no members who pay their dues simply to see the job done," writes a state president to her local unions. "We want members who are in the union to do the work themselves." To which class do you belong?

PERSONAL MENTION

Many visitors have been received recently at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Among them were: Miss Jessie L. Marsh and Mrs. Maude A. Coates, white ribboners from Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, friends of Miss Elma Gowen; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrop, Heaton Mersey, England, and her daughter, Miss Maude Harrop, a Y, who said that their visit to Rest Cottage and the Literature building was one of the pleasantest events connected with their stay in Evanston. A few years ago, Mrs. Harrop, as Lady Mayoress and president of the local union, entertained, during a convention, American white ribboners.

It was a happy occurrence for all at Headquarters when 150 delegates of the Epworth League District Institute passed from one room to another, showing the greatest interest in everything connected with the work and with Rest Cottage. The young people were delighted with their warm reception. A white ribboner, Mrs. Elizabeth Peelle of Summitville, Indiana, was with the group.

Do not fail to read the "honor roll" of notable men and women who have signed the "Appeal to the Voters of Maine," a part of which appears on page 10. We regret that we had not space to publish the entire list of signatures to this most remarkable document.

AN ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE BRIBERY OF THE PRESS

OBJECT: THE RETIREMENT OF THE BRAVE NATIONAL PURE FOOD COMMISSIONER

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, National Superintendent Medical Temperance

A letter was sent out recently to the newspapers of the United States, bearing the heading, "Advertisers Protective Association." The letter is an attack upon Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who has done so much to safeguard the health of the people in the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Law. It is evident that the efforts of Dr. Wiley in bringing before the courts many manufacturers of patent medicines, the labels of which bore untruthful statements, his prosecution of the Coca Cola Company, and his insistence that preservatives are unnecessary and harmful in canned goods, have made him bitter enemies among those who desire to be allowed to go along in the "good old way" on which they traveled to wealth before the Pure Food and Drugs law came into existence.

The letter sent to the newspapers states that the Advertisers Protective Association is composed of manufacturers of foods, beverages and drugs, representing an investment of $400,000,000, whose advertising expenses are annually over $100,000,000. The $100,000,000 advertising is the bait set to catch the newspapers, and the letter says plainly that the newspapers will lose a share of this large sum of money if they do not begin a systematic fight to have Dr. Wiley removed from his office as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Government. This advice is given:

Advice is Given

"The first thing for you to do is to write to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to your Congressmen and Senators, telling them that you believe it contrary to the spirit of true Americanism to give one man the power to ruin any business, including your own, without due process of law, and that the assaults before trial on legitimate industries, must cease. Second: Take up the matter in the editorial columns of your papers and show the people how their money is being squandered to advance the interests of Dr. Wiley and his particular friends, ostensibly for the benefit of the 'dear people.' . . . Let your Senators and your Congressmen know your attitude in this matter *and you will be rewarded* (italics ours) not alone by an improvement in your business but by the feeling that you are standing up for your rights as well as ours."

Meaning of Advice

That is, if editors will try to make the people believe that Dr. Wiley has been bribed to make his fight against benzoate of soda, Coca Cola, etc., as the letter intimates, and if editors will assure Congressmen that they must demand Dr. Wiley's resignation or nevermore be supported by the newspapers of their home district, these editors *will be rewarded* by a share of that $100,000,000 of advertising money.

This bold, impudent scheme to bribe the newspapers of America has been exposed and rebuked by leading papers in different cities.

A second letter has since been sent out by this Advertisers Protective Association. It says: "The purpose of this organization is to inaugurate a movement for Dr. Wiley's removal. If Dr. Wiley is not removed before January 1, 1912, it will be the endeavor of this organization to obtain a pledge from the next Republican nominee (for president) as well as the Democratic nominee, for the removal of Dr. Wiley before said nominee can obtain the support of this organization."

Imagine the boldness of the patent medicine and drug drink manufacturers who will dare thus to threaten even the nominees for President of the United States! Surely Dr. Wiley must have done good work to make such enemies!

Should any newspaper editors be weak enough to begin a campaign of villification of Dr. Wiley, it might be well for the W. C. T. U. to have it cut short by letting the editors know that the situation is understood. The matter should be discussed in every union that all our membership may be informed. Unions should pass resolutions, condemning this attempt to bribe the press and ask to have the resolutions printed.

The latest reports show that thousands of protests against Dr. Wiley's retirement have been telegraphed to Washington, and that President Taft has signified his refusal to retire him.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A TRIBUTE

(Reprinted by request)

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New York City, is a warm friend of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin. She lives opposite Mrs. Martin's late home and for many years they counseled with each other.

While Mrs. Martin was in the midst of her activities Mrs. Hanaford wrote to the editor of THE UNION SIGNAL: "Mrs. Martin richly deserves wide appreciation for her wise and true words which may lead the artist and literary toiler to let purity reign where impurity has too often exerted wide and baleful influence."

The lines that follow were written by Mrs. Hanaford as a tribute to Mrs. Martin:

Friend, thou hast wrought for many a year,
In faith and hope, with purpose high;
Yield not to weariness or fear,
The watching angels from on high
Thy labors see, with loving smile,
And victory must reward thy toil.

Some day shall Literature be free
From Passion's vile, unhallowed flame,
And Art depict, in purity,
The beauty which ensureth fame;
And homes, through thee, at Law's behest
By Art and Literature be blest.

Faint not, nor falter by the way!
The prayers of many rise with thine,
And He who bids us work and pray,
Will keep His promises divine.
World-worker! thou shalt some day see
A rescued race, from sin set free.

PURE FOOD LAW DIFFICULTIES

LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M. D., National Superintendent of Health

The campaign against Dr. Harvey Wiley reminds one of the old adage,

"Let the slandered take comfort,
It is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

This article does not discuss now the achievements of the efficient head of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry; the years of advocacy in the interests of better health, and in these later years since the Pure Food and Drug enactment, the activity and earnestness in enforcement.

Dr. Wiley's Enemies

Who are the enemies of Dr. Wiley? In the forefront the liquor interests; dishonest manufacturers, purveyors of food and drugs; fakirs, adulterators and even the "Advertisers Protective Association," whatever that may be—an association with only a "lock box" for an office, and having for its object mutual protection against unjust, unwarranted and malicious assaults by legislators, executive officers, and government bureaus. This association intimates in its prospectus that its advertising patronage, amounting to $100,000,000, will not be distributed in quarters favorable to Dr. Wiley. Where then will be the press assignments when the best journals and papers of the country and the trade bulletins are almost universal in appreciation of the Government's chief chemist?

Additionally, the "Advertisers Protective Association" says, that by his very "vicious and uncalled for assaults on foods and beverages and drugs; by attacking products through the press and by bulletins, and then by attempts to prove his case in the courts, Dr. Wiley destroys business."

Since the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906, Dr. Wiley has gone steadily forward in his appointed task of enforcement. He has not had the most cordial support in quarters where most to be expected. Even the Remsen Referee Board, according to a reliable Washington correspondent, was called together because of a personal difference as to the food quality of saccharin!

In the meantime the members of the Board are said to have a salary of $2,000 per year each, and who knows what has been accomplished except the edict that benzoate of soda is not harmful, when it is. That is, other authorities equally expert, say it is, even if one of them, like Floyd Robinson of Michigan, has to be discharged for "the good of the service." The only reason we know of is that Robinson, like Wiley, agrees most earnestly that benzoate is harmful.

Money must be the root of all evil. Almost everything belongs to the "interests," but when it comes to the food supply upon which human well-being and progress nationally depend, we have fallen upon evil times. The false ring—and we have it often in manufacture, imitation, the untruthful label, etc., demands someone at the helm who will have an eye single to the domestic interests, the really great interests of this country.

We have many public benefactors and philanthropists, but not until recently national and state supervisors of the nutritive supply in our homes. Nothing is more needed in any country, in any home.

The Consumers League, the Woman's Club, the Health League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all and more, unite in demanding what is for the good of the people.

Pennsylvania's Commissioner of Public Health says of the attack on Dr. Wiley, that the animus of "interests" is back of it. "Dr. Wiley is an able, courageous, scientific, public officer, engaged upon one of the most important lines of investigation and police work upon which the nation's future depends."

The Boston Transcript says: "Dr. Wiley has the confidence, the friendship, the backing of the people of this country; the people of this country rule when they have a mind to, and it seems that they have a mind to rule in the matter of retaining Dr. Wiley's services, together with those of such of his fellow-workers as co-operate with him rather than try to block his progress."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JULY 31—*White Ribbon Missionary Day (birthday of Mary Allen West)*

AUGUST 3—*Fresh Air Mission Day (birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)*

AN INTERNATIONAL APPEAL TO THE VOTERS OF MAINE

One of the most significant features of the Independence Day celebration in Maine was the printing and distribution of a remarkable document—a world appeal from the most noted leaders in science, social reform, and religion throughout Christendom, to the people of Maine, earnestly urging them to vote for the retention of the Prohibition law.

"In many ways," says the *Portland Evening Express*, "the saloon press has tried to make it appear that advocates of the prohibition idea are men of small mental caliber and that the thinking men are on the side of the liquor traffic. * * * Now comes an absolute death blow to any such pretense, in an appeal to the people of this state which bears the names of the great men of the world, European scientists, kings of their professions, the leaders in thought of all the world. These unite in an appeal to the people of this state to prevent the reintroduction of the license system in the state where prohibition had its birth. Not only the great names of Europe, but the great names of the thinking men of America, are added to the list."

The Text in Part

We give a part of the text of one of the appeals, to which the largest number of signatures are affixed:

"The prohibition law of Maine has been, little as many of the present day realize it, a contribution of the first value to the world's progress along social lines.

"If the alcohol capital succeeds in repealing the Maine law, it will inflict a blow on the people of that state, the seriousness of which will be realized only too soon. It will take from the state that for which it is perhaps most widely and most honorably known in the world at large. But, further, any repudiation by Maine of its great state tradition will have a more or less unfavorable influence on the international movement against alcohol.

Stand by the Law

"We, the undersigned, therefore, enemies of the whole traffic in intoxicants, earnestly urge the Maine people to stand by their law. If it is violated by unscrupulous lawbreakers we would encourage them to seek the relief against such lawbreakers which Federal interstate legislation would give. We would express our earnest desire that at the moment when an advance along the whole line of social, scientific, educational and legislative temperance effort seems imminent, citizens of Maine should not be found retreating."

We append the names of a few of the notable signers to the appeal:

Dr. med. Gustav von Bunge, Professor in Physiological Chemistry in the University of Basel, a distinguished authority and writer on physiological chemistry.

Dr. med., jur. et phil. August Forel, foremost European authority on the anatomy of the brain.

Mlle. Marguerite de Laveleye, Liege, Belgium, a daughter of the famous Belgian political economist and friend of Gladstone, Baron de Laveleye.

Twenty-two organizations, representing 170,000 Danish Prohibitionists.

The General Society of Catholic Abstinent Students of Switzerland.

Thirteen anti-alcohol societies in Holland, representing 36,000 Prohibitionists.

Prof. Dr. Max Kassowitz, Professor of Children's Sickness in the University of Vienna.

Nederlandsche Onderwijzers Propaganda Club voor Drankbestrijding (The Dutch Teachers' Society for Fighting Drink).

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

The Dowager Countess of Carlisle.

The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke.

Right Hon. Sir Thomas Whittaker, M. P., member of the Privy Council.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., M. P.

Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., M. P.

Sir John Herbert Roberts, Bart. M. P., president of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

Sir Algernon Coote, Bart.

Miss Agnes Weston, LL. D., Royal Superintendent of the Royal Navy Temperance Association.

Sir Victor Horsley, M. D., F. R. S.

Sir Edward Fithian, Knt., Secretary of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Very Rev. William Barker, D. D., Dean of Carlisle, Chaplain to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Rev. R. J. Campbell, City Temple, London.

Hon. and Very Rev. J. W. Leigh, D. D., Dean of Hereford.

Henry J. Wilson, Esq., M. P., member of the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic.

Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M. D., Professor in Pathology, Cambridge University.

George B. Wilson, Esq., B. A., Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Guy Huyler, Esq., London, President of the International Prohibition Federation.

The entire Directorate of the British Good Templars, representing 118,000 Prohibitionists.

Nelson A. Miles, Lieut.-General, U. S. A.

Mr. John Mitchell, Labor Leader.

Governor Walter R. Stubbs, of Kansas.

Dr. Henry M. Thomas, Johns Hopkins University.

Frederick Dent Grant, Major-General, U. S. A.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford University.

Hon. John D. Long, ex Governor of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, ex-Governor of Indiana.

Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield.

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina.

Ex-Governor John L. Bates, of Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen, of Georgia.

Mr. John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Irving Fisher, Professor in Political Economy in Yale University.

Winfield S. Hall, M. D., Professor in Physiology and Dean of Medical Faculty in Northwestern University.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumer's League.

Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago.

Dr. Adolph Meyer, Professor in Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Labrador.

Brigadier-General A. S. Daggett, U. S. A.

William Allen White, journalist.

Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University.

Mr. Edward Ginn, of Boston, Institutor and Director of the American Peace Foundation.

Governor Ben Hooper, of Tennessee.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Hon. E. F. Noel, Governor of Mississippi.

August Hoch, M. D., Professor of Psychiatry in Cornell Medical School, New York City.

Dr. T. Alex. MacNichol, New York City.

Mr. Benj. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society.

Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University.

Mrs. Maude Ballington-Booth.

Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., ex-President of Amherst College.

Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

O. Edward Janney, M. D., Chairman of the National Vigilance Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College.

President F. J. McConnell, DePauw University, Indiana.

TENNESSEE'S LEGISLATIVE LABORS

DANGER TO ELECTION LAWS AVERTED BY GOVERNOR'S VETO—GOOD LAWS PASSED—WISE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR HOOPER

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

As I predicted from the first, our prohibitory laws were not changed or modified in the least by the Legislature that has finally adjourned after a stormy session of nearly six months. A bill was passed which would have put the state election machinery into the hands of the liquor men had the Governor not vetoed the measure. To prevent its passage over the Governor's veto, a sufficient number of Fusionists left the state to break a quorum, and no business could be transacted. They returned when they knew they had enough men to prevent the passage of the bill over the veto. Then they got together, passed some necessary legislation, and finally adjourned, *sine die*, to the joy of the whole state. This session will be known as the stormiest Legislature in the history of the state.

All the election machinery is now in the hands of the temperance people. Two years hence when another governor and Legislature is elected, the liquor men will not have a chance to stuff ballot boxes in the interests of their business.

Good Laws Passed

Several laws in which the W. C. T. U. are especially interested were passed. Some of them we pushed and others were put through without our direct influence. Among the former was a resolution asking for an amendment to the Federal Constitution, placing the enforcement of the laws against polygamy in the hands of the United States Government. Other good measures were a Juvenile Court law; a law raising the age of consent to twenty-one years; a Child Labor law; one securing to married working women their salaries: another regulating the practice of trained nurses; a bill providing for the building of a juvenile reformatory at an expense of $50,000, and a provision for the protection of children in reformatory institutions.

Wise Administration of Governor Hooper

I want to speak a good word for our Governor, Benjamin W. Hooper, who, I believe, is one of the coming men of this nation—one of the new order of statesmen, a man who may always be counted on to stand for the highest and the best. During all the storm and stress of the past six months, he remained calm and cool and never once lost his head or did an unwise thing. Although his enemies—the liquor men—were doing everything possible to discredit his administration, he proved equal to every occasion, and today he is stronger in the state than he has been at any time since his nomination for the governorship nearly a year ago.

Governor's Wise Vetoes

Not a bill passed the Legislature that he did not scan closely and carefully, pointing out every defect. He vetoed every bill which met his disapproval and his veto was sustained each time, although the same vote which passed the bill in the first place would have vetoed it. But his objections to a measure were stated in so wise a way, that in most cases, even his enemies could see that his points were well taken and made little effort to overcome them.

He has given us a business administration from start to finish. In the last two weeks, when the state was almost at the point of defaulting its obligations because there had been no appropriation bills passed, he was brave enough to call a halt, and have the whole matter gone over again, cutting out many items, thus preventing extravagant appropriations which would have run the state expenditures to over a million dollars more than the income.

Altogether the Fusionists won every victory in the legislative battles, except the putting of the state treasurership into the hands of the liquor men, and "friends and enemies alike are taking off their hats to our chief executive in mute respect to his ability."

HERE AND THERE

Turnbull county (O.) W. C. T. U., which claims to have the largest membership of any county in the state, recently organized Union No. 32, with nineteen paid members. The county has held over thirty medal contests this year, and has eight new Y. P. B.'s.

Mrs. Orr, president of the Clay county (Neb.) W. C. T. U., gives a most attractive list of summer happenings in her county, past and prospective. Among them are auto trips to different parts of the county to strengthen new unions, picnics on the beautiful Blue river, the annual children's rally, picnic and convention.

On her way to the National Education Association, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis stopped in Southern California and spoke at Los Angeles, Pasadena and Covina, where her addresses attracted most favorable discussion and gave a new understanding of the breadth and meaning of our foundation work in the schools. At Covina a union service of all the churches was held in the largest auditorium, at which she delivered an address.

Miss Christine Tinling recently gave West Virginia six weeks of splendid service. Her work in the schools found favor with the educators, her charming personality won the pupils and her up-to-date methods gained the hearty approbation of the teachers. She twice addressed the 400 students at the Fairmont State Normal, and the senior class of 85 members, many of whom have been teachers. She also held two meetings with the teachers of the City school, and spoke at the high school and public schools. Dr. Woodley, principal of the State Normal, said at the close of one of her addresses: "I want Miss Tinling to become a member of the faculty for a week next year and have two courses a day." Prof. Rosier, superintendent of the city schools, lent his influence strongly in favor of Miss Tinling's work.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE TOBEY, Boston, Mass., for seven years president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She succeeeded Mary A. Livermore. During Miss Tobey's administration the law requiring scientific temperance instruction in the schools was secured, also other beneficial laws concerning tobacco, the care of arrested women, and the age of consent. Miss Tobey was a sagacious and indefatigable leader and organizer. She was pre-eminently spiritual and was beloved and honored by her constituency.

MRS. MARY H. E. ECCLES, corresponding secretary of the Pullman (East Washington) W. C. T. U. A consecrated, earnest worker in the cause of temperance.

MRS. HIRAM PALMER, Shinglehouse, Pa., honorary president of local union, a loyal, active and faithful white ribboner.

MRS. M. E. NORRIS, Mexico, Mo., a loyal, faithful worker in the local union.

FRANK CASSIL, Hudson, S. D., husband of prominent local white ribboner. Mr. Cassil was at the head of the temperance forces of the town and will be greatly missed.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food

There is, with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MISSOURI SIDE-LIGHTS

Special Correspondence

Mrs. May Laverall Woods, National organizer, has been giving three months of hard work to her own state of Missouri.

The W. C. T. U. of Brunswick, at its institute, July 6, had the presence and active help of Miss Minnie Davis, the field secretary for the Young People's Branch of Mexico. Miss Davis gave a realistic account of our sister republic, drink-cursed and superstition-ridden, yet awakening to better things.

Score one for Y. P. B. training! The youthful president of the Brunswick W. C. T. U. found late one Friday that a white ribbon speaker was stranded in her county. She called her up on the long distance phone and invited her to Brunswick. Then she utilized the telephone to communicate with country friends, and on Sunday took the speaker to two appointments, where good audiences were assembled. At one of these places, Prairie Chapel, a fine union was organized, and Brunswick union has promised to mother it.

Stanberry had the best Fourth of July celebration in all its history. The Mothers' club of the town arranged floats, parades, entertainments and everything delightful. There were no pup-pet shows or merry-go-rounds, no dancing was allowed, no tobacco or cigars were sold on the grounds, and no noisy fireworks or torpedoes permitted. It was a great success and the men acknowledged that it eclipsed all other celebrations. Not the least of the attractions was a rousing patriotic and prohibition address given by Mrs. Lora S. LaMance.

The Baptists have nineteen churches in Audrain county, and these have united to form a missionary union which meets four times a year. The state W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies, Mrs. Oceola Lane of Mexico, has seized the opportunity. She has been appointed temperance secretary of the organization, and has a special service—one that counts—at each quarterly session. In her home mission circle she holds a monthly co-operative meeting, at which she presents the work of W. C. T. U. missionaries—Ellen Stone, Ruth Frances Davis and others. Through her influence this strong county missionary union passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that since intemperance is a hindrance to all Christian service, especially to missions, and since a study of the work will give the subject the serious consideration that it deserves, we urge every auxiliary to appoint a temperance secretary to gather brief temperance facts bearing on the relation of temperance to missions, to be read at the monthly meetings."

"Where there's a will, there's a way," and the president of the Huntsville union, Mrs. J. D. Hamett, well illustrates the old adage. To her disappointment she learned that the speaker for whom she had asked could come only on July 1-2, just before the Fourth. It was so dry, that clouds of dust filled the streets; so hot, that the mercury rose to over 100 in the shade; Saturday was the only day available for an institute, and Mrs. Hamett was so crippled by rheumatism that she could not wear her shoes. Nevertheless she told the speaker to come, she engineered a fine institute program, arranged for a lunch, planned to have a near-by point, New Hope, reached at night and a new union organized on the first of the two days. She secured the help of the Y. P. B.'s to entertain, and they hired the wagonette that carried all the workers to New Hope. The next day, Sunday, the speaker occupied one of the most prominent pulpits for the morning service and at night was taken to the colored Baptist church, where standing room was at a premium. After the white ribbon address, there was a church wedding.

TALKS ON JAPAN POPULAR

Miss Flora E. Strout in New England and Canad

Interest in missionary temperance work in the Orient has received a new impulse in the towns where Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, has spoken. The report comes from Vermont that her delightful personality won all hearts, and her description of the Japanese and their readiness to take up temperance work aroused much enthusiasm. It is said that Vermont has rarely had a speaker who interested young and old and produced a more lasting impression than did Miss Strout. She was especially charming with the children. During the month of May she attended nine conventions, and gave most interesting addresses at the State Normal School in Johnson and the Troy Conference Seminary. Not only was she exceedingly helpful to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but added new interest to the missionary work generally.

Speaks in Many Canadian Cities

Miss Strout spent a part of May and June in Canada, attending many conventions and made a most favorable impression. At the W. C. T. U. convention held at Dunham, June 5-6, Miss Strout was the chief speaker. A report from some who were in the audience states: "Never have we listened to such a volume of interesting and valuable information in an hour's time. The marvelous progress of the Japanese along all lines, the hopeful moral and evangelistic outlook was most forcibly and graphically stated."

SUMMER WORK IN INDIANA

Special Correspondence

The work in Indiana moves steadily forward in spite of the intense heat. In April and May a series of most successful institutes was held, many new members were added to our ranks, and new interest aroused in our work. Unions in various parts of the state planned to hold prohibition rallies in order to get our cause before the people and to help in the observance of a "safe and sane" Fourth. We considered that there was no better time to appeal to the patriotism of men and urge the protection of the home and country from the worst foe that ever menaced a people than on this day of sacred memories. Our organizers and field secretaries have been doing effective service and thirty-six new unions and many new members are the result.

Our next state convention is to be held at Marion, Ind., October 13-18, and preparations are well under way to make it the greatest convention we have ever held. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Mrs. Leila O. Stratton and Prof. Charles Scanlon. Grant county white ribboners, over 1,000 strong, are busy preparing to entertain the convention.

We are praying for our comrades in Maine and Texas, where the conflict rages fiercely, and hope and believe that the forces of evil will be driven back and the children safeguarded. Our faces are toward the future and with faith and courage, we march on toward victory.

EARNEST EFFORTS OF WASHINGTON (D. C.) UNION

The Eckington W. C. T. U., of Washington, D. C., held a matrons' silver medal contest last month, and later another was conducted by the Woman's Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian church, whose temperance secretary is a member of the Eckington union. Three members of the missionary society participated in the first contest, the medal going to the vice-president, Mrs. Hattie Shontz Petrie. At the second, Mrs. Alice Bridwell was awarded the medal. Temperance posters adorned the walls of the two churches, temperance music was used and much literature was given out. A little lad ran home from one of these contests to get "all he had"—one penny—to put into the collection basket and as he gave it to the lady in charge, he said, earnestly, "I'll never drink nor smoke cigarets."

On Children's Day at the Eckington Presbyterian church, cash prizes were awarded for essays on the subject of tobacco,—the writers being in three classes, according to age. The pastor, Dr. Brundage, entered most heartily into this work, which was conducted by the president of the Eckington union, Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson.

A COLORADO RALLY DAY

The Eighth District W. C. T. U. of Colorado held a rally day and picnic in Elitch Gardens, Denver, July 15. From the trees floated flags, bows of white ribbon and the banners which were carried in the great dry parade a year ago, permission to decorate having been granted by the management of the Gardens. A fine program was given in one of the buildings, the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. having conspicuous parts. Mrs. Nella E. Bradbury, district president, presided. About 1,000 people enjoyed the occasion. A souvenir sale was also held, the proceeds to be used for district work. The affair was very successful and brought many outsiders in touch with W. C. T. U. work.

INDIAN MEDAL CONTEST

The Indian union of Tunesassa, N. Y. on the Allegany Reservation, held its annual meeting and a gold medal contest June 15. After a most interesting program in the morning, a fine chicken dinner was served. In the afternoon occurred the contest, participated in by seven winners of silver medals—four Indian boys followed by three Indian maidens. The winner of the gold medal, Henry Sutton, took as his subject, "The Court of Last Appeal." The medal was sent by Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent of Work among the Indians. People came a distance of twenty-five miles to attend the meeting. Mrs. Peirce, president of the union, presided. Mrs. M. G. Peckham, state superintendent, and several other notable guests were present. A business man from a near-by city who was present remarked "You women should have awakened to this work years ago. The education received today by these people tells for more than years of ordinary work."

A Refreshing Tub Bath

is now made possible for everyone—whether you reside in the city or village or on a farm. No Plumbing Necessary. The Robinson Folding Water Bath is a godsend to humanity. It is within the reach of every family, and permits of all the luxury of full length tub baths. Far preferable to tin tubs, and will last for years. Shipped on approval subject to inspection. Two grades, No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $9.00. Money back if wanted. Don't deprive yourself and family of this luxury another day. Send for descriptive literature. Robinson Mfg. Co., 621 Jefferson Av., Toledo, O.

JOB'S TRADE

(Continued from Page Six)

shoulder, while his eye ran over the account in his salesbook, "having bought goods amounting to $34.50, is fairly entitled to the prize. If the dog is for sale, I'll—"

"He isn't for sale," said the young farmer emphatically. "He's mine, and he's going to stay mine. By the way—" and he smote his knee in token of another inspiration and strode away to the back room.

There he found Billy and Tiger—Billy counting eggs for dear life to keep from thinking about the separation from his pet.

"Say, kid," said the young man in a tone that meant business, "I did you a good turn the other day, now I want you to do me a favor. This here dog belongs to me now, and I just happened to think about my little sister being so afraid of him the other day, and I was wondering if I couldn't hire you to board him for me a few years till she gets over being such a coward. I'll give you a dollar a month if you'll take good care of him for me."

"Why, I wouldn't need any money for it. I'll be glad—," Billy started to say, but the farmer looked sternly at him and said,

"If you don't accept my terms, young man, I'll have to try some other boarding house." Then Billy gathered Tiger in his arms and knew that he lived in a kind-hearted world.

"A DRY NATION BEFORE JULY 4, 1920"

(Continued from Page Two)

Judge Ben Lindsey, familiarly called "the kids' Judge," was one of the most popular speakers at the convention. "Children are the life blood of the state," said the judge. "They are better producers of energy than coal or wood; they are better than steam or electricity. So, surely, they are much more worth the best study and consideration of the most eminent scientists and engineers than the wings of moths or some improvements in a differential."

Former National Superintendent Speaks

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Woodallen Chapman, former National superintendent of the Purity department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressed a mass meeting of women and girls on "The Beauty of Holiness." She also conducted two conferences for women only, and was very helpful in her messages to young mothers.

Temperance, a Popular Subject

The temperance conferences held emphasized the need and importance of temperance committees in the local Christian Endeavor societies. For several days an immense banner hung over the platform of the main auditorium, bearing the words, "Close the Saloons in the National Capital." Throughout the entire convention, the subjects of temperance, good citizenship and world-wide peace were frequently presented and always were received with enthusiastic applause.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, Washington's state president, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendent of Institutes, are camping at the Northwest Chautauqua, Washington, where they are conducting institutes.

Miss Mabel L. Dufford, formerly assistant editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, has written a very interesting article on the W. C. T. U. situation in the state of Washington, which appears in the July "White Ribbon Bulletin," and later is to be published in leaflet form.

Mrs. Edith Lee of Cattaraugus, N. Y., state organizer and lecturer, has just closed a very successful visit in Steuben county, where she delivered ten addresses, organized two new unions and secured sixty-three active and eight honorary members.

Miss May Russell, National organizer, has been helping in Texas' campaign. While in San Antonio, she was entertained at the hospitable home of Mrs. H. R. Byrd, a prominent white ribboner of that city. A hundred women, members of the W. C. T. U. and others interested in the work Miss Russell has been doing, greeted her.

Marion (O.) W. C. T. U. is congratulating itself over a big gain in members, as the result of a membership contest. The "blue" side gained 189 active and sixteen honorary members, the "reds" securing ninety active members. A banquet was given by the "reds" to the winners. Mrs. Mary Jennings individually secured forty-two members.

A delightful out-of-door occasion was the meeting together of two unions at the home of Mrs. Marie Hughes, the president of the Seventh district, in Richmond, Mo. Miss Roena E. Shaner, National lecturer, spoke to an appreciative audience on the beautiful lawn. Our correspondent writes, "Ices, ice cream and cake were served to the delight of all present and the replenishing of the treasury."

Despite the hot weather, the tenth annual convention of the Twenty-second district W. C. T. U., held at Spring Valley, Minn., June 23-25, was a most enjoyable affair. The convention guest and speaker was Miss Rozette Hendrix, state president, who gave many helpful messages, the climax of which was her Sunday evening address, in which she gave up-to-date legal, scientific, social and statistical information on the liquor question.

At a recent meeting of the federated unions of Los Angeles, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, spoke on "The American Citizen in the Making." At the close of her address, Mrs. Ada Hand, president of the oldest union, presented the speaker with a bouquet of white carnations, tied with white ribbon. Mrs. Hand was formerly secretary of the Milwaukee W. C. T. U. during the years Mrs. Davis held its presidency.

The federation of woman's clubs of Hornell, N. Y., with which the W. C. T. U. is affiliated, planned and carried forward a very successful "safe and sane" Fourth. The grammar schools, Catholic school, hospital board and W. C. T. U. all had beautiful floats. The superintendent of schools was chairman of the day. The mayor gave a patriotic address, and patriotic songs were sung by a large chorus of children and young people. After the parade, led by a band and escorted by a military company, everybody gathered at the park, to listen to the speaking.

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

SANE SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

To Awaken and Sustain Interest During the Hot Weather

A Shingle Party

A shingle party is both amusing and entertaining. Hold it out-of-doors and arrange a short program. Supply each guest with a broad cypress shingle. Adorn this with a paper napkin, upon which spread a sandwich supper for two. A charge of fifteen or twenty cents can be made. Lemonade, ice-cream and fruit may be offered for sale. Our unions have tried it and report clearing from $12 to $20 and having lots of fun besides.

Mrs. Kate F. Newton, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

Suggestions from Virginia

As the liquor traffic plies its trade through winter's cold and summer's heat, our local unions should not go on vacations. While some members must be away, let the remaining ones keep up the regular meetings. I know some unions that have their meetings in the morning, during the summer months, to avoid the heat of the day. Others make theirs attractive by having them out on the lawn. A little ice lemonade served by the hostess is refreshing and does not necessitate much trouble or expense.

A W. C. T. U. picnic will increase interest and win honorary members.

Have outdoor medal contests.

Distribute literature and use W. C. T. U. posters at all public gatherings in the community.

If possible, get a W. C. T. U. speaker on the program of camp meetings and other public gatherings.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, President Virginia W. C. T. U.

Ten Times Ten in Delaware

Let ten women of a union invite ten other women (preferably non-members) to a social gathering to be held on the lawn or porch of one of them. Have all bring their fancy work, and stay just two hours. Refreshments for the ten should not exceed thirty-five cents. Our unions have found this simple method enjoyable and profitable.

Mrs. Kate Smithers, President Delaware W. C. T. U.

Illinois' Practical Ideas

The Illinois W. C. T. U.'s occupied themselves during the month of June in sending floral messages and literature to railway stations, schools, hospitals, penal and reformatory institutions, as well as to shut-ins and afflicted. The months of July and August are to be especially devoted to temperance picnics, lawn parties, Chautauquas, temperance birthday parties, nature study connected with medal contests and the enrollment of white ribbon recruits.

In addition, at each gathering, there will be a regular stampede for subscriptions to our periodicals, especially *The Young Crusader*.

With all outdoor amusements like hunting, coasting, swimming and feastings, pledge-signing and temperance song rhyming can be most successfully pushed.

In September, medal contests, in connection with county fairs, are suggested.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, President Illinois W. C. T. U.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF THE INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page Four)

tunity to reach many of the very class of people who care for the higher things of life and who only need to understand better our methods and aims to be staunch supporters. Many states are now carrying on such work.

The National superintendent expects that next year every state will take up this department with new zeal and provide for a force of instructors who will lead the way to a more intelligent understanding of the power inherent in the W. C. T. U., "a university of reforms," as one writer puts it.

A New Booklet

A booklet combining the plans of work of the National superintendents is now in press. It is issued with the hope it may inspire an interest in the study of practical plans and an enlargement of view of the scope of our organization. A "model" institute will be held the day preceding the National Convention at Milwaukee to which all white ribboners are invited.

A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH IN FORT WAYNE, IND.

"For the first time in the history of the city, the saloons were all closed tight on the Fourth of July," writes a Fort Wayne correspondent. As a result only one person was brought before the court for disorderly conduct the next morning, and he had been arrested on July 3. There were no arrests on Independence Day. This happy condition of affairs was due to the faithful work of the W. C. T. U.

THERE seems no better way to aid the cause of temperance and carry out the work of your society than by placing

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

on the streets of our cities and towns. By so doing you furnish water not only to man, but to horse and dog as well. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES furnished gratis upon application and SPECIAL PRICES given to all branches of temperance work.

We also make a specialty of Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

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Best Lake Trip For ONE Day

Great Whaleback

S. S. Christopher Columbus

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MILWAUKEE $1

and Return

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There's lots of room on the four broad shady decks; 4,000 people carried with comfort and provided with every convenience; excellent restaurant; Popular Price lunch room, and a fine orchestra.

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112 West Adams Street
CHICAGO

IOWA "PUSHING THE BATTLE TO THE GATES"

Special Correspondence

The conflict in Iowa grows more strenuous every day. The highest court officials uphold, in every particular, the Moon law, which allows but one saloon to every 1,000 inhabitants. The disgraceful disregard of law by many mayors and other officials has aroused public indignation. Under the provisions of the Cosson law county attorneys, mayors and some other officials may be removed from office. The drys are pushing drastic measures against these perjured offenders. To name one case out of many: Davenport has 140 more saloons than the law allows.

Iowa Going Dry

Prohibitionists have taken this matter in hand and these perjured offenders will be severely dealt with. Our workers are not in the least discouraged. They know that Iowa is going dry and that right speedily. Numerous counties and some districts have driven out the saloon pests. Marshalltown has closed all its saloons. Not an arrest was made in that city on July 4.

Mrs. Hurford, our state president, who is constantly afield, gives us cheering letters and wise counsel in our state paper. Mrs. Wise, our corresponding secretary, who is constantly attending institutes, conventions and Chautauquas, sends helpful messages.

Other workers, too numerous to mention, are "pushing the battle to the gates." New unions are being organized and new members added to the old ones. An enthusiastic colored union has been formed in Sioux City.

A most successful temperance Chautauqua was held in Strawberry Point, under the auspices of the wide-awake W. C. T. U. of that place. A more extended report of this helpful gathering will be given later.

WORTH READING

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the beautiful card, "FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY." It cannot fail to please you, as well as the friend to whom it is sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS

¶ We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

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These artistic cards in brown and ecru, with soft tints of green, Alice blue or old rose in water color effect, are also beautiful for framing. Send five cents for any one of them or twenty-five cents for six of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

NORTH CALIFORNIA (THURMAN) IN ANNUAL SESSION

Special Correspondence

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Thurman W. C. T. U. of North Carolina, which met in Charlotte, June 16-19, was not lacking in enthusiasm. The churches of the town, fifteen in number, on Sunday opened their pulpits to representatives from the convention. A mass meeting in the afternoon proved the strongest feature of the convention. The subject discussed was, "Some of the Results of Three Years of Prohibition," followed by a discussion, in which the delegates, ministers, teachers, physicians, and the people, in general, took part enthusiastically. The sentiment was strongly in favor of statewide prohibition, and the verdict was pronounced that *prohibition does prohibit.*

The board of general officers was reelected.

The resolutions passed were, in part, as follows:

RESOLVED, that we, as individuals of a race cursed by strong drink, do all in our power to discourage the violation of the law, and that we be energetic in imploring our leaders, the ministers, teachers, physicians and all professional men and women, to co-operate with us in trying to reach the masses of the people to the end that the law of our state against the manufacture and sale of alcoholics be fully and unflinchingly upheld.

Spanish medal contests bid fair to grow in popularity. The first one among people of that nationality, held in Tampa, Fla., and arranged by Mrs. Alfredo Diaz, created much enthusiasm, both among the Spaniards and their American co-workers. The ages of the contestants ranged from ten to thirteen and included three representatives each from the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist mission schools. Each group was well drilled by its own teachers and the contestants were highly commended, especially Leonor Figuras, who carried off the medal, and Jose Roche, who proved a close second. Especial mention should be made of the three highly competent judges, Senor Caraballo, a leading lawyer of the city, Senor Jose Lopez, a Cuban gentleman and editor of the leading Spanish newspaper of Tampa, and Mrs. Velazco, who is the principal of a large school connected with the Cuban Club. The accepted "*Educador de Temperancia,*" was used, and Mrs. Diaz is arranging with Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent, for an Italian contest.

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

RESPONSIVE READINGS

The "Little-Tent" Service (for Red Letter Day, August 3—Fresh Air Mission Leaflet). Per 100, 40 cents. In connection with this, use **Life Sketch of Lady Henry Somerset.** Price, per 5 or less, each 3 cents; per 100, $1.00.

OUR FAIR NUMBER

THE UNION SIGNAL for August 3, 1911, will be filled with the best of stories, pictures, poems and interesting articles.

Order Largely for General Distribution

If your order reaches THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill., on or before August 1, 1911, the price is only $1.25 for 100 copies, $5.00 for 500 copies, both prepaid and to one person. After August 1, price is $1.75 per 100.

ADDRESS THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

NO COMPOUND INTEREST

"Enclosed find $2.25 for subscription to *The Young Crusader*. Please send the two premium subscriptions you give for ten subscriptions." The $2.25 paid for nine subscriptions. The second premium was supposed to be taken on the first premium—a species of compound interest which cannot be allowed.

LEADERS!

The first order for 500 copies of the August 3 "Fair Number," UNION SIGNAL, comes from enterprising Spokane, Washington, which is investing $15 in literature for distribution at the fair.

The first "birthday club" of *Young Crusader* subscriptions comes from Mrs. Drysdale of Montana. Nothing slow about the great Northwest!

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When sending notice of change of address it is important to give address to which your paper is coming as well as the one to which it is to be sent. It is impossible to make the change until we have this necessary information.

THE LAST CHANCE

Next week is the date of the Fair number of THE UNION SIGNAL about which we have been telling you. Have you ordered copies for distribution? If not, you have very little time to get in your order. We shall print papers enough to fill all orders received before we go to press and a few extras. If you want some of these papers to distribute, see that your order starts by next mail. If too far away for your letter to get here by August 2, telegraph THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois, the number of copies you are ordering. Telegraph orders which reach here August 2, will be accepted at reduced rate of $1.25 per 100, $5.00 for 500, if plainly worded, and money and name and address of one to whom papers are to be sent are forwarded by first mail.

The Omaha Daily News quotes as follows from the address of Henry George, Junior, before the Woman's Club of the city: "Women all over the world, even in the Orient, are becoming interested in politics, not because it is politics, but because of the larger interests it involves." When asked what was his attitude on woman suffrage, Mr. George replied: "Women constitute half the race, why not half the vote? Now is the time for women to get into the van of equal rights, for it is the heart of religion, which is justice to all humankind."

MAINE BUSINESS MEN "FOR PROHIBITION"

Men of all parties are acting with us. Let us welcome the issue with confidence that the voice of the people, next September, will be more overwhelmingly in favor of the retention of the prohibitory clause in the constitution than was the vote for inserting it twenty-seven years ago. Such an outcome will, I believe, spur on to greater activity those officers on whom rests the responsibility for enforcement of the liquor law.

—ADAM P. LEIGHTON,
President Chapman National Bank, Portland

Since living for about two years in licensed states I am constrained to believe that prohibition even poorly enforced is preferable to the best form of license. Therefore, I am first, last and all the time earnestly and emphatically in favor of retaining the prohibitory law.

—ATHILL E. IRVING,
Real Estate, Presque Isle

Prohibition should be retained in Maine by all means.

—HENRY M. JONES,
Structural Steel & Iron Works, Portland

State-wide prohibition should be retained in Maine. Never, after more than half a century of freedom, will our people deliberately place themselves under the gross dominion of the saloon. Such a thing is unthinkable.

—W. O. FULLER,
Editor Courier-Gazette, Rockland

I can't see even one reason why we should give up our prohibitory law, and I hope we have temperance men enough in this state to hold it. I can't think how any man can vote against it and call himself a temperance man.

—L. C. BATES,
President Paris Manufacturing Company, West Paris

It is not that we believe prohibition will be able, ever, to absolutely prohibit its own violation, that we oppose the repeal of the law; but because no statistics ever compiled show that any other means of handling the liquor and social problems have accomplished so much for the moral, physical and every other form of welfare as the Maine prohibitory law.

—DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL,
Augusta

It does not seem possible that any man who has children for whose welfare he is responsible, can vote to legalize the selling of liquor in our state. It is to be hoped that any man who will, willingly, and from his own choice, vote for the saloon, may never have children of his own. They are too precious gifts to be given to such men.

—GEORGE R. MORTON,
Treasurer Paris Manufacturing Company, South Paris

BOOKS, LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order from National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25; Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's autobiography), $2.25; A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard and Minerva B. Norton, $1.50.

By Ralph Connor: Black Rock, 30 cents; Sky Pilot, 60 cents; The Doctor, 60 cents; The Man From Glengarry, $1.50; Glengarry School Days, $1.25.

By Dr. Lyman B. Sperry: Confidential Talks with Young Men, Confidential Talks with Young Women. Each 75 cents.

By Anna A. Gordon: The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, $2.00; What Frances E. Willard Said, 75 cents; Toots and Other Stories, 60 cents.

By Dr. Mary Wood Allen: Almost a Woman, 50 cents; Almost a Man, 50 cents; Teaching Truth, 50 cents; Child Confidence Rewarded, 25 cents; Making the Best of Our Children, 2 volumes, each $1.00.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, 15 cents; The Little Captain, Lynde Palmer, 40 cents; Georgia Spafford's School (pamphlet), Edith Smith Davis, 10 cents; The Fall of the Staincliffes (prize story of the gambling evil), 35 cents; The Moral Problem of The Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, 25 cents; Frances Raymond's Investment or the Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, 40 cents; Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese, 50 cents; Ten Nights in a Bar Room, T. S. Arthur, 75 cents.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps: Jack the Fisherman, 50 cents; A Singular Life, 60 cents; The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, 35 cents.

Programs for Temperance Sunday.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, The Doom of Prince Nicotine. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. A Plea for Freedom from King Alcohol. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Uncle Sam's Vision. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Old Glory in Peril. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Notes of Victory. Each 5 cents; per 12, $1.00; per 100 ..... $4.00

L. T. L. Cards

L. T. L. Cards illustrated and containing temperance sentiments, price per package of 10 cards, 10 cents. L. T. L Birthday Cards, price per package of 10, 25 cents. Willard Birthday Pledge Cards, price each 3 cents; per 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. Birthday cards, with appropriate sentiment, and beautiful design, price 4, 5, 6, and 10 cents. Flower Mission Cards—Scripture mottoes in black on white card-board, price per 100, 25 cents. Willard Autograph Flower Mission Cards, price per 100, 25 cents.

The Union Signal

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A Safe and Sane Fourth Celebration In Indianapolis

PRESIDENT TAFT THE GUEST OF HONOR

The citizens of Indianapolis, Indiana, celebrated a "safe and sane" Fourth in a most delightful and instructive fashion. The chief feature of the occasion was an elaborate educational and historical pageant of floats, participated in by the schools and fraternal and civic bodies of the city. The guest of honor was the President of the United States.

One of the most unique and artistic floats among the seventy or more which were displayed was prepared by the Marion county Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the supervision of its able superintendent, Mrs. S. R. Artman, wife of Judge Artman, who rendered the famous decision declaring that the liquor business has no legal standing. Mrs. Artman was ably assisted by Mrs. Laura Leonard and Mrs. A. E. Butler, members of the float committee, and an efficient corps of workers from the various unions of the city.

The motif of the float was taken from the pictorial plate used as the frontispiece of The Union Signal of June 8, depicting a balance in which are being weighed the world and a group of boys. The color scheme was white with black lettering. In one pan of the balance rested a large globe, in the other a group of lads, wearing across their breasts badges bearing the names of different departments of W. C. T. U. work. In prominent letters upon the globe appeared the words, "*It profiteth nothing to gain the world and lose our boys.*"

The picture presented was an impressive one, and many words of commendation from interested onlookers were reported. Over 150,000 people viewed the parade, and were given an opportunity, by this striking object lesson, to know of the great work which is being done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to make the world a safe place for the children.

Special Articles in This Issue

Verdict of the Governors—The Farmer and the Saloon—Why I Am a Prohibitionist—Total Abstinence the Only Rational Life—Prohibition vs. License.

VERDICT OF THE GOVERNORS

What Governors and Ex-Governors Think of the Liquor Traffic

Governor Stubbs of Kansas

I believe that Kansas with prohibition has more sobriety and less intemperance and its evil results, than any other state has ever had. Prohibition must be judged by its results; it must stand or fall upon its merits. The people of Kansas are very progressive, very positive and intensely practical in their ideas and habits. If the prohibitory law had not given us a better civilization and a higher type of manhood and womanhood, the measure would have been repealed years ago.

Governor Kitchin of North Carolina

Prohibition has now been in force throughout the state for two years. This is a short period in which to measure the effects of a reform movement. We have done little more than plant the seed, whose full fruitage will be gathered by coming generations. And yet already the results fully justify its adoption. There has been, as appears from the attorney general's report, based upon court statistics, a marked diminution in crime, even in the crime of violating the prohibition law. Business has experienced increased rather than diminished prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences.

Ex-Governor Fernald of Maine

There are more than 212,000 school children in the state of Maine. Not one of this great army of healthy, happy, rugged boys and girls has ever seen emblazoned over a store-front a sign advertising the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have walked the hundreds of miles of business streets of our twenty cities and 454 towns, on their way to and from school, they have seen the names of their fathers shining in letters of gold as sellers of all the wholesome and necessary articles of trade, as lawyers and doctors and printers, but never as poisoners of the human system and wreckers of homes. This is the legacy that has come to the 212,000 school children from the 200,000 children of the generation that preceded them. I hope these 212,000 children will pledge themselves to bequeath to the 225,000 school children who, without doubt, will follow them, the same precious legacy.

Ex-Governor Cutler of Utah

It is a foregone conclusion that the morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of the state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift, which lead to property accumulation by the citizens.

Governor Vessey of South Dakota

I believe that the liquor tax is in reality the highest tax that is being paid by the common people today and paying it is the heaviest drain upon their resources.

Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina

A man must take a square and unmistakable stand for the right or for the wrong, for righteousness or for evil, for happiness or for misery, for justice or for oppression. As for me, I am heart and soul against the liquor traffic. State-wide prohibition is the one end for which all true temperance people should contend, as giving the greatest good to the greatest number, the fundamental doctrine of our democratic form of government.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee

Over the state in general, the temperance laws are successfully enforced, but, of course, not perfectly. The consumption of whisky has greatly diminished in Tennessee, and the crimes that result from it have decreased in number. All that the state now needs are a few local officials in the cities of Nashville and Memphis who will respect their oaths of office. This will surely come. The temperance people of the state are not discouraged, although they realize the inherent difficulty of enforcing the laws in the larger cities.

Too Great a Risk

President Taft

"He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such a risk. I do not drink."

Ex-Governor Cobb of Maine

I intend to vote in September for the retention of the prohibitory amendment and shall do this because I believe that a vote to that end is the best contribution I can make to the moral, social and economic welfare of Maine.

Governor Osborn of Michigan

The saloon of today is a social saprophyte. It has always been a breeding place of lawlessness and a culture ground for vice.

Ex-Governor Dawson of West Virginia

Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses? It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters, who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen, who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity. Do gamblers wish to ply their demoralizing trade among the young? The saloon affords them not only the shield, but brings them the susceptible patronage of inexperienced youths.

Governor Noel of Mississippi

That our prohibition laws do immensely curtail the selling and use of intoxicating liquor is manifest to all intelligent and fair-minded men who have seen our laws tested, and is demonstrated by the immense expenditure of time, money and work on the part of the brewery and liquor interests in their persistent endeavor to discredit and repeal prohibition legislation. The public sentiment of Mississippi is overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and of the enforcement of the law.

Governor Burke of North Dakota

At each session of our Legislative Assembly since statehood, and until the session of 1909, a resolution to resubmit the prohibition clause of the constitution to the people was introduced. The resolution had fewer adherents at each session, until finally they became so few that no resolution has been offered since the session of 1907; so it would appear that prohibition has become a settled policy in this state.

Many of its adherents supported prohibition for moral reasons, and, I think, quite as many for business reasons. The farmer says that if a rainy day came during the busy season, when we had saloons, many of his hired men would go to town, become drunk and be worthless for several days while they were sobering up; while under prohibition the employe cannot get the liquor, or if he does it is in such limited quantities that it does not interfere with the farm work—hence the farmer is a prohibitionist.

The merchant claims that under prohibition there is more money in the legitimate channels of trade, that collections are better, and people generally buy more. They are better fed, better clothed, better schooled and are better citizens—hence the business man becomes a prohibitionist, and prohibition becomes a settled policy in the state.

Ex-Governor T. M. Campbell of Texas

I believe that the saloon is a bad thing—a thing from which no good can come. Those who vote for a partnership with the saloon, vote for the crack of the pistol in the saloon, and for all the other crimes that follow in the wake of the liquor traffic. Vote for it if you will. I wash my hands of it. The widows and the orphans shall never in the judgment day stand up and charge me with the iniquities which overtook them through the saloon. More than $40,000,000 are paid over the bar in the saloons of Texas annually. That is enough money to build and equip four railroads across the state every year. Abolish the saloon and allow this money to enter the legitimate channels of trade. Wherever it has been tried, the community has blossomed like a rose.

Renovating the Map.

Uncle Sam: "Yes, Mister, I intend to tint the hull picter a beautiful white. It'll take some time, but I'm on the job to stay!"

—*Christian Endeavor World.*

VERDICT OF THE GOVERNORS

Ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma

Oklahoma's condition has vastly improved under prohibition and we are daily gaining in sentiment and votes in favor of it. Our best argument is the statement by small merchants, that their customers are buying shoes instead of whisky. Men are paying their bills with greater promptness and buying more for their families. This is strong evidence of the practical benefit of our law.

Oklahoma adopted constitutional statewide prohibition, September 17, 1907. Immediately the whisky and beer interests employed shrewd lawyers and politicians, opened headquarters and started a campaign to secure and vote upon an initiative petition to repeal prohibition. Afte spending thousands of dollars to get signatures to this petition and to make public sentiment favorable to it, the vote taken three years later resulted in a victory for prohibition, with a larger majority than at the former election. The good people of our state are satisfied with our progress under prohibition.

You read and hear that prohibition is a failure in Oklahoma. If you will search for the origin of these stories, you will find they come from writers and talkers paid by the whisky and beer interests. Stop and reflect, if they sell more whisky in Oklahoma under prohibition than they did before we had it, would they spend their money so lavishly to destroy their own business?

Governor Cruce of Oklahoma

The people of Oklahoma are well satisfied with prohibition, which fact is proven conclusively by the election returns. The majority at the last election was larger than at the former election. This is the best evidence that the people of Oklahoma are better satisfied with conditions now than with conditions which formerly prevailed when the state had open saloons. There is more money in the banks now than then. The stores are selling more goods now than then. Real estate is worth more now than then in both town and country. There are more miles of paving and sidewalks now than then, and all Oklahoma is more prosperous today than it was when it had open saloons.

Ex-Governor J. W. Folk of Missouri

The saloon is a business, the natural tendency of which is toward lawlessness, and the time has come when it will either run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana

Personally, I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its utter disregard of law, its ruthless trampling of the solemn compacts of state constitutions; for the load it straps to labor's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might-have-beens.

I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused; the almshouses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potters' fields; the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation; the crimes it has committed, the homes it has destroyed, the hearts it has broken, the malice it has planted in the hearts of men—for its poison, for its bitterness—for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

Hon. Earl Brewer, Only Candidate for Governor of Mississippi Declares for Prohibition

I have always stated, both on the stump and over my own signature, that I am now, have been all my life and expect to die a red-hot, uncompromising prohibitionist, in favor of statutory prohibition, state-wide prohibition, and every species and form of state prohibition and national prohibition. If the W. C. T. U. can make it any stronger than that, write it out and pass it up to me and I will sign it.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE THE ONLY RATIONAL LIFE

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, Washington, D. C.

The average man is a rational being. If undegenerated, he shares with other creatures three elemental attributes—the instinct of self-preservation, the impulse to rise and better himself, and the instinct to protect his progeny. Therefore, being rational, the average man can be made to look aright on this subject, by taking to him the truth that alcohol strikes at his life, stops, then reverses his evolution, and blasts his progeny. The problem, therefore, is to take the great vital truths to the vast multitudes of the people.

No Food Value in Alcohol

It is necessary to surrender the old idea, so widespread, that alcohol in small quantities has a food value, that its temperate use has any benefit. The experience of the railroads has led over thirty-nine great railroads to forbid the use of alcoholic beverages among their employes. While the men thought they were being fortified by drink, experience proved the contrary.

Alcohol a Narcotic, Not a Stimulant

In like manner it is necessary to surrender the old idea that alcohol is a stimulant and has medicinal value as such, for it has been found to be a narcotic. The real effect is depressive and all ideas of medicinal value attaching to alcohol must be abandoned.

Alcohol a Disease-producer

The alcoholic toxin not only has a poisoning effect of its own, but in addition, through lowered vitality, the organs and tissues are opened to attack from other sources. Every time a man takes a drink of alcoholic beverage, he lays himself open for a time to contracting diseases. Every time a man takes a drink, he puts his life in peril. No wonder the mortality statistics show, as they do, that a total abstainer has nearly twice the security and hold on life that the average drinker has and about three times the hold of heavy drinkers and those engaged in the liquor traffic. Statistics compiled by insurance companies show that the death rate for the population at large is 1,000 deaths per year out of every 61,215 of the population, and that 440 out of every 1,000 deaths—nearly one-half of the deaths that occur—are due to alcohol.

Alcohol Reverses Processes of Nature

In every living thing, from the plant upward, this deadly toxin reverses the evolutionary processes of nature. No wonder nature strikes down the offenders, piling the road with killed and wounded. Nature will not tolerate a reversion of her processes. She strikes not only at the individuals but at their offspring. The fruit tree watered with alcohol will have a blight on the flower, and the fruit will fail before its time. Animals brought up as alcoholics will have great pain in bearing their offspring, and over three-fourths of their progeny will be deformed or troubled with some form of degeneracy. For the human family, scientific investigations have shown that for total abstaining parents there is but one per cent of cases of accident attendant upon birth, but for temperate drinkers it leaps to 5.25 per cent and for heavy drinkers 7:32 per cent. Of children born to total abstaining parents, 13 per cent will die in infancy; of those born to temperate drinkers, 23 per cent and of those born to heavy drinkers, 32 per cent.

Of children born to alcoholic parents, one in every five will become hopelessly insane, one in every three will become idiotic, epileptic or hysterical, between two-thirds and three-fourths will have some fruit of degeneracy. Of the children born to total abstaining parents, nine out of every ten will be normal, and one only will be backward.

Parental Responsibility

A man might be reckless with himself, but if there is a spark of nobility in his soul, he will not tamper with this poison that not only will strike at his own life and character, but will blight his children. Oh! the responsibility of causing one's own flesh and blood—the little immortal beings one brings into the world—to go through life deformed, epileptic or idiotic.

In the light of these scientific facts, that can no longer be questioned, there is but one rational life in this world for man or woman—a life of absolute total abstinence.

—*The Pioneer of Toronto.*

WHY I AM A PROHIBITIONIST

DR. SMITH BAKER, Portland, Me.

Christian patriotism relates not only to a man's duty in time of war, but in a democracy, it relates to all moral questions which concern the protection of society from every form of evil, and the advancement of a higher and purer civilization. No question in the state of Maine is of so much importance or demands such serious consideration as that of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Why I Am a Prohibitionist

I am a prohibitionist because the work of the saloon is an unmitigated evil. It increases poverty; makes rich men poor, and poor men poorer; produces beggars and tramps; wrecks the human body, destroys its power to conquer sickness, and brings upon it disease and death. It destroys ambition and the power of the will for self control. It makes drunkards, fosters idleness and leads to dishonesty, impurity and all forms of crime, even murder. It makes idiots, ruins homes, makes worse than widows and worse than orphan children. It causes men to lose their self-respect and sinks them into ruin and final destruction of body and soul.

I am a prohibitionist because license, high or low, does not decrease the evil, but gives it sanction and protection, increasing its deadly work. To vote for license in any form is to legalize and encourage temptation. No father who loves his sons, no temperance man who loves his country, can do it.

I am in favor of prohibition because, when given an honest trial, it does prohibit. It prohibits as much as any prohibitory law prohibits any evil. There is a law against murder, with a severe penalty, but men with death in their hearts, find a way to murder. There is a law against stealing, but some men will steal. There is a law against houses of ill-fame, but vile men will indulge their evil passions. Yet no man, save a villain, wishes the laws against these things repealed, simply because some men break them. But someone asks, do you class the saloon with stealing, and houses of ill fame? I certainly do. Impartial, official, cold statistics reveal that 84 per cent of crime comes from the liquor traffic; that 45 per cent of pauperism comes

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE FARMER AND THE SALOON

A TAXPAYER TO THE FARMERS

The great argument used for licensing the saloon is that a revenue is thus secured to lessen taxation. It is said, "License money will build sidewalks, support schools and do many other things which otherwise would have to be paid for directly out of the pockets of the tax-payers."

License money does not decrease your taxes one cent; but the saloons do increase your taxes enormously. You are not taxed to build sidewalks, light the streets, or to do any of the things it is claimed license money does for the town. But you are taxed, and that right heavily, to pay the county's bills for courts, jails, poor-houses, care of the insane, and things like that. The land you own pays the bulk of the county taxes.

What do these courts do? Examine the docket of any county where liquor is sold and see if whisky is not at the bottom of fully one-half the criminal cases. A man goes into a licensed saloon, gets drunk, comes out a raving lunatic, murders another man, and you try, convict, and hang him,—or put him in prison for life.

Who Pays the Bills?

Such a case in my own county lately cost in court expenses $30,000. The county, which means mainly the farmers, footed the bill while the city pocketed the $1,000 fee for the license which legalized the sale of the liquor that did the deed.

Again we have just built a $40,000 jail, and it is pretty well filled with fruits of the saloon. You paid a larger portion of the $40,000 than the city did; it affords "accommodations" to very few of your class, and you receive not a cent of the license fee paid by the saloons that had the biggest share in filling it.

The poor-house and farm are just outside the city limits and you feel flattered when the state authorities report it the best kept institution of the kind in the state. Well you may, for you are back of that institution, so far as money goes; for the taxes you pay, in large measure, sustain it. But its physician, himself a drinking-man, not a temperance fanatic, reports again and again, to your supervisors that at least three-fourths of its inmates come there through the drinking habit, either in themselves or others.

The Case in a Nutshell

The case in a nutshell is this: If there is any good coming from license—which we deny—the city gets it; while for all the mischief the saloons work, the farmers foot the heaviest part of the bills.

Infinitely beyond any money consideration are the danger-pits that the licensed saloons of the town dig for the unwary feet of your boys. From lack of familiarity with the enticements of the saloon, farmer boys are more liable than city boys, to fall victims to its snares.

The only thing that can relieve the farmer from the unjust taxation to sustain the fruits of the liquor traffic, or that can make the country a safe place for his growing boys and girls is statewide prohibition.

KANSAS PROUD OF HER LAW

MRS. LILLIAN MITCHNER
President Kansas W. C. T. U.

It is not in the wealth of material possessions, desirable and admirable as they are, that Kansans have greatest pride. Far above these are counted the high moral standards and ideals of her citizens, the beneficial laws they have devised, and the spirit of obedience to them everywhere prevailing. It is the far-reaching influences for future good radiating from temperate lives, devout homes, the schools and the churches, that next to the boys and the girls, are objects of our most jealous and generous care. In consideration of our beneficent law and the shameless slanders constantly circulated by interests inimical to temperance and truth, I would not be a loyal Kansan if I did not give you some facts concerning the practical workings and results of constitutional prohibition, as observed at close range by those officially and otherwise connected with the state's care-taking.

Governor Stubbs says, "Everywhere prohibition is proving a potent factor in the improvement and exaltation of our citizenship and is the best friend of our men and women."

The attorney general writes: "Kansas has made a remarkable record in later years in the small number of persons needing the benefit of the poor-laws, and in the low percentage of criminals. In bringing about such a generally improved and desirable condition of affairs constitutional prohibition has had a tremendously important part."

The warden of the state penitentiary writes: "Under enforced prohibition the drunkard-making business has stopped; illiteracy and crime are decreasing, poor-houses are empty in many counties, and families of laboring men are better clothed, better fed, better housed, and have more advantages than in any other state in the union, and the saloon vote no longer counts in elections. We have more home-owners and fewer renters than any saloon commonwealth in the world, and the church is stronger, because its worst enemy, the saloon, has been dethroned."

The state superintendent of schools says: "The beneficent results of more than a quarter of a century of prohibition are nowhere more manifest than in their influence upon those grown to manhood and womanhood under its provisions. Children are reared without the temptations of intemperance and arrive at the point of fixed habits with no experiences and no inclinations relative to liquor such as present themselves to young people elsewhere."

JOHN HARDY'S "SELF CONTROL"

MARY P. SAYERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I'm disgusted with you, Clement!" John Hardy turned toward his son with a look of contempt. "That a boy of mine should be led into such disgraceful escapades is beyond my comprehension!" He wheeled about in his office chair and gazed miserably out on the busy city street. Then suddenly, with a voice shaken by emotion, he said, "Clement, I —can't bear to—give you up—just yet."

"Father," interrupted the youth as his somewhat dissipated face lighted up with a healthy glow of manliness, "give me one more chance and I'll do my best. I promise you I will."

"That's just what I was going to say, my boy," answered Mr. Hardy earnestly. "I can't bear to think of your going out into the world alone in your condition. You know, my boy," he hurried to say as he saw Clement turning to go, "I would do anything possible for you if you would only try to be worthy of my confidence. Be a man, Clement, and I'll give you the best chance of any fellow in the city." John Hardy looked pityingly on the boy who had once been the pride of his life. At the door the young man hesitated.

"Father," he faltered.

"Yes?" John Hardy smiled encouragement.

"I wanted to ask a favor, but—" Clement's voice trailed off into silence and his face flushed.

"Out with it, my boy. Didn't I just say I'd do anything possible?" Clement's face brightened but the words came haltingly.

"Would you be willing—to—." His eyes shifted uneasily from one thing to another, as though he were half ashamed of his request. Then, with an evident determination to ask, at any cost, for what he wanted, he blurted the words out in a fierce, agitated manner which bespoke an intense earnestness. "Would you be willing to keep liquor out of the house, if I'll try to do better?" The words were out at last and the lad's face wore an eager, pleading expression.

"Ah!" John Hardy was of the old school of thinkers who claimed to believe in self-control. His face grew suddenly gray and stern. "Since when, young man, did you turn censor to your father? Are you a weak, puny baby who must have all temptation removed from his way, instead of schooling himself to resist?" And with a wave of his hand as a sign of dismissal, Mr. Hardy turned back to his desk. He saw the look of white hopelessness on his son's face, but ignored it.

Three weeks passed, and Clement Hardy to all appearances seemed trying to do better. His father began to think that the drastic measures had been successful. But one morning, when the boy was absent from the breakfast table, the look on his wife's countenance gave him a clue to the cause.

"Has Clement been dissipating again?" he demanded sternly.

"Oh, father," the mother pleaded.

"Well, you women make me tired with your molly-coddling and coaxing ways. Be stern with him. That's what'll bring him to time. Let him know you expect self-control." And John Hardy reached for another glass of wine from the decanter on the sideboard.

"John?" Mrs. Hardy's eyes wore a peculiar expression which held her husband's attention.

"Well," he answered.

"Why do you drink the second glass of wine this morning, or any other morning, for that matter?"

"Why—why—because, why because it gives me more strength. You women don't realize what demands we men have on our strength." John Hardy turned irritably towards the decanter once more. "I won't deny that I like it, but I have self-control."

"And you expect Clement to do the same when it is set before him?"

"Most certainly. Let him drink in moderation and I'll say nothing. Let him learn not to be a beast."

Mrs. Hardy shook her head. "What might be moderation for you may be our boy's undoing. After the first glass he might not be able to let it alone."

"Bah! All nonsense! Don't you suppose that any man or boy with grit can let wine alone after the first glass? No one but a temperance fanatic talks that way nowadays." He reached once more for the decanter of wine, but his wife's detaining hand was on his arm.

"John?"

"Well," testily.

"Just for this morning let the second glass go. Practice a little self-denial. You'll be better off without it." Her eyes looked pleadingly into his own as though she were working with a purpose. At first he resented her interference, but after a moment decided that it would be easy enough, and he might as well humor her whim.

"Why, of course, if you really wish it; but Mary, I hope you're not becoming a temperance fanatic." He laughed whimsically. "You think I can't let it alone. But I'll show you, and after that I hope there'll be no more of this nonsense." At that moment Clement, wan and haggard, came into the room. His father gave him a stern look which in no way bettered the feeling between them.

John Hardy went to his office with an uncomfortable consciousness of having been beaten out of his rights. The idea grew upon him that Clement was being molly-coddled. The more he thought about it, the more irritable he became. He could scarcely analyze his sensations. At ten o'clock he thought of his usual "bracer" and started out to get it. The elevator was nearing the main floor before he recalled his promise to his wife. The elevator man turned in surprise at the sudden order to return to Hardy's office floor. Once back at his desk, the tempter insinuated that Mary would need to know nothing of the broken promise,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

HOW NELLIE WAS TRAPPED

A True Story of a Victim of the White Slave Traffic

By MRS. OPHELIA AMIGH
Former Superintendent Illinois Training School for Girls

There are hundreds of thousands of women in the homes of this country who know as little of what is going on in the world, so far as the safety of their daughters is concerned, as so many children. As one whose daily duty it is to deal with wayward and fallen girls, as one who has had to dig down into the sordid and revolting details of thousands of sad cases, let me say plainly to mothers that all girls who are not surrounded by alert, constant, intelligent protection, are in imminent and deadly peril.

There is a nation-wide, well-organized, merciless traffic in girls. The dragnets of the inhuman men and women who ply this terrible trade are spread day and night and are manipulated with a skill which ought to strike terror to the heart of every careless parent. To show how broadly the nets of these fishers for girls are spread, let me tell an actual instance.

A girl, whom I will call Nellie, very ordinary looking and below the average of intelligence, but quiet and obedient, was permitted to go into the family of a substantial farmer out West and work as a housemaid. She had been in her position for some time and was so quiet and satisfactory that one Sunday when the family were not going to church the mistress said: "Nellie, if you wish to go to church alone you may do so. The milk wagon will be along shortly and you can ride on that to the village—and here is seventy-five cents, you may want to buy your dinner and perhaps some candy."

Just as Nellie reached town the train for Chicago came in, and the impulse seized her to go to the city and look up her father, whom she had not seen for several months.

She had hardly stepped from the train into the big Chicago station when she heard a man's voice saying: "Why, hello, Mary!" Instantly—foolishly, of course—she replied: "My name's not Mary, it's Nellie."

"You look the very picture," he responded, "of a girl I know so well

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE GAME OF THE "YELLOW JACKETS"

MRS. JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

Albert Jeffries, the captain of the "Yellow Jackets," hurriedly donned his base-ball suit one afternoon and started with his chum, Dick Odom, for the base-ball park.

"I saw Professor Bascom to-day," said Albert, "and he says he will go with us to Middleton, Saturday, to play the 'Hornets'!"

"Fine!" responded Dick. "But one thing is certain, Albert, we will lose the game unless we can get a better pitcher than Walter Warren."

"If we could only have Fred Donald on our team! He is a number one pitcher."

"Yes, I know, but Fred's older than the rest of us, and—our crowd never has had much to do with him," objected Albert.

"That's because his father is a drinker, but I believe Fred's all right, and maybe if we take him on our team, we can encourage him to make something of himself."

"Maybe we can. Suppose we put the matter before the team this afternoon." To this suggestion the captain agreed. The other members of the team also realized the importance of an expert pitcher, and after serious consideration, it was decided to take Fred on trial.

"I've heard that Fred drinks beer occasionally," said Albert, as he and Dick walked homeward. "But of course that won't interfere with his playing ball."

"I don't think it will. He'll surely not drink enough to do any harm."

The game the following Saturday was a grand success, and Professor Bascom, the principal of the high school, was so elated over the victory that he gave his consent to the "Yellow Jackets" accepting an invitation to play the "Sand Fiddlers" at Hampton Point, a coast town thirty miles away.

"If you win that game, boys," said the professor, "I will take you over to New Orleans at my own expense when two of the best teams of the National League play there."

The day of the game at Hampton Point was bright and balmy, and after dinner at the hotel, the "Yellow Jackets" were given permission to "see the town" before going to the ball grounds.

"This is a saloon town, boys," warned the professor, "but of course none of you will go near such disreputable places."

"Of course not," replied Captain Albert.

An hour later, when the boys returned to dress for the game, Fred was missing.

"He will be along presently," replied Albert, when questioned about Fred. But the boys were leaving for the ball park before Fred, with flushed face and nervous manner, came hurrying down the street. He called to his comrades to go on, and promised to follow in a few minutes.

The game had been called before Fred appeared at the park. He received Professor Bascom's reproof, and Albert's rebuking look with a boisterous laugh. It was not long before the "Yellow Jackets" realized that something was wrong. They had depended much upon Fred, and he played with a recklessness that was a sure forerunner of defeat. The game ended with not a point scored by the visiting team.

"We're disgraced!" declared Albert, as the team returned to the hotel. "What was the matter with you, Fred?"

Fred growled an inaudible answer, and hastened on. He had changed his clothes and was leaving the room when Professor Bascom and the boys arrived at the hotel.

"I'll be back for my suit case before train time, so leave it where I put it," he said to Albert. "I want to speak to a friend in the lobby."

"Wonder if Fred would mind my putting these sea-shells I got down the street into his suit case?" said Dick Odom a little later. "Suppose he will, Albert?"

"Of course not, put them in, and tell him when he returns," replied Albert.

When the suit case was opened, Dick started back in dismay. Inside were one partly empty beer bottle and two full ones.

"No wonder our pitcher failed us!" cried Albert.

"We will put him off the team! He has already disgraced us," declared Dick.

"He shall never take part in another game," vowed Albert.

"Hold on, boys," cautioned the professor. "You knew that Fred drank beer before you took him on the team, didn't you?"

"Yes, but we thought he had more self-respect than to drink when we were scheduled for a match game," replied Albert.

"You see, boys, a beer drinker can't

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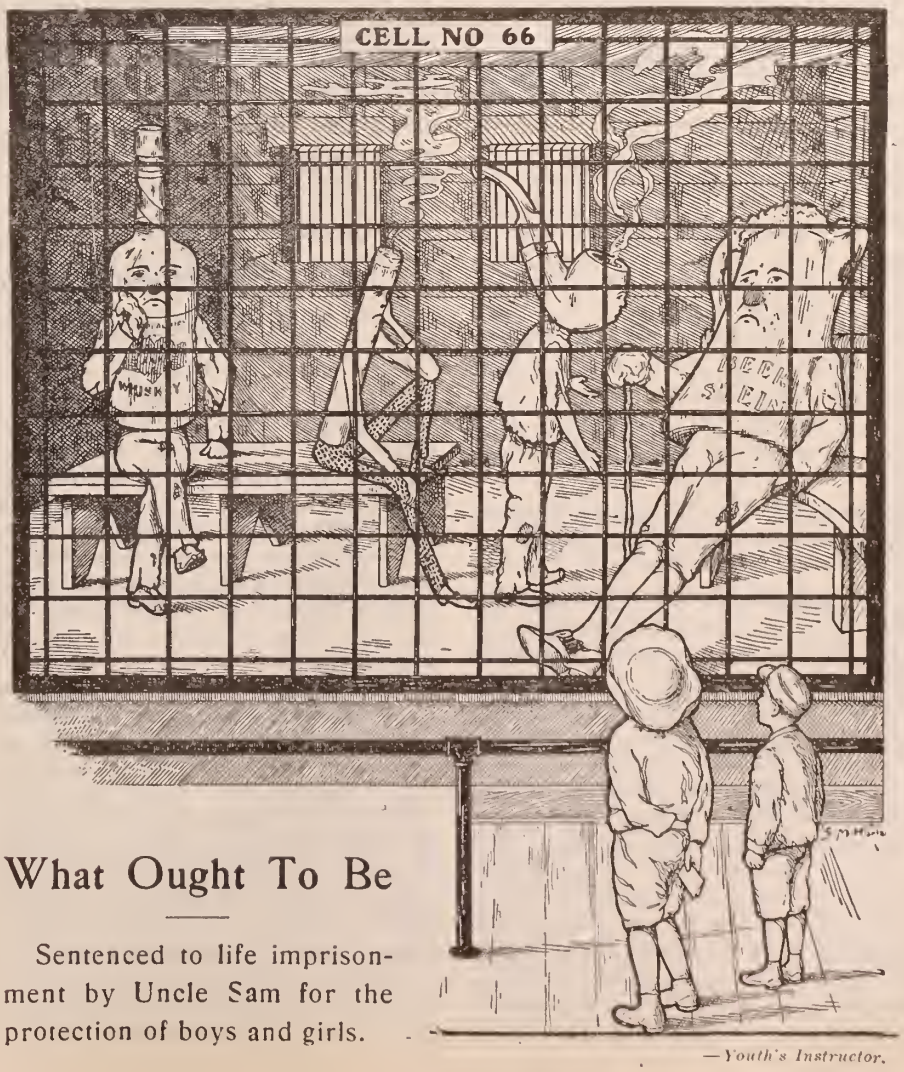

What Ought To Be

Sentenced to life imprisonment by Uncle Sam for the protection of boys and girls.

—Youth's Instructor.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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COME AND JOIN US

This number of THE UNION SIGNAL was planned primarily for distribution at fairs, open air meetings, Chautauquas and out-door gatherings. It is hoped that the paper may be placed in the hands of many who heretofore have not had an opportunity to come directly in touch with our work, and may create in them an interest in the cause we represent. For the sake of the boys and the girls, the young men and young women, who are growing up in this nation, we urge all to whom this paper may come to avail themselves of the privilege of having a part in the magnificent enterprise of temperance reform. This can be accomplished in no better way than by allying yourself with our organization, either as an active or an honorary member. Come and join us and have a part in the joy that comes from meeting a great need by doing a great work.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, are the delegates appointed by President Taft to represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the International Congress against Alcoholism, to be held at The Hague, September 11-16. They sail from New York, on the steamship "Minnewaska," August 26. Upon learning of the inability of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National W. C. T. U. President, to accept the appointment as a delegate, friends of Mrs. Ellis presented her name, as a substitute, to President Taft.

The Victory In Texas

While the opponents of state-wide prohibition are claiming to have won the election, there still seems to be doubt as to the final outcome if a contest is made. If the result can be called a victory for the liquor men, it is certainly a costly one and the very small majority by which they claim to have won gives great encouragement to the advocates of state-wide prohibition. At the last election on the question in Texas, the liquor men won by a majority of over 91,000. At the election just held, even if it be admitted that the antis' figures are correct, the majority was only about 5,000. This certainly shows a remarkable growth in public sentiment favorable to state-wide prohibition, and is prophetic of the result which will follow when the question is again submitted to a vote of the people. The remark of a knowing Texas saloon man previous to the election throws light on the result. "Unless meney can defeat the prohibition amendment," he said, "it is as good as adopted now." *The New York Sun* is authority for the statement, "The brewers' association, composed of the Texas breweries as well as outside breweries whose products are sold in Texas, admit that the fight has cost them $1,000,000." It must also be borne in mind that about half of the residents of the state, according to the last official census, are negroes. Commenting upon this phase of the situation, the *Portland* (Me.) *Express*, remarks: "The opportunities for expending $1,000,000 corruptly in the state, it is thus seen, were manifold. If the liquor men have won by the final returns, it was an expensive victory. One more such, with such a manifest change of opinion as is indicated by the figures of the vote of 1887 as compared with that of this year, in spite of the money which the breweries in and out of the state can spend, will land Texas in the dry column. The opponents of the liquor traffic have no occasion for discouragement in the result of the Texas campaign."

Troubles of the Trade

Apparently the "broad and easy" way of the liquor dealer nowadays is beset by many difficulties and hardships, if the journals of "the trade" are to be believed. There is a strain of pessimism noticeable in their utterances which does not harmonize with their emphatic assertions that the age of "personal liberty" is at hand, when the evil doer shall have unlimited privilege to carry on his nefarious work. *The Liberal Advocate*, a liquor journal of Columbus, Ohio, says: "Certainly the trade in distilled spirits bears the unique distinction of being the subject of more special laws than all other industries combined." *Champion of Fair Play*, of Chicago, pays the temperance forces this compliment: "The enemies of the liquor industry never sleep and are springing up in every section of the country where those who are engaged in the industry are not organized." Joseph Debar, the secretary of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, comments: "The evident policy of our enemies is to give the trade all the harassment, worry and expense possible." The conclusion reached by *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* is as follows: "The thoughtful element in our trade must by this time realize that the fight which is being waged against alcoholic beverages is gigantic in its scope, intensely aggressive in its nature, and destructive in its results." *Beverages*, of New York, thus sums up the situation: "The future of the entire trade is threatened by the commercialized and thoroughly organized plan of attack, gigantic in scope, complete and thorough in method, provided with ample funds, and in every way dominating those engaged in the liquor industry."

Scheming Ways of the Enemy

FREE "HIGH BALLS" ADVERTISED THROUGH THE MAILS

"We have decided to advertise Clarke's Pure Rye Whisky, bottled in bond, under the supervision of the U. S. Government in your city. You will notice our advertising in newspapers, on billboards and electric signs. We are now giving you an opportunity to test the whisky, and you will find a coin enclosed which we would be much pleased to have you present to John Jones, who has sent us your name, and test this whisky out."

The foregoing is a part of a circular letter recently sent out by a prominent whisky firm. In righteous indignation, a National W. C. T. U. leader writes to THE UNION SIGNAL: "I am enclosing a sample of the liquor communication that is being scattered broadcast over this country. I think it is a shame that the liquor trade, not contented with the large amount of liquor consumed, should have so much greed that they must use the United States mail to send men an invitation to get a free sample drink." On one side of the coin is the following invitation, which has resulted in making many a man drunk—"Present this coin which is good for a Clarke Pure Rye Highball." The other side bears the inscription, "Clarke's Pure Rye, bottled by the Government."

Another white ribboner sends a most ingeniously written letter which was mailed to her husband and marked "personal." This letter advertises "pure" Old German Lager as a medicine. No one would dream from reading the letter that it was anything but a kind message from a personal friend who had heard "such excellent reports of the purity of the lager."

The time has come when a great organization like the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should have widespread influence in keeping the liquor men from using the mails for advertising purposes. Resolutions against this have been repeatedly passed at our National Conventions. Shall we not have definite successful action?

Prohibition Synonymous With Prosperity In North Dakota

MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, President North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Twenty-one years of prohibition in North Dakota has made evident the following results: The public conscience, not stultified by the liquor traffic, is keen and clear on great moral issues; advanced moral legislation is secured, and principle is placed before party. Liquor selling is a crime and the liquor seller is punished as a criminal. A generation of young men and women have grown up in an atmosphere which has never been tainted by a legalized saloon. Crime has decreased. With a population of 600,000, we have only 200 inmates in the penitentiary and half of these are non-residents. Poverty is well-nigh banished. Prohibition has proved to be synonymous with prosperity.

Economic Benefits of Prohibition In Oklahoma

MRS. CORA D. HAMMETT, President Oklahoma W. C. T. U.

No better proof can be given of the economic benefits of prohibition than to show comparative gains and permanent activity along religious, educational and commercial lines since "our wasted resources" have been turned into legitimate channels.

As an example, in Oklahoma City, the largest city in our state, conditions are very much better than under the saloon regime; in fact, the growth in all lines has been phenomenal. When the saloons were closed three years ago, the city had four five-story buildings. Since then, there have been built three twelve-story, three ten-story and a large number of other high, fire-proof business buildings. In that period two large packing plants, valued at about $6,000,000, have been located in the city. Four new churches, built or in the process of construction, ranging in value from $100,000 to $150,000, tell of the progress of the municipality. A $500,000 high school, the third finest in the United States, has just been completed. We have one hundred miles more of asphalt pavements than have been laid by four of the largest Texas cities combined during the same period. Our postal receipts—a safe barometer of business conditions—show an enormous gain. Since the saloons were banished, 3,500 new schoolhouses have been built in the state, and individual bank deposits which were a little less than $18,000,000 are now over $54,000,000.

Prohibition Decreases Crime In Tennessee

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

There has been a very great decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and other offenses growing out of the drink habit. From fifty cities and towns comes the report of a decrease of 57 per cent in the number of murders committed. In many cases this report shows a reduction of the tax rate, and in all an average increase of property values of 73 per cent. The average increase in the length of school terms has been two months, and the average increase in teachers' salaries, thirty-five and one-fourth per cent. A better attendance at church and Sunday school, an average increase in bank deposits of 114 per cent, and an increase of 140 per cent in the population of the towns referred to is noted.

The prohibition laws throughout the state are as well enforced as are other laws, except in the cities of Nashville and Memphis. It is hoped that a change of administration in these cities this fall will put in office men who will enforce the laws.

PROHIBITION PAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

ELIZABETH MARCH, Corresponding Secretary North Carolina W. C. T. U.

To tell of the many improvements that have come to our state since our prohibition law went into effect two and a half years ago would baffle the skill of a "knight of the quill." The stagnation and disaster that the enemies of prohibition prophesied would befall business interests if the distilleries and saloons were closed, it is needless to say, have not occurred. On the contrary, business conditions have become more prosperous, as is shown by the words of Governor Kitchin, in his last message to the General Assembly, which appear on another page. The one draw-back to perfect enforcement of the law was the licensing of persons to sell near-beer. To use the Governor's words, "Evil disposed persons used such licenses as a cloak to aid them in violating the prohibition law." The recommendation of the Governor that near-beer saloons be prohibited was complied with in the passage, by almost unanimous vote, of an anti-near-beer bill. We are already seeing good results from this timely legislation. Prohibition pays.

THE EFFICACY OF THE PROHIBITION LAW IN TENNESSEE

BISHOP E. E. HOSS, Meth dist Episcopal Church, South

No more beneficent law was ever enacted in the state of Tennessee than the one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor. In spite of the open antagonism or criminal indifference of many officials who have utterly forgotten their oaths, it has wrought wonderful results. Save in three cities, it is as well enforced as any other law; and in due time, it will be enforced there. Tennessee will take no backward steps.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

"She knew the power of banded ill
But felt that love was stronger still;
And organized for doing good,
The world's united womanhood."
—*John G. Whittier*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to my thought but a vast and growing network of telegraph lines along which fly swift and blessed messages transmitted by the Divine Spirit, whose central battery is the heart of Christ. Slow, difficult and adventurous as is the work of building these lines, establishing the stations, enlisting and teaching the operators, one forgets the hardship in remembering what are the messages and whence they come throbbing over the wires with their sweet "Peace on earth, good-will to men."—*Frances E. Willard*

CRIME DECREASES IN GEORGIA

The Georgian of Atlanta tears in shreds the arguments of the liquor men that the South is tired of prohibition. It says:

"Georgia has prospered under prohibition. It has increased in wealth and population while Atlanta has leaped to second place among the cities of the south.

"Exploded beyond repair is the old contention that prohibition hurts business. It hurts only the whisky business and boosts all others. Atlanta was never in the midst of such business and building activity as it is now.

"In Atlanta, moreover, prohibition has decreased drunkenness, crime and disorder. This has been shown by indisputable statistics."

The following statistics from the last census, showing Atlanta's growth under prohibition, are given in the *Dallas* (Tex.) *News:*

In 1900 its population was 89,872. In 1910 its population was 155,000. In 1900 its assessed value was $54,500,000. In 1910 its assessed value was $120,479,698. In 1900 it had 140 miles of electric railway. In 1910 it had 200 miles. In 1900 it had 4,000 telephones. In 1910 it had 21,000 telephones. In 1900 its postoffice receipts were $339,000. In 1910 its postoffice receipts were $1,052,868. In 1900 the bank clearings were $96,000,000. In 1910 the bank clearings were $574,164,916. In 1900 it had 140 churches. It now has 185 churches. In 1900 its public school enrollment was 12,000. It is now 21,500. In 1900 it had invested in factories $15,391,178. It now has invested in factories $32,000,000. In 1900 the value of its manufactured products was $15,603,000. The value of these products is now $42,000,000. Wages paid in 1900 were $2,769,404. In 1910 the wages paid were $6,500,000.

You are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking than from any of the other temptations likely to assail you. I have known of but few exceptions to the rule.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul.

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow.

We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image, and therefore we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in the equal right of all to hold opinions and to express the same with equal freedom.

We believe in a living wage; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in "peace on earth and good-will to men."

We therefore formulate, and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope, to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

To confirm and enforce the rationale of this pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work; that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the Customs of Society and the Laws of the Land.

Time of Prayer—Noontide.

Badge—A Knot of White Ribbon.

Lines of Work—Organization, Prevention, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal.

Watchwords—Agitate, Educate, Organize.

SEEN THROUGH MANY EYES

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the greatest power we have for the redemption of mankind.—*Judge Charles Pollock*

The founders and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and those who work against the liquor traffic have my entire sympathy and always have had.—*Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell*

I look upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as the greatest, most compact and most effective secular organization in the world, engaged in the greatest movement in the world.—*Hon. Richmond P. Hobson*

I never have stood or will stand before an assembly that has accomplished the same good for humanity and for God as has been accomplished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

You have accomplished a great work in the past. You are doing a great work in the present, and, judging the future by the past, in less than twenty-five years you will see your work rewarded by the United States of America having banished the manufacture and sale of strong drink forever from its shores.—*Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn*

I am very glad of the occasion to express my long standing appreciation of the great work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It seems really like a work of superfluity or supererogation to be endorsing or praising that work after these years. I am not doing it because it needs it but solely because it deserves it.—*Bishop William F. McDowell*

Of the forces at work for a better tomorrow in this good and great land of ours, it would be impossible to overlook the value and importance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For more than a generation it has insisted in season and out of season upon the education of the young, and it is not too much to say that the sentiment which has made the temperance forces of the country a power now to be reckoned with is due to the earnest, intelligent, and tireless propaganda of this masterful organization.—*Charles M. Stuart*, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

The books of God and the ages of eternity will show the results of the blessed work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In this world, turn wherever we may, the outcome of the sacrificing, faithful work, and the ceaseless prayers of the good women of this organization have been, and will continue to be, the source of boundless blessings to the human family.—*Bishop W. F. Mallalieu*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands behind more laws that have come from high ideals than any other organization in Christendom. Take the child labor laws, the juvenile court laws, and every similar legislation—back of them is the unfailing, never ending effort of the W. C. T. U.—*Judge A. Z. Blair of Ohio*

PROHIBITION VERSUS LICENSE

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

It is admitted by all fair-minded, well-informed people that intoxicating drink is the cause of more want, pauperism, suffering, crime and public expense than any other evil or all other evils combined. Hence it is not strange that there should be legislation prohibiting the sale of strong drink. Neither is it strange that such legislation should be made as prominent and permanent as possible. Of course those who do not believe in prohibiting the liquor traffic, do not think the prohibitory law has a place in the constitution, and would like to remove it in order to have the chance to do away with prohibition by legislative vote.

Fallacy of Objections

It may be worth while to consider a few of the objections to prohibition which are sometimes presented by honest people who are not well informed regarding the question. They are impressed with the statement that the revenue from the licensed saloon helps business. The fallacy of this claim has been proved by statistics given out by such a man as Carroll D. Wright, the great statistician, who declares that for every one dollar the saloon brings in, it calls for an output of at least ten dollars to care for its product. It cannot be denied that Maine is one of the most prosperous states in the Union. Since the prohibitory law was enacted, it has increased its valuation by five, while the New England license states have increased their valuation by less than three. The North Atlantic section of the last census report relating to farming interests, shows that the Maine farmers are better off than any other farmers in this division; that 94 per cent of them own their farms and 66 per cent of these farms are owned without any incumbrance. It is also well known that the deposits in the Maine savings banks are constantly increasing, the records showing by far a greater number of depositors than there are voters, which fact indicates that the women and children are to be counted in.

The Personal Liberty Argument

We have heard about prohibition interfering with the personal liberty of the people. It is true that all laws enacted for the protection of the people interfere more or less with personal liberty. This is especially true of the laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases. I would rather a son of mine should die of that loathsome disease, small-pox—than die of delirium tremens, or some other form of alcoholism, as thousands of mothers' boys die every year.

Then again it is said that the licensed saloon furnishes pure liquor, such as is not to be obtained in blind tigers or kitchen barrooms. Modern science has proved that alcohol is a poison and essentially a brain poison, and however the liquor may be concocted, it can contain nothing worse than the alcohol itself.

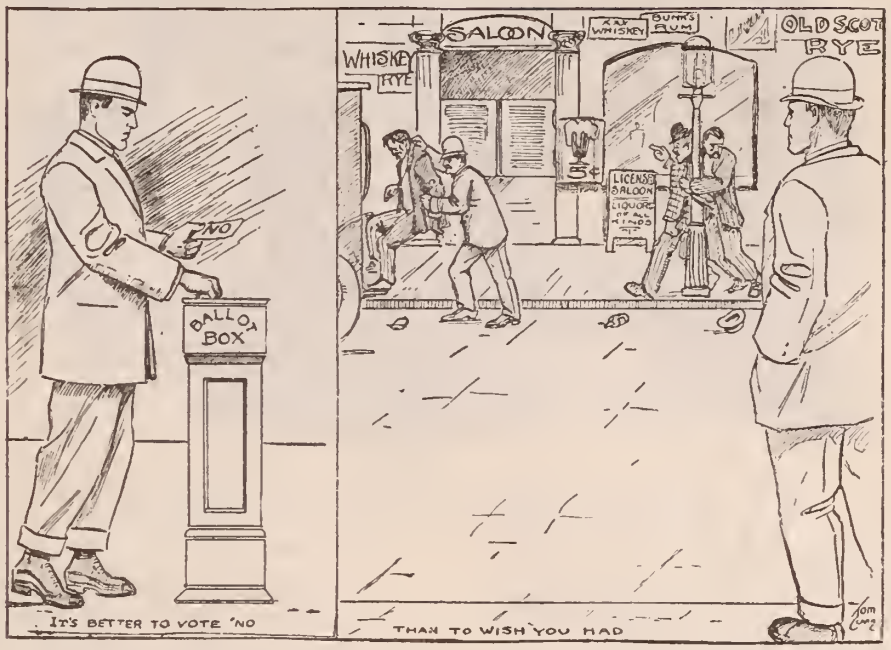
Prohibition Increases Sobriety

Another fallacious claim is that prohibition increases drunkenness. There are volumes of statistics to prove that this is not true. The most convincing proof is furnished by New Hampshire. In that state, the last year under prohibition there were 473 persons committed for drunkenness. During a period of local option immediately following, the arrests in one year were 2,187.

In 1884 there were in Maine 70,783 votes cast to put prohibition in the constitution, and only 23,811 votes against it.

I verily believe that if every man in Maine could honestly record his vote, we would have as large a majority in favor of prohibition in September, as we had in 1884. If only the temperance people are one-half as alert as the liquor people, we shall have an overwhelming victory. I have faith in the men of Maine; I know how nobly they have always responded in a time of danger, and I believe they will respond with an emphatic "No" on election day.

When I read about the landing of the passengers on the "Princess Irene," after they had been stranded in New York harbor for several days, I was impressed with the fact that although there were millionaires on board, the first to be taken ashore were the women and the little babies. The heart of humanity is kind and there is loving care for the women and children, and I believe that on September 11, the manhood of Maine in declaring itself on the great home question, will remember the women and children, and that not only the good people of Maine but the whole country, aye, the whole world, will be gladdened when it shall be heralded around the globe that Maine has kept prohibition.



—*Portland Express*

ON GUARD

A panther is loose in the haunts of men,
Strong, crafty and cruel, and none may know
What wooded valley shall hold his den,
Or by what paths he will come and go
In the shade tree boughs he may lie concealed,
In wayside brambles, in flowery dell;
The father has taken his gun afield,
And the mother watches her children well.

The panther is loose. He has put to flight
All zest for pleasure, or gain, or strife,
Somebody's child may be killed outright,
Someone be mangled or maimed for life.
So every man to the rescue brings,
Armed and vigilant, heart and brain
Spurning the claims of lesser things
'Till the hidden menace be caged or slain.

But what of the enemy, fiercer far,
Who roams at will through the city street;
Who lurks where the seekers of pleasure are,
Who enters the home with noiseless feet?
The husband is shamed by his precious wife,
The mother moans o'er her bright boy's fall,
And orphans weep, while crime and strife
And murder and suicide end it all.

Birth, beauty and talent before him fall;
He conquers the mighty again and again.
Will you guard by law King Alcohol?
Will you set a price on the souls of men?
You would save the child from the panther's jaws,
Will you leave him now to a fate far worse?
In the strength of God, for a righteous cause,
Arise and conquer the liquor curse!

—*World's Crisis*

STATISTICS FROM KANSAS

The State Bank Commissioner of Kansas makes the following statement, as a proof of the state's prosperity under prohibition:

Total assets in State banks in 1899 ..... $ 35,000,000
Total assets in State banks in 1909 120,000,000
A growth of $85,000,000, or over 245 per cent.
Deposits in the fall of 1899...$26,000,000
Deposits in the fall of 1909... 97,000,000
A growth of $71,000,000, or 273 per cent.

WE MUST HAVE MORE BOYS!

"We must have more boys," hear the villains cry,
As they clink their jingling glasses,
'Tis strange how fast the drunkards die!
A hundred thousand graves heaped high
Each year marks off as it passes.

"We must have more boys,—at least twelve each hour,
We must win by cunning devices,
To gather the brightest of youth's flower
From the garden of home, its peaceful bower,
We must use every art that entices.

"We must have more boys. Then let fiends be sent
To make their persuasive offers;
Get the boys to drink. 'A nickel that's spent
On a glass for a boy is money lent
To bring dollars back to our coffers.'

"We must have more boys, for only with boys
Is the army of drunkards recruited.
Slay the father's hopes and the mother's joys,
Use the devil's most deceptive decoys,
And render the boys imbruted.

"We must have more boys; see the prison waits
For those we shall school in sinning,
The asylum yawns; the almshouse gates
Gape open to groan the fate that awaits
The boys we succeed in winning.

"We must have more boys. Then let us begin
To pursue them in every quarter;
With a hustle and bustle and din we'll win;
Then hurry and scurry them into their sin;
Rush them on like sheep to the slaughter."

—*Ram's Horn*

The Labor Question and the Liquor Traffic

The workingman is coming to see with a clear vision the evils of the liquor traffic, and no stronger testimony against the traffic has been given than that presented by the men at the head of the great labor movement.

President Gompers of the American Federation declares: "The time has come when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced."

John D. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, states his reasons for opposing the liquor business, in the following words: "We should protect the women, and keep them outside the factory, so that they may become the mothers and homekeepers of the nation. Will any man dare to say that the liquor business has not driven countless women to the factory, the mill, and the wash-tub? The saloon has driven girls and boys to the factory. As a trade-unionist, I am unalterably against a business that has such tendencies. * * * The unions make every possible effort and use every influence they can command to increase wages. The stream of influence that runs from a saloon continuously tends to decrease wages, for the reason that every cent the union man spends in the saloon is an absolute waste, and, consequently, his real wages are reduced by every dollar the saloon gets from him. It is not a question of the money the saloon pays to the state or to the city; it is a question of womanhood and manhood."

John Burns, the English labor leader, says: "The destruction of the poor is their poverty, and the present licensing system is the chief cause of the present poverty, debasement and weakness of the poor."

Father Cassidy, in speaking on the question, has said: "I say with the editor of the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, that we object to the labor movement being tied to the tail of the brewers' kite. We must steer labor's bark as far away from the saloons as possible. Labor uplifts; liquor keeps us down."

T. V. Powderly, Ex-General Master Workman, Knights of Labor, asserts: "The damning curse to labor is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottle."

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, former U. S. Commissioner of Labor, reports as the result of his investigations: "I have looked into a thousand homes of the working people of Europe and I do not know into how many in this country. * * * So far as my observation goes, drunkenness is at the bottom of all the misery in workingmen's homes."

John Mitchell, Vice-President American Federation of Labor, makes this emphatic statement: "I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual and material deterioration of the people and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than has any other agency in the history of mankind."

R. F. Travelick, president of the National Eight Hour League, says: "The use of liquor and its influences have done more to darken labor's homes, dwarf its energies and chain it hand and foot to the wheels of corporate aggression than all other influences combined."

A CONTRAST

New Jersey has approximately the same number of people as have the two states of Maine and Kansas. New Jersey is a saloon-ridden state and Maine and Kansas have no saloons. New Jersey has 61,755 unmortgaged homes; Maine and Kansas 192,046. New Jersey has assessed valuation of real and personal property of $918,418,741; Maine and Kansas $2,876,068,999. New Jersey has 6,075 insane and Maine and Kansas 3,519. New Jersey has an average school attendance of 289,167; Maine and Kansas 384,387. New Jersey has 9 colleges and universities with 3,214 students; Maine and Kansas have 15 colleges and universities and 7,604 students.—*The American Issue*

LUCKY MISTAKE

Grocer Sent Pkg. of Postum and Opened the Eyes of the Family

A lady writes from Brookline, Mass.:

"A package of Postum was sent me one day by mistake.

"I notified the grocer, but finding that there was no coffee for breakfast next morning, I prepared some of the Postum, following the directions very carefully.

"It was an immediate success in my family, and from that day we have used it constantly, parents and children, too—for my three rosy youngsters are allowed to drink it freely at breakfast and luncheon. They think it delicious, and I would have a mutiny on my hands should I omit the beloved beverage.

"My husband used to have a very delicate stomach while we were using coffee but to our surprise his stomach has grown strong and entirely well since we quit coffee and have been on Postum.

"Noting the good effects in my family I wrote to my sister, who was a coffee toper, and after much persuasion got her to try Postum.

"She was prejudiced against it at first, but when she presently found that all the ailments that coffee gave her left and she got well quickly she became and remains a thorough and enthusiastic Postum convert.

"Her nerves, which had become shattered by the use of coffee have grown healthy again, and today she is a new woman, thanks to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and the "cause why" will be found in the great little book, "The Road to Wellville," which comes in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STRONG DRINK AND THE PRISONER

Maud Ballington Booth Tells of Evils of Intemperance

Probably no one living today can speak with greater understanding of the influence of strong drink than Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, whose work for prisoners in our country is so well known, and is commended and appreciated everywhere.

Speaking of temperance in relation to her work, Mrs. Booth says: "We make it most definitely known that we believe in total abstinence. Our movement can most assuredly be spoken of as a strong temperance movement. We make it plain to the prisoners that on leaving prison they must form the strongest resolutions never to taste strong drink, never to go where strong drink is sold, and, so far as possible, to keep out of the company of those who use it. There is no place in this world where the evil of intemperance is more thoroughly understood than in prisons, as a very large percentage, probably between eighty and ninety per cent, are there directly through the influence of strong drink or baneful drugs. *There can be no compromise on this question and we are most definite and outspoken on it.*"

No inmate of Hope Hall (the home where discharged or paroled prisoners are received) is allowed to bring drink into the home, or to go from the home to any place where drink is sold. Of the men who pass through these homes, Mrs. Booth says: "About seventy-five per cent return to faithful, honest living. Twenty per cent drift away, retaining the impression for good and afterwards come back to the right path. Only about five per cent return to prison and of these I can say, without doubt, that those who have fallen by the way in almost all cases have been the victims of that cursed influence, strong drink."

What Physicians and Scientists Say

Alcohol Branded as a Deceiver

The testimony given by physicians of note in America and in Europe on the dangers of the drink habit would fill many volumes. The change in the attitude of members of this profession is one of the most encouraging signs in the history of temperance reform. No body of men has a better opportunity to study the deplorable effects of the use of alcohol, and none is more conscientious in declaring against it when once convinced of its dangers. The statements given by the great physicians are not mere negative utterances, but most positive and emphatic in their tone. Dr. Norman Kerr characterizes alcohol as "the pathological fraud of frauds." Sir Victor Horsley declares that "The only proper use of alcohol to an ordinary healthy person is its disuse." Dr. Alexander MacNicholl of New York makes the extreme statement, "Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease, depraves the morals and destroys the soul. Instead of the 'elixir of life' and 'the fountain of immortal youth' it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope, and the advance agent of death."

No less an authority than Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, out of his hospital experience, tells of the devastation strong drink has wrought. "Had alcohol never been discovered, and were it then in my power to portray the effects of such a discovery, all men, without exception, would declare it impossible for the very fiends of hell to conceive any more diabolical plan for the degradation and destruction of the human race. Our greatest foes are the manufacturers and the distributors of alcohol. The story of injuries done by drink is written in the sad life history of many of our greatest men; is so evident throughout our land in squalor, poverty, misery, and crime, and so replete in prisons, workhouses and asylums, as well as in domestic infelicity, learned in the confessional and by the physician, that it is inconceivable that any intelligent, rational man can deny the necessity for strong, united action to rid the land of both manufacturer and distributor."

In his medical work among the fishermen of Labrador, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the missionary surgeon and physician, tells how handicapped he has been because of the drinking habits of his patients. "It is just the damage that liquor does to the most important cell elements in the human body that makes it utterly impossible for a surgeon to do his work. Many a patient of mine I have been unable to help, or have seen lose his life for the simple reason that the effect of alcoholic liquors on his kidneys and his liver destroyed his power for recuperation."

Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the late King Edward, states the conclusion of the matter, when he says:

"If we can safeguard the young to the utmost, and not only keep alcohol away from them, but make them realize from early years the terrible ills that it brings to body and soul, then there may be some chance of the next generation looking at the whole subject in its true light, and our children's children may realize that abstinence is not fanaticism or asceticism, but rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks."

PENITENTIARY NOTES

Out of 821 prisoners at Lansing, Kansas, 602 or 73.3 per cent are habitual users of intoxicating liquors; of the 602 using liquors, 569 gave the habit as the chief cause of their downfall; of these 569, 227, or about 40 per cent gave the use of liquor as the direct cause of their crime. Out of 342 others, 212, or 37.2 per cent, gave liquor as one of the causes of their misdeeds. 77.2 per cent gave liquor as the direct or contributing cause of their downfall. It is noticeable that 26.7 per cent claim that they were not addicted to the use of liquor.—*Kansas Issue*

The saloon is no place for the young man who is ambitious to lead a clean, successful life. If he wishes to revel in crime, rob his mental and moral powers, consort with thugs, blacklegs, prostitutes and thieves, to be a disgrace to his family and a stench to his own nostrils, why, I'd advise him to frequent saloons.—*Hon. Champ Clark*

I know my race; I know its condition of living; I know its weaknesses, and I say that the closing of the bar-rooms has been really a second emancipation—*Booker T. Washington*

WAS OKLAHOMA HURT?

Oklahoma was born sober—has never had saloons. It tried prohibition and then voted on it, carrying the state dry by a solid majority. Many declared that business would be seriously crippled as a result.

Here are some figures from the *State Tribune*, Oklahoma City. Let us see how Oklahoma was ruined during the first three years.

Oklahoma City

Doubled her population—
Multiplied her wealth by four—
Multiplied her commerce by three and a half—
Multiplied her bank clearings by four.

Tulsa

Increased her population 130 per cent—
Multiplied her wealth by six—
Multiplied her commerce by five.

Muskogee

Increased her population 95 per cent.
Increased her wealth 400 per cent.
Increased her commerce 600 per cent.

Sapulpa

Increased her population about 140 per cent.
Trebled her wealth and her commerce.

Numerous other towns have done as well as the few we have mentioned and in the whole state of Oklahoma the population increased one-fourth of a million. —*Baptist Standard*

CONDITIONS IN SAVANNAH, GA.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the well known lecturer and liberal minister, tells of the improved conditions he found in the sections of the South which have banished saloons. "I come back," said Mr. Jones, "to say that there has been a mighty change in appearances. I walked the streets of Savannah, a city of 75,000, for a week, and failed to see any signs of the old time debauchery or the ruffianism of the old regimé. The shameful list of drunks and the attendant shootings and assassinations which appeared in the daily papers are not now to be found."

WORTH READING

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the beautiful card, "FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY." It cannot fail to please you, as well as the friend to whom it is sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

These artistic cards in brown and ecru, with soft tints of green, Alice blue or old rose in water color effect, are also beautiful for framing. Send five cents for any one of them or twenty-five cents for six of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

DR. STALL

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What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
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8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Annual Expenditures by the people of the United States:

Jewelry	$ 300,000,000
Candy	365,000,000
Tobacco	450,000,000
Automobiles	496,000,000
Crime	600,000,000
Beer	852,000,000
Alcoholic drinks	1,745,000,000
	$4,808,000,000

The foregoing figures were presented at a recent meeting of the Association of Life Insurance presidents. They show over four billion dollars expended largely for positively injurious or foolish things, and over two billion dollars for alcohol and tobacco.

HOW NELLIE WAS TRAPPED

(Continued from Page Six)

whose name is Mary—and she's a fine girl, too. Are any of your folks here to meet you?"

"No," she answered. "My father's here in the city somewhere, but he doesn't know I'm coming."

Her answers were so simple that the man saw he had an easy victim to deal with. Therefore his tactics were very direct.

"It's about time to eat," he suggested, "and I guess we're both hungry. You go to a restaurant and eat with me and perhaps I can help you find your father quicker than you could do it alone."

She accepted and in the course of the meal he asked her if she would not like to find a place at which to work. "I know of a fine place in Blank City," he added. "The woman is looking for a good girl just like you."

"Yes, I'd be pleased to get the place, but I haven't any money to pay the fare with," was her answer.

"O, that's all right," he quickly replied. "I'll buy your ticket and give you a little money besides for a cab and other expenses. The woman told me to do that if I could find her a girl. She'll send me back a check for it all."

After he had bought the ticket and put her aboard the train going to Blank City, he wrote the name of the woman to whom he was sending her, gave her about two dollars extra and then delivered to her this fatherly advice:

"You're just a young girl and it's best for you not to talk to anybody on the train or after you get off. Don't show this paper to anybody or tell anybody where you're going. It isn't any of their business anyway. And as soon as you get off the train, hand your paper to the first cab driver in the line, get in, and ride to Mrs. A——'s home. Pay the driver and then walk in."

The poor girl followed his directions implicitly—and landed the next day in one of the most notorious houses of shame in the state of Illinois. She was found and rescued, but O, the awful loss of girlish purity and trust! Parents, will you guard your daughter?—*The Deaconess Advocate.*

WHY I AM A PROHIBITIONIST

(Continued from Page Four)

from the same source; that 25 per cent of the insanity arises from the same origin. To sustain these victims of the saloon costs any license state three times as much as it receives in license fees.

Who Oppose Saloons?

I am confirmed in my belief in prohibition when I consider the people who favor it and those who oppose it. Among those who believe in prohibition are ninety-eight of every one hundred ministers, nine-tenths of all Christian church members, nineteen-twentieths of all Sunday school teachers, nine-tenths of all public school teachers, forty-nine-fiftieths of those known to be earnestly engaged in reformatory and philanthropic work, forty-nine-fiftieths of all the praying mothers and women who are seeking to make the home pure and happy, and three-fourths of the respectable moral and religious people in the community.

On the other side, among those who oppose prohibition are all the wholesale rumsellers, all the saloon-keepers, nearly all the drunkards, a great majority of the secret wine-bibbers, three-fourths of the gamblers and keepers of gambling dens, four-fifths of all the keepers of houses of ill-fame, a majority of the vicious members of society and those who take no interest in the upbuilding of the moral character of the community. In which company do you wish to be found?

Can You Pray for License?

I am in favor of prohibition, because as a Christian I believe in the reality of prayer, and I cannot vote for what I cannot pray for. This is the bottom test for the Christian and for every man who must give an answer to God for his life. Bring the test of prayer to this question. Think of a Christian minister in the pulpit asking God to defeat prohibition! Think of a minister praying "O Lord, wilt Thou secure the repeal of the prohibitory law and give us high license." It would be profanity and scorch the lips of the man who offered it.

Reforms which antagonize the selfish and beastly passions of men come hard and slow, but they are sure to come as the Kingdom of Christ moves on.

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JOHN HARDY'S "SELF CONTROL"

(Continued from Page Six)

but Hardy scorned that idea, as being unworthy of a man. No, he'd hold out if he never had another glass of wine, and of course that was not the reason for his feeling so unnerved and despondent. He was certain he had no strong, fixed habits that were not perfectly under control.

That evening, when he arrived home, his first impulse was to reach for the decanter of wine on the sideboard. The decanter was gone! He looked twice to make certain he was not mistaken. Clement sat by the window, still pale and weak, but looking happier than his father remembered to have seen him for many a day. Hardy strode out of the room and met his wife coming from their private apartment.

"What's the meaning of this?" he began. Then he paused, as he read in her eyes something he had never before seen.

"John," her voice had a peculiarly pathetic ring. "Our boy told me something today that has forced me to do a thing which I never thought would be necessary. He says it is here at home that he finds his greatest temptation. My boy shall never again say that his mother placed temptation before him. I have put the wine in our private room, and if you must have it, go there for it." She pointed in the direction of the closet.

With a cynical smile, Hardy passed her and opened the door of the closet. As he took the decanter from the shelf, a wave of shame swept over him at the realization of his own pitiable condition. He had been self-assertive and over-bearing, and yet at the first sight of the wine bottle, his pulses were throbbing wildly. Never before had he felt such an insatiate craving for wine. Suddenly he remembered that this was the first day in ten years that he had failed to take the third glass of wine. One more glass—just one more—and Mary should see that he could let it alone. As he started to pour the wine into a glass, the picture of his boy—his only beloved child—as he stood that day in the office and begged that liquor be banished from his home, came before John Hardy, and he knew he was no better than the boy he had condemned. With trembling hands he raised the bottle with every intention of throwing it through the window, but, instead, almost involuntarily and against his will, he raised it to his lips and drained its contents to the very last drop. Then he fell headlong upon the floor.

It was many days before John Hardy returned to full consciousness, but when he took up again the old busy life, it was with the firm determination not only to banish liquor from his own home, but to do all in his power to remove temptation from the path of his weaker brothers.

THE GAME OF THE "YELLOW JACKETS"

(Continued from Page Seven)

be depended on, even when your championship is at stake. I know of but one way to overcome a bad habit and that is to quit it. Why not pledge Fred to total abstinence or expel him from the team?"

"We're not—why, we've never taken any pledge of total abstinence ourselves, Professor," stammered Albert in embarrassment. "How would it look to ask Fred to do what we haven't done ourselves?"

"It wouldn't hurt any of you to set him the example, and he will be wholly undependable as a ball player unless he takes it. To be a member of a champion ball team would be worth a sacrifice—that is, if taking a pledge to drink no intoxicants whatever could be called a sacrifice."

"I'm willing to take such a pledge forever and a day," declared Albert. "What say you, boys?"

"I'm willing," responded Dick, promptly.

"And I," answered the boys, one after another.

Then and there the "Yellow Jackets" became a temperance band, and, with Professor Bascom, pledged themselves never to touch intoxicating drinks or to use tobacco. When Fred came for his suit case, the boys explained the stand they had taken and gave him the choice of joining them or resigning from the team.

After a moment's hesitation, he said, "I'll join you, boys. I need the pledge more than any of you, and I don't believe such a pledge would harm any base-ball player."

"So say we all!" agreed the captain, and the team nodded its approval.

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We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

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WE INVITE YOU

This issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will be read by many who do not receive the paper regularly. We extend to each an invitation to become members of our UNION SIGNAL family. Less than two cents a week ($1.00 per year) will bring its sixteen pages of interesting articles, stories, pictures and up-to-date information to you each week. It is a paper for your whole family; you can depend upon the facts and figures it contains. A trial subscription of three months for twenty-five cents will be given if you enclose this notice. Address THE UNION SIGNAL. Evanston, Ill. We want you! We need your support! You need us! Come!

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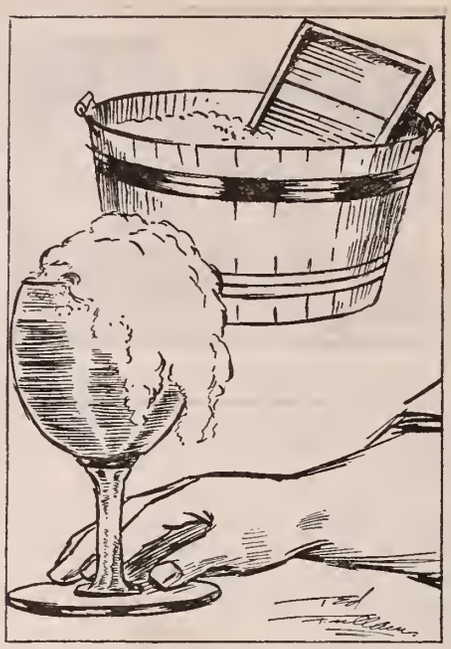
The valuable information on the scientific importance of total abstinence to the individual and the state, which is given each month in *The Young Crusader*, should be read by every teacher and pupil in the public schools. The anti-cigaret pages, stories, programs, poems, etc., will be helpful in the school room and enjoyed by the children. To place the paper in schools—*your* school—we offer it for the school year commencing September, 1911, and closing May, 1912, for twenty cents for the nine issues. These subscriptions may be sent at any time, and papers will be started with the September issue. Send your subscriptions as early as possible. This offer does not expire until September 30, but the earlier your subscriptions are sent in the easier it is for *The Young Crusader* to handle them. Sample copies of this splendid paper free. Address ***The Young Crusader***, Evanston, Ill.

WHAT WRECKED THE BANK

In the office of State Bank Commissioner J. N. Dolley, of Kansas, is a memento of the recent bank failure at Holyrood. It is one of the familiar pint whisky bottles, covered with wickerwork and tied with a lavender ribbon. It is one of hundreds found in the vault, and in the drawers of the Holyrood bank by the examiner, who was sent there to straighten up the affairs of the institution. The examiner sent it back to the bank commissioner, with a slip of paper tied around it. On the paper were these words: "This is what wrecked the bank."

"That will wreck any bank if applied in the right place and frequently enough," said Commissioner Dolley.—*Topeka Capital*



—Portland Express

To the drinker:—Did you ever stop to think that the "bucket of suds" you call for so gaily, may mean a tub of suds for some man's wife—maybe your own?

SIX REASONS FOR OPPOSING LICENSE

1. The saloon never empties almshouses and prisons, but fills them.
2. It never makes happy families, but miserable ones.
3. It never diminishes taxes (with all its saloon revenue), but increases them.
4. It never protects our property, nor personal safety, but endangers them.
5. It never builds up the church, but peoples the prisons and jails.
6. It never protects a man, but robs him of his money, his family, his happiness, his good name, his hopes, and all endearments of life.—*Epworth Herald*

ALCOHOL IN THE QUIZ BOX

"A food?" asked the Questioner.

"No," said Liebig, a great student, "but a heat producer."

"A heat producer?"

"No," answered Richardson. "No!" answers every Arctic explorer.

"Useful in hot weather?"

"No, a producer of sunstroke!"

"A preventer of waste of tissue?"

"Only in the sense that by using up oxygen, it allows waste matters to accumulate!"

"A giver of muscular energy?"

"No!" answers every well informed insurance man and athlete.

"A medicine?"

"No!" answer more and more physicians and students every year.

"What is it then?"

"A poison!" comes the ringing answer from thousands who have felt its bite or seen its ravages in every section of the world.—*Exchange*

Said a bystander to a working-man speaker at an open-air meeting: "When I have my beer I feel strong enough to knock a house down." And the speaker retorted: "Through my leaving off my beer, I have been able to put two houses up."—*Exchange*

Leaflets and Supplies for Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Miscellaneous Leaflets. Emperor William of Germany speaks against the Drink Evil, per 100, 25 cents; Personal Liberty, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; Points against the Saloon, per 100, 25 cents; Prohibition Brings Prosperity, Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, per 100, 40 cents; Absolutely Fiendish, per 100, 25 cents; As the Man on the Street Sees It, per 100, 25 cents; The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, per 100, 25 cents; The License System, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; The Saloon System Causes Poverty, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; The Saloon vs. The Labor Union Rev. Father Cassidy, per 100, 40 cents; Bidding for the Boys, per 100, 25 cents; General Sheridan's Answer, per 100, 10 cents; A Talk About Cider, per 100, 10 cents; Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco, per 100, 15 cents; The Four Rats, per 100, 10 cents; Three Beers a Day, per 100, 15 cents; Beer or Flour, Edith Smith Davis, per 100, 25 cents; Don't, Girls, each 2 cents, per 100, 30 cents; The Cider Curse, each 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; Root Beer a Snare and Delusion, each 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; The Tobacco Toboggan, each, 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; What I Have Seen of Cigarets, Judge Ben Lindsey, per 100, 25 cents; A Sound Conservation Policy, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, per 100, 25 cents; What's Wrong with the Nation, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents.

Flower Mission Leaflets. Blossoms of the Beatitudes, Lella M. Sewall. Per 100, 60 cents. Flower Mission Brochure four poems, Anna A. Gordon. Per 12, 10 cents, per 100, 60 cents. The Reign of the Rose. Per 100, 30 cents. Portulaca Corner. Per 100, 30 cents. Wait I Say, on the Lord. Per 100, 30 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage. A beautiful souvenir booklet. Each, 15 cents, per 2, 25 cents.

Who Was To Blame? Josiah Allen's Wife. Order in large quantities and distribute at fairs and open-air meetings. Per 50, $1.30; per 100, $2.50. A special offer.

Helps for the Local Union. National W. C. T. U. Hand-book. Each, 5 cents. *An experienced National W. C. T. U. organizer writes: "I like your Handbook. It will be of great value to the women." Many orders are being received.*

Programs. See page 16, THE UNION SIGNAL of July 20.

Assorted Leaflets. 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.80.

Buttons and Pins. Membership contest button. Each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00. Gilt and enamel buttons, special design for honorary members' badges. State whether button or pin is desired. Each, 25 cents; per 12, $2.75. W. C. T. U. silver pin. Each 60 cents; per 12, $6.50. Small flat bow, white enamel on gilt, without letters. Each, 25 cents. Small flat bow, white enamel on sterling, without letters. Each, 30 cents. Celluloid flag pin. Each, 5 cents; per 100, $2.50.

Rest Cottage Post Card. Per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents. Flag Posters in colors, Old Glory and Four Beautiful Children. Each, 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.50. Flag Post Card in colors, same picture as the flag posters. Per 3, 5 cents; per 100, $1.00.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 10, 1911. No. 32

W.C.T.U. WORK AT CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y.

RHENA E. G. MOSHER, Westfield, N. Y.

It is gratifying to note the continued popularity of Chautauqua, the mother of so many summer gatherings. The attendance this year has been much larger than in any previous season. In this summer town by the lake one has opportunity to hear men and women from all parts of the world, who stand in the front ranks of the workers in their special fields. The temperance question is not forgotten but is frequently referred to by the various speakers. A gentleman from New York who "just stopped over" for a day or two, remarked to an acquaintance, "Well, this is a great place, but the biggest thing I've seen yet is the enthusiasm over the hope that Texas has gone dry."

As usual, our own organization has its headquarters in Kellogg Hall, where Mrs. S. M. D. Fry and Miss Hughes are in charge. There is an almost constant stream of callers and thousands of pages of literature are given out. While the W. C. T. U. has meetings all summer, during the last week in July our work was especially emphasized. There is a great woman's club at Chautauqua, with members from many states, and their aim this year is to secure 1,000 members.

During the week mentioned, the meetings were in charge of our organization, while at four o'clock in the afternoon a National institute was held. Never has the W. C. T. U. had a finer array of talent to plead its cause. The first day the club was addressed by Mrs. Hollingshead, National superintendent of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament. She quoted the opinions of highest authorities to show that alcohol is the enemy of the people, causing both physical and moral degeneracy. Her talk was brightened by apt illustrations and anecdotes.

New York's President Speaks

On the second day Mrs. Ella Boole, president New York W. C. T. U., spoke at both meetings. She emphasized the fact that the key to the evangelization of the world is the evangelization of America, and that the problems of the foreign speaking people, Mormonism and the liquor evil must be met and solved. She made it very plain that the fruit of the saloon is the exact opposite of the fruit-bearing for which the Church stands. Her address closed with a plea for men and women to personally commit themselves to the work of pushing these questions to the front. In the afternoon, the subject was prohibition, and Mrs. Boole gave a history of the events which have brought us to the high battle-ground of prohibition. The charming daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Ball, chairman of the State-wide Amendment Committee of Texas, was introduced and answered questions in regard to the work in her own state.

Hall of Philosophy, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Address by Ohio's President on Suffrage

Wednesday morning, Miss Frances Ensign of Ohio, addressed the audience on "The Problem of the Other Half." It was a strong plea for woman suffrage. She traced the changes which have come into the life of woman through education, industrial conditions and the doing away with war, and said, "The true test today of sphere is not sex, but ability to do one's work well." She ably answered many of the arguments of the anti-suffragists.

At the afternoon institute much interest was manifested in the subject, "The Snare of the Fowler." Miss Ensign read the declaration of principles of the Personal Liberty League and showed how out of harmony with true liberty was this organization. Mrs. Fry spoke on the literature of the liquor fraternity.

Thursday, Mrs. Oberlander, New York state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, told what the W. C. T. U. is doing through the public school for better health and sanitation.

The writer spoke at the institute on the topic, "A White Ribbon Around a Black World." As she recounted the work in various countries, a white ribbon was pinned on the section referred to, making a beautiful and encouraging picture of the progress of the white ribbon around the world. Mrs. Fisher, a missionary from Japan, was present, and told of her acquaintance with the work of Miss Parrish, Miss Kara Smart, Miss Flora Strout and Ruth Frances Davis. She could not speak too highly of these faithful women, and as we heard their praises sung by one who until she went to Japan had never been interested in temperance work, we were indeed thankful for our white ribbon missionaries.

Friday morning, Mrs. Fry conducted a question box and in the afternoon, Dr. Jay Seaver of Yale University, talked on "Smogs," a word coined by Professor Burt Wilder, of Cornell University, to characterize the inconsiderate American who poisons the air with tobacco smoke. Dr. Seaver said tobacco should be placed among drugs and handled as carefully as any other poison. He regretted that so many good people fight only the

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

"On With the Battle," Why Should Maine Maintain Prohibition? The Y. P. B. in the South, National Training School for Workers, Summer Regimé.

"ON WITH THE BATTLE!"

TEXAS READY FOR FURTHER CONFLICT

The prohibition amendment campaign, which ended July 22, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the state. There still seems a probability of a contest being made on the election returns, and even the liquor journals are not very jubilant over their so-called "victory."

Quoting the words of *The Continent*, "Whatever discouragement it may be to the temperance folks in Texas to be beaten (apparently) for once, there is no comparison between that and the discouragement that derives from the ominous certainty of being beaten after a while for good and all—which is what the saloonists are up against, as most of them know."

The liquor interests are not anticipating with any great joy expending more of their millions—for they know that is exactly what they will have to do. *Mida's Criterion*, one of the leading liquor journals, tells its readers: "The prohibitionists, while acknowledging defeat, declare they will continue the fight unintermittently, which in the light of the narrow majority, might be expected."

An Heroic Campaign

One might search long through the annals of history to find a record of more heroic work than was done by the white ribboners in this remarkable campaign. Under the leadership of Mrs. Nannie Curtis, and with the aid of some of the strongest W. C. T. U. speakers from other states, the work has been pushed night and day, in the extreme heat, with a self-sacrificing spirit that was deserving of a victorious result. Something of the indomitable spirit of these women is shown by the words of one of them: "At a post-election meeting of the Woman's Prohibition Amendment Club, which has done most effective work for the amendment, the faces of the women were radiant with hopefulness, and every one present expressed herself as ready to continue aggressive campaign work."

Another correspondent writes, "July 22 was a great day for Texas. Thousands of women were on their knees all day. Children carrying banners and singing songs paraded the streets of many cities and towns. The pastors of churches and the best men in all lines have given time, money and influence to rid our fair state of the great crime breeder." The writer describes a meeting, at which Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was the speaker, in which enthusiasm and patriotism were at their highest. She gave six reasons as to why she was a state-wide prohibitionist, which were overwhelmingly convincing to her audience. They were: First, her hatred of liquor; second, her belief that God is a prohibitionist; third, her realization of what the liquor traffic costs the country; fourth, because she believed every man, woman and child in this country has an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and nothing interferes with this right like whisky; fifth, because prohibition does prohibit as well as any other law, and sixth, because she was not willing to shoulder the responsibility of the legalized liquor traffic. Mrs. Armor spoke as an unprejudiced factor in the campaign, saying: "As to motive, I am a woman and it won't make me a senator or a governor if Texas goes wet or dry. I don't want political preferment and I don't want money. If I did want the latter, I know how to get it. The liquor crowd would give me $50,000 a year to stay at home and darn socks."

The American Advance gives the following analysis of the vote:

"The crudest and most casual analysis will show that an overwhelming majority of the best people of Texas, the strength and purity of its citizenship, voted for the amendment, while all the corrupting influence of the liquor power, the solid Mexican vote and 85 per cent of the negroes were arrayed against it. It is in Texas as it is in every other section of the country where the liquor traffic is imperiled—all of the law-defying elements of the state are combined in one mighty force to prevent the destruction of the saloon."

Summary of the Situation

"Taking it all in all, we have won a glorious victory," says *The Home and State* of Texas. "The liquor men know that the great majority of the law-abiding voters of the state have repudiated them and that the doom of the liquor traffic in Texas is sealed. All over the dry country nearly every local option county stood firm and nearly all of them moved up with their majorities. We also won several wet counties. . . . . What is our course in the future? Why to continue the fight just as we have done. We have shorn the saloon of its power as a political asset and public men will cease to reckon with it as a factor in democracy. . . . . Let the war cry sound louder and louder, "'On with the battle.'"

W.C.T. U. WORK AT CHAUTAUQUA

(Continued from Page One)

cigaret instead of the whole tobacco evil, and laid stress upon the serious heart depressant—nicotine—contained in tobacco. He referred also to the great economic waste and dulling of the aesthetic and moral sense caused by the use of the obnoxious stuff. He believes we should be more alert because at this time we are facing the problem of the habit of smoking on the part of women.

A "Talk on Home-makers" was given at one of the Tuesday afternoon meetings at Kellogg Hall, by Mrs. James C. Fernald.

Large crowds were present at all the meetings and it seemed to the writer, as she observed the attendance, that hundreds of women at Chautauqua wore the white ribbon. We have come a long way from that day, just after the Crusade, when Frances Willard, after a night of prayer in the little back room of a tent, decided to give her life to this reform, and the call was drawn up and sent out to women everywhere to come to a national meeting for organization. There was only a handful of women present on that occasion. Now our organization is one of the recognized forces at the great summer school. Long live Chautauqua, and wherever the name is heard, may it stand for all that is holy and pure in home and civic life.

"GET TOGETHER MEETING" AT CHAUTAUQUA

MRS. NETTIE B. FERNALD

There are greater crowds at Chautauqua than in former years, owing, no doubt, to the extreme heat which has prevailed all over the country during the first week of July. Even here it is hot, but when night comes on, we gladly creep under the blankets. All is going well at W. C. T. U. headquarters. The beautiful Frances E. Willard memorial window is more highly prized than ever since the home-going of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin. The National is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Martin for this generous gift. Abundant literature, fresh, new and inviting, is on the tables, and the stock is being constantly depleted by many interested visitors. It was good to meet among the old friends, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry and her husband.

The first meeting of the season was announced as a "Get together" gathering. It was a delightful occasion, and hearts were more closely united as state after state was called upon and responses were given. The thought which found expression in the words of many was the passing of some of our most devoted workers, and the necessity for those remaining to be more faithful. Loving words were spoken in memory of

Kellogg Hall

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, known and beloved throughout the states, of Miss Martha Bortle, whose home was at Chautauqua and to whom the cause of temperance was most dear, and of Mrs. Mead, who rarely missed one of our meetings. Resolutions of sympathy were sent to Mr. Martin.

Women wearing the white ribbon are seen everywhere. As I listened to Mr. Charles Zeublin discuss Mark Twain the other afternoon, I made up fifty or more white ribbon bows, to be given to new members and delinquents "who forgot."

W. C. T. U. FLORAL FLOAT

Panama-California Ground-Breaking Ceremonies, San Diego, California

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard is the second person in the group at left of globe

At the recent ground-breaking ceremonies for the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in the city of San Diego the entire year of 1915, the floral parade included a very beautiful white ribbon auto float, whose decorations set forth our principles of Temperance, Purity, and Peace. The float, which was large in size, was covered with 30,000 white chrysanthemums, intertwined with sprays of fern. A globe belted with white ribbon hung above, and over it hovered a white dove with outspread wings. Four white-haired, original Crusaders, dressed in white, emphasized the deep meaning of our origin. They were Mrs. M. E. Stewart, Mrs. Hupurt, Mrs. Peoples and Mrs. E. M. Haughton, a National evangelist. Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, county president, was also among those on the float. Eight children holding pennants represented the states now having prohibition. Everywhere along the line of march the W. C. T. U. float was greeted with cheers, waving of hats and shouts of encouragement. Pictures of it adorned the front pages of the daily papers, and many pronounced it the most symbolic and beautiful of all the floats. A vast amount of wholesome advertising was done and an arrest of thought was created. The contrast between the purity of the white ribbon float and the one displayed by the brewers, in the industrial parade, was most marked.

WHY MAINE SHOULD MAINTAIN PROHIBITION

REV. JOSEPH CROOKER, President Unitarian Temperance Society of Boston, Mass.

Excerpts from address delivered in Maine Campaign.

The Wide Use of Prohibition

There are many thoughtless people who contend that the policy of prohibition is radically wrong. They hold that to prohibit an evil is to increase it; to drive it into secrecy is to intensify it; and to limit opportunities is to encourage it. But where in life do we act upon such principles? Sanitary laws prohibiting spitting in public places do not increase this foul habit. A statute against carrying concealed weapons does not impel all boys to buy revolvers. There are not more lotteries in America because prohibited. On the other hand, experience abundantly proves that we can and do successfully lessen evils by decreasing the opportunities for committing them.

The opponents of prohibition strangely forget what a large part this policy plays in human affairs. It is not by any means confined to laws against the drink habit and the liquor curse. Eight of the Ten Commandments are prohibitions. Jesus approved them and added other prohibitions such as that against swearing. Paul wrote long lists of things "prohibited." Wherever you turn, in our Federal or state statute books, the eye falls upon prohibitions. If the prohibition policy is philosophically unsound, then we must disband the Interstate Commerce Commission and discharge the commissioner of weights and measures. The state constantly interferes with personal liberty to promote public good, including the good of the individual whose freedom is restricted.

Stronger Reasons Now for Prohibition

There are strong and numerous reasons for prohibition which were not apparent when Maine adopted this policy two generations ago. Human progress makes such restrictions more necessary. Then it was commonly supposed that alcohol was a life giver, but science has clearly demonstrated that it is a life destroyer, both in large and small quantities. There were then few hazardous employments, but now they are many, and the moderate drinker is a menace to the safety of others and consequently is at a disadvantage in the industrial world. We know at present that the use of liquors means race suicide, excessive infant mortality, increase of disease, the shortening of life and cruelty to children by inducing deformity and depravity. All these and other important considerations provide new and overwhelming reasons for the policy of prohibition. Public welfare in the light of these facts, makes it necessary that the state adopt a drastic and heroic policy.

Who Demands Repeal?

A clear indication of what we ought to do in this matter is found in the answer to the question: Who wants this law repealed? Are they the mothers who dearly love their boys? No! They are in many cases men who care more for a drink of whisky than for their own children. Are they the substantial farmers who desire good government? No! They are often men who want to rent a shop or a shack for a saloon, caring more for filthy lucre than for the interest of home and church. Are they the teachers of the rising generation? No! They are frequently persons directly or indirectly in the employment of the liquor interests. Are they the ministers of religion? No! Many of them are on the border line of criminality and care as little for law in general as for the prohibitory statute. Are they bankers who wish to encourage savings, mill owners who desire the most efficient laborers and merchants engaged in honorable trade? Few of these indeed!

Who then desire this change? Are they not, as a rule, the people who give trouble to the police, who pay no taxes, who are aliens in birth and habit, who leave their families to be cared for by private or public charity, or those who led astray by false notions of "personal liberty," simply desire a change? Surely the contrast between those who favor and those who oppose prohibition, taking a fair average on both sides, furnishes an overwhelming argument in support of Maine's historic position. Of course, not all the good people are on one side of any great question. But in this case, all the vicious, lawless, undesirable persons are lined up for repeal. Every earnest citizen may well ask himself: Are these the people whom I want to encourage?

What credit or profit compares with taking service with the eternal verities. —*Julia Ward Howe.*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

THE Y. B. P. IN THE SOUTH

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

April, May and early June were given to beautiful Louisiana, speaking in colleges (where there were any), to public, private, and Sunday schools, doing general organizing work, and helping in state and district conventions. Just before I started north, over 6,000 students were reached, including 500 teachers at the summer school of the State University of Louisiana, located at Baton Rouge.

Louisiana is a state of wonderful resources. I visited many of the saw-mill towns where the Louisianians take to the "tall timber" as ducks do to water. One would think it possible for every one to have a home at reasonable figures, so huge are the piles of lumber! Verily with the $750,000,000 now burned up by tobacco users annually and the $1,500,000,000 wasted in buying intoxicating liquors every year, over 1,000,000 two thousand dollar homes could be built in a year's time. The largest saw-mill in the world is located at Bogalusa, and the town is practically owned by the saw-mill company. Beautiful cement buildings are being erected, parks laid out and building for permanency and beauty seems to be the ideal in this wonderful young town of about 8,000 people. At Zwolle, another saw-mill town, the largest single collection of any town in the South was given for the work—$29.10.

At Welch, I was taken out to the great rice fields and saw the pumping stations where thousands of gallons of soft, pure water are pumped from hundreds of feet below the surface up to these great fields where the staple food for the southern people is raised.

At Jennings are located the great oil wells and there I had a delightful visit with the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Bertha McCorkle, and the former president, Mrs. Wilkins. Jennings W. C. T. U. is most enterprising and has a beautiful, large temperance hall nearly paid for.

My desire to see a "really truly" sugar plantation was satisfied when I reached Olivier and was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pharr on a thousand acre plantation where over 60,000 barrels of sugar are made annually. This plantation is located on Bayou Teche in the romantic Evangeline country, where she sought her lover. The Pharr home is the delight of all temperance travelers who may be so fortunate as to speak at New Iberia. The plantation where these cultured, refined people "raise cane" is five miles from the town. While the weather was extremely warm and people not overly enthusiastic about holding a temperance meeting, yet there was pretty sure to be a crisp ten dollar bill in the collection in memory of the dear mother who was once state president of Louisiana, and who in her lifetime gave freely of her time and money for the temperance cause.

At Hammond and Independence we get into the strawberry country, where as many as twenty-seven car-loads are shipped daily from one town. At the former place, a real, live, up-to-date district convention was held, presided over by Mrs. Adams, who is seventy-five years young. She declined re-election because she felt that she had served long enough.

At Mandeville, a summer resort on Lake Pontchartrain, I went to sleep in the quaint Mungnier's Hotel, hearing the frogs saying in their most masculine voice, "They can't, they can't, they can't." Yet I smiled and said, "They can, they can, they can," for we had received word that Shreveport, where I had been in the big prohibition campaign, had voted dry with a larger majority than two years ago. Louisiana *can be* redeemed completely from the liquor power and *will be* at a time not far distant.

For lack of space I cannot speak of all the towns and colleges visited, nor of the delightful hospitality of the dear Louisiana people, but the temperance work is progressing in that fair state. They expect a net gain of over 500 new members this year and hope the president, Mrs. Alice Carey McKinney (a second cousin of Alice and Phoebe Carey) may be at the National Convention at Milwaukee, to take her five minutes to tell of the progress in her state; also that Alice Goodwill Bryce, the corresponding secretary, who has helped in the route-making, will be with her to share in Jubilee Night.

I am now back in Minnesota, where the weather has a Louisiana touch—from 90 to 102 degrees most of the time since my arrival. I am visiting some of our summer schools for teachers in the interest of temperance science teaching.

"IDENTIFY YOUR CAUSE WITH A PERSON"

SIBYL E. HORNING

The following portion of a letter that one of our state secretaries sent to the county presidents in her state is so good that I want all of you to read it:

"We all realize that the time is past when the only qualification for a leader is love for young people, or time to give to the work. Young people of all ages are born hero or heroine worshipers. The leader must command respect, not only from the young people directly, but also from parents, teachers, and the community in general. Young people want to be proud of their leader—to love to be identified as one of her Branch members. Superficial qualification? No—it appeals to one of the deepest and strongest instincts in the human race. It was not only the truth expounded by Christ which brought Him followers,—it was the identification of this truth with the person of Christ which gave it warmth and color—which made it, in short, a living truth. The late Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) expressed this truism in his terse way: Identify your cause with a person. We must neither over nor under emphasize the importance of wealth, education, and social position, yet must weigh all these in our choice of a leader. A leader must realize that the sum of all human knowledge has never been delegated to one person, nor has it been always found in adult brains. Christ as a child could teach many truths to scholars of His age. Young people are quick to feel this attitude of a leader.

There are many other qualifications, of course, but I am emphasizing this one because the information has come from so many sources that the cause of failure of young people's work—county and local—has been the lack of understanding the difference between supervising the work of the young people, and doing everything herself as if there were but one way, and that way, her way. The real, vital work of a critic teacher in a Normal school is to give certain definite principles of the work, and then help the pupil-teachers under her develop those principles along their individual lines. The Normal school which turns out a number of mere "copy-cats" (to use the child's phrase), is a failure. So is the leader of young people. She must aim to develop them along their best and strongest lines. Responsibility is the best known developer!"

What we need are trained helpers in county and state and in the local Branch, where it is possible. However, if each Y. P. B. is a training school where the members can learn the best way to be parliamentary and to do things in a business-like way, then surely the county and state workers could become specialists, after this training.

In choosing local officers, can we not apply the suggestions in this letter? It is not too early to begin to think about whom you will have the coming year. It is always well to elect your most experienced and oldest members, for much depends upon the president and her corps of helpers.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Dear Young People:

"Educate, Agitate, Organize," have been the watchwords of the W. C. T. U., and to that end trained women have been put into the field to agitate the temperance question, educate the people as to the best means to solve it, and to leave in the different communities a band of people pledged to work, pay and pray for the cause.

If we are to build up our Young People's Branch to be what, with its fine methods, it ought to be, we must put forth into the field organizers for our young people; young men and women who will speak in schools and at church and social gatherings of young people and who shall be so familiar with our plans and so full of enthusiasm that they will be able to persuade the young people that they have time to do a little work for a great reform. All about us are those who need our work and whom we need. In our Branch work today there is a crying need for helpers, and while some states will be able to show an increase this year, it will not be what it might be until we meet this need for workers. With all this in mind we have decided to hold at Evanston, Illinois, from November 3-15, a Y. P. B. school or institute. You see this is immediately following the National Convention in Milwaukee, and we shall try to arrange to have railroad tickets good for that length of time. The program will be in charge of the General Officers, National secretaries, and other workers. Mrs. Boole of New York, Miss Ensign of Ohio, Mrs. Hungerford of Colorado, and a number of state presidents will stop over en route from Milwaukee for a part of the institute. The meetings will be held at Headquarters and there will be opportunities for discussion of all phases of Branch work.

Already a number of states have signified their decision to send workers. The District of Columbia has arranged for the financial side and has appointed a committee to select a worker, and the District secretary will also attend. While all who wish to learn of our work will be welcome, we are especially anxious that those who attend be persons who are willing to go into the field at once for Branch work. It is not necessary that these workers be great speakers at first but that they have a knowledge of our methods, an enthusiasm for the cause and the ability to win others. Without doubt there are young people who would be willing to give two or three weeks' work free, in exchange for the expenses at this institute. Your secretaries will be very much disappointed if every state does not have at least one representative.

If you who read these lines know of some one fitted for this work, let your state officers know about it. The harvest is white. Let us have reapers. I am writing you thus early, in order that you may have time to plan before and at your state convention. Let us focus our purpose upon putting a Y. P. B. organizer into the field in every state this coming year, that the young people we have dreamed of and yearned for may be awakened to the fact that this age offers great possibilities for them to render service to a cause that needs assistance. As soon as the program has been accepted by the General Officers, it will be printed, and you can secure copies by writing to Miss Horning at Headquarters, as I shall be afield soon. I am sure that you are all interested in the tobacco question and will be encouraged by the following item:

A league has been organized in Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting a crusade against smoking in public, or semi-public places. It bears the name of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America, and will have its main office in New York. The League will attempt to encourage and insist on the enforcement of laws, ordinances and regulations restricting smoking. Its directors include Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and David Starr Jordan, one of the counselors of our own S. T. I. department.

UNIQUE SOUTH DAKOTA Y. P. B.

ALL BUT ONE OF ITS MEMBERS CLAIM-HOLDERS

On the plains of Western South Dakota, among the Buttes of Harding county, is a flourishing Young People's Branch, of eighteen members, which carries on its work through twelve different departments. All but one of the members are holding down claims. Some of them have walked seven miles on a hot day, through deep draws and among cactus and sage brush, to attend a Y. P. B meeting. The union was organized in a shack similar to the one shown in the accompanying illustration. It is in rude buildings of this character that the young pioneers live. For several months the meetings were held in the shacks of different members, but they are now conducted in a new $2,000 church, recently erected through the efforts of these same young folk and others of the community, aided by a gift from an Eastern friend.

Flower Mission Superintendent of Redig, (South Dakota) Y. P. B.

This Y. P. B. is the pioneer union in Harding county. May the ennobling influence of its efforts permeate not only its own membership, but all the lives with which it may come in contact.

Y. P. B. NEWS

The first Y. P. B. in Summit county, O., has been organized in Barberton, with a membership of eight, president Duane Carter.

The Y. P. B. of Havre, Mont., though small in membership, is so deeply interested in the Maine campaign that it has sent $2 with the hope that "our little" will help in the fight there.

New York's Y. P. B. state convention was characterized by a beautiful spirit of comradeship and enthusiasm for the work, which rejoiced the heart. Over 200 young people, W's and guests, were at the opening reception where addresses of welcome and responses were given, and where the young people met each other under the most favorable conditions. The house in which they assembled was very large and arranged for just such great gatherings, so to the comfort of "plenty of room" were added the charm and restraint of the refinements of a "home" and the pleasure of having a definite host and hostess.

MISSOURI Y. P. B. CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The Missouri Y. P. B. held its state convention in Carthage, June 14-16. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mr. Charles B. James, Clarkton; vice-president, Miss Maggie Ratekin, Fulton; corresponding secretary, Miss Clara Hummel, Granger; treasurer, Miss Anna Holdman, Kansas City.

The Carthage Branch is holding a membership contest and there is a decided increase in interest. So far three new members have been gained, making a total of thirty.

State colors of olive green and white were adopted at the convention. The state motto is "We would look up and laugh, love and live." We decided to help the W. C. T. U. in making Christmas comfort bags for the 850 sailors on board the "Missouri.'

NOTICE

Any Branch that will send names and addresses of its local officers, the number of paid members to date, and five cents to Miss Sibyl E. Horning, Headquarters Secretary, Evanston, Ill., will receive five Y. P. B. year books, one for each officer.

THE DELEGATE FROM DENBURY

MABEL LEWIS STUART, Redig, South Dakota

IN TWO PARTS, PART I

One passing along a certain side street of the town of Denbury on a certain July afternoon, would have been impressed by the air of peace and quiet which pervaded the Allen cottage, unless, indeed, the hearing of such passerby had been unusually keen and had penetrated the woodbine that enshrouded the porch, and taken in the import of the conversation being carried on in the sitting room of the residence.

Wilfred Allen, a young fellow of twenty-three, was walking back and forth with an air of nervous impatience. His handsome face wore a look of determination not unmixed with vexation. Suddenly he paused in his walk and turned toward the other occupant of the room—a sweet-faced woman, seated in an invalid's chair.

"My mind is made up, Mother. It's no use to discuss the question. I've got to support you and Marjorie, and of course I want to do it. Just leave the 'how' to me. This position which is offered to me is as good as anything I can get, and a great deal better than the only other one in sight."

"I appreciate the way you feel about Marjorie and me, dear," answered Mrs. Allen gently. "That is always a source of satisfaction to me, but a brewery, Wilfred! I would rather starve, son, than to feel that you were having a part in such an infamous business as the liquor traffic."

"Haven't I told you, Mother," interrupted Wilfred impatiently, "that I should be nowhere near the liquor? My work would be simply keeping the books in a downtown office, and I would be taking no part at all in the objectionable things about it. Anyway you know I don't drink and I never expect to."

"I know, Wilfred. I—I am not thinking of that, but you would really be helping the business if you did your work faithfully, as I know you would."

"But a hundred dollars a month, Mother. It's twice as much as I could get at the other place. It's too good to lose."

"It looks big, I'll admit, son, but I'd rather get along on fifty and trust the Lord to provide—"

Allen turned away, contracting his brows and biting his lips. He walked to the opposite window and looked out, then turned and said in a hard voice:

"The Lord seems to have very little to do with the situation. I have gotten along all these years perfectly well on my own account, and I expect I always shall. Nothing can change my decision, Mother, so the less you say the better."

He took his hat from the stand and continued:

"The directors meet today in Plankinton at Burgoman's house. He asked me to come over and arrange matters. The wind will be at my back and I can easily ride over in a short time. Goodby Mother. Don't worry."

The young man walked quickly from the room and wheeling his bicycle off the porch and down the path, mounted at the gate and rode away.

Mrs. Allen watched him out of sight, then sank back among the pillows. Her only son had long been a cause for mingled pride and regret. The leader of a gay set at college, he managed, nevertheless, to keep at the head of his classes. Popular and handsome, idolized by his circle of friends, he was inclined to be somewhat self-sufficient and impatient of restraint of any kind. He had always cherished a tender love for his mother, though of late, at times it seemed to Mrs. Allen that he was drifting further and further away from her influence. Although in a wild set, he had, as he himself said, never indulged in drink. For this Mrs. Allen was deeply thankful, but recently rumors of cards and gambling associates had caused her some anxiety, although she had said nothing of her fears to Wilfred. A few weeks before, through the mismanagement of her lawyer, she had lost the small fortune left by her husband and Wilfred had come home in the midst of his junior year in college, and was now seeking for a position.

Tears dimmed the brightness of Mrs. Allen's eyes, as she prayed a mother's prayer of faith. Then she took note-paper and pen from the invalid's desk at her side, and covered a sheet with delicate writing. As she began another sheet, the door opened, but did not shut, as Marjorie, the six-year-old pet of the household, entered. The summer breeze from the open door fluttered the papers on the desk, drew the curtains out of the window and before Mrs. Allen's white hand could reach it, had seized the freshly written first page of the letter and whirled it across the lawn.

"Run, Marjorie, quick. Get Mama's letter to Aunt Cecile!" said Mrs. Allen. "See, it is among the currant bushes—on top of the big one. Ah, it's gone." Even as the little girl darted down the steps the breeze caught the paper and carried it far down the street out of her sight.

As Wilfred Allen rode toward Plankinton, the same summer wind that was helping him on his way to his position in the brewery, was fluttering his mother's letter, full of loving anxiety for her son, through sandy streets and across green fields. The young man's thoughts, as he rode along, were not as decided as his words to his mother had been.

"It is a nasty business," he admitted, "a rotten business—one that I wouldn't want to be in. I have half a notion to give it up."

For some time he rode along slowly. Then he glanced at his pedometer. He had gone ten miles, half the distance to Plankinton.

"To go, or not to go, that is the question. Pshaw! a couple of years at the job, and I will be in a position to quit it and look for something else."

The wind became stronger. It was easier to go with it than against it, so on he went.

As he entered Plankinton, a glance at his watch showed him that he was a little late, so he wheeled rapidly through the business part of the city. As he hurried along he noticed that the windows of many of the places of business were decorated for some special occasion. He decided that there must be a convention of some kind in the city. Then he noticed the letters, "W. C. T. U.," and "Y. P. B." encircled with white ribbon. He knew the import of the letters, "W. C. T. U." Years ago when a little boy, he had belonged to a Loyal Temperance Legion. The letters, "Y. P. B.," were more puzzling to him. As he speculated idly upon their meaning, he turned a corner and the wind, which by this time was blowing a gale, swept around a tall building in a whirlwind, seizing his hat and forcing him to dismount and go in pursuit. As he stooped to pick up the headgear, a piece of paper closely written, fluttered between his hand and the hat. A dim subconsciousness of his mother was present in his mind for a moment, as he brushed the paper aside. It eddied slowly around his head, then another gust caught it and carried it away.

Recovering his hat he hastened on to that part of the city where he had been told that Mr. Burgoman, the brewer, lived. As he reached the block, he dismounted, and walked along the sidewalk looking for the house. A little past the corner his passage was impeded by a small boy playing a solitary game of marbles.

"Hello, Sammy," he said, guiding his wheel carefully around the chalked circle.

"My name's not Thammy," returned the small boy, raising a pair of grieved, brown eyes.

"Well, what is it, then?" asked Wilfred with a smile.

"John Alfred Burgman," proudly answered the youngster.

"Good!" ejaculated Allen. "Well, John Alfred, which is your house?"

"This is," answered the child, pointing to the large stone edifice directly in front of which he was sitting. "Go right in. They're all there."

Wilfred sprang up the steps and rang the bell. The door was opened by a young man with a fountain pen in his hand.

"Is this Mr. Burg' man's residence?" asked Wilfred, a little out of breath and speaking rapidly.

"Yes, sir, and I am Burgman, Junior, secretary of the conference, at your service," the young man answered jovially. "And you are—"

"Allen from Denbury. I think I am

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DONALD'S "DOCTORED" GRAPE-FRUIT

(FOUNDED ON FACT)

M. FIELDER, Cambridge, Mass.

"Give Donald plenty of fruit, Mrs. Evans," said Dr. Benton. "Grapefruit is especially good for him after the fever." Then turning to his small patient, "You will soon grow strong, laddie, with mother to care for you."

The next morning Donald was served with half a grapefruit, luscious and appetizing. The peculiar, pungent flavor appealed to him and he enjoyed it immensely.

A few days later, Mrs. Evans received a telegram telling of the serious illness of her mother, and asking that she come to her at once. How could she leave Donald, who had just begun to walk around the room, with only the maid to care for him! If only his father were at home, but business had called him away, and he would not return for six weeks. Yet she must go to her mother. Suddenly she thought of Mrs. Grant, a widowed friend, with no home ties, who possibly could be persuaded to stay with Donald. She immediately sent her automobile to this friend, asking that she come that afternoon, prepared to stay for some time.

Three hours later, Mrs. Grant arrived and after giving her a few general directions, Mrs. Evans kissed Donald goodby, and took her departure.

The next morning, at breakfast, Mrs. Grant brought Donald his grapefruit, saying, "Your mama told me you liked grapefruit very much, and I am glad, dear, for it will do you good."

Donald eagerly dipped out a spoonful of the juice, tasted it, and then said, "But it isn't nice this morning."

"Why, yes, it is, dear. I prepared it carefully. Try another spoonful."

"There's something in it. Mother doesn't fix it this way. What is it?" persisted the lad.

"Nothing but a sauce, Donald, something to make you strong," replied Mrs. Grant.

"I don't like it," said Donald, as he pushed the fruit aside.

It was the same way the next day. Donald obediently tasted the fruit, but flatly refused to partake of it. A week later Mrs. Evans returned and the evening of the same day, Mrs. Grant left for her home.

"I hope you ate your grapefruit all the time I was gone, Donald," said his mother, smiling down upon the little convalescent.

"No, I didn't, mama. Mrs. Grant put a sauce on it, and it didn't taste a bit good," said Donald. "But yours is great, mama. I'm so glad you have come home," he finished happily.

Mrs. Evans wondered what Mrs. Grant could have used for "a sauce," but a little later she espied in the pantry a bottle labeled, "sherry." "How could she have so tempted my boy!" she cried. Then, lifting her heart to the Father who watches over His little ones, she breathed a prayer of gratitude that her son had not been born with a "liking for strong drink."

BILLY'S ESSAY ON KINGS

M. DISQUE, Chicago, Ill.

The most powerful kings of all times and climes are Thin-King and Wor-King. The meanest kings are Sul-King and Skul-King. The slyest kings are Win-King and Blin-King. Smir-King is disgustingly affected and Jo-King is the jolliest of all kings.

Wa-King is a drowsy fellow and is usually accompanied by Sha-King. Gaw-King is a great hulk of a fellow who very often comes to grief. Spea-King is very unpopular with most boys, and when his reign is forced upon them they usually make the acquaintance also of Shrin-King and Sin-King.

Moc-King is the monarch who frequently arouses a boy's ire and brings on Ta-King and Brea-King. See-King leads us to many things, wealth, fame and fortune. Ma-King also rules over many things. Fris-King and Whis-King are two nervous, useless little kings. Shir-King is the laziest fellow in existence.

The most useless, dangerous and destructive of all kings are Smo-King and Drin-King. Put that down in a prominent place in your "memory-book."

TEMPERANCE SOLDIERS

Hurrah! We're temperance soldiers, the sturdy L. T. L.,
We sing our songs of temperance and work for it as well,
We turn our glasses up-side down; tobacco, too, we shun,
We work to make our map all white,—nor stop till victory's won!

THE CHILDREN AT "THE NEST"

Wouldn't you like to know all these pleasant-faced little folks who are lined up for a march? They live far across the ocean at Duxhurst, England. They have been rescued from homes of vice and poverty and have been made fatherless and motherless through the terrible evils of strong drink. Lady Henry Somerset, a friend of Frances Willard, built a beautiful home, which is called "The Nest" and in it these little ones are made as happy as children can be who have no mothers and fathers. If you were to visit them you would see them coming home from play in the fields, their hands full of primroses, violets, blue-bells, fir cones, or other treasures of the woods. If you were to go into the "Nest" you would find a big bright room, with rows of tiny chairs and little green stools, four windows with little red curtains, a big blue dresser covered with white plates and mugs, a shelf of story books and a rocking horse. When you had examined all these treasures, the children would want you to see the night nursery, another big room with many rows of little red beds. Perhaps, some day when you have grown to be men and women, you will visit "The Nest."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

We publish this week an article on hot weather diet. While the facts and suggestions contained therein may be familiar to many, they need to be often repeated, and are worth putting in circulation especially among the residents of the foreign districts of our cities.

The reading of a good book has often revolutionized a life. Valuable missionary work can be done by putting into the hands of the uninterested, good temperance books and literature. Why not take some material of this kind with you on your outings and distribute to the occupants of hammocks and tents, who want to be entertained and occupied during the vacation hours? A splendid list of books which can be used for this purpose will be found on page 16.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota—Faribault, August 22-25.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 6-9.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

Our Silent Members

In an effort to arouse dormant and inert members of our great organization to aggressive work, one occasionally gives expression to sentiments which may be misunderstood. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union gratefully recognizes its obligation to the large company of silent members who give generously of their substance, and lend their names and influence to maintain our work. Not every woman is so situated that she can participate in local union activities, but all can aid by retaining their membership. Many a "shut-in," who carries the cause of temperance on her heart and remembers it constantly in prayer, is wielding a potent influence for good whose value cannot be estimated. Every Christian woman should esteem it her privilege to join the white ribbon army and have a part in making the whole world a safer, saner place for the children of the next generation.

The Student and Nicotine

Dr. Wiley's prediction that within fifteen years smoking and chewing in public places will have become obsolete, has elicited much comment pro and con from the newspapers of the country. It is to be noted, however, that while some of the papers treat the subject generally in a jocular fashion, practically all agree that for the student the use of tobacco and the cigaret is seriously detrimental. If the words of prominent educators and scientists are heeded, in fifteen years, or a less time, the smoking habit in private, as well as in public, will have become obsolete, at least among college students.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, professor of pathology in Cambridge University, states that cigaret smoking in the case of boys partly paralyzes the nerve cells at the base of the brain and thus interferes with the breathing and the heart action. William A. McKeever, M. A., professor of philosophy in the Kansas State Agricultural College, gives as the result of his investigations: "The injurious effects of smoking upon the boy's mental activities are very marked. Of the many hundreds of tabulated cases in my possession, several of the very youthful ones have been reduced almost to the condition of imbeciles. Out of 2,336 who were attending public school, only six were reported 'bright students.' A very few, perhaps ten, were 'average,' and all the remainder were 'poor' or 'worthless' students."

The Young People's Branch of every college and every community should constitute itself a bureau of information on the dangers of the pernicious habit, as seen through the eyes of men of science. It should, as well, be instant in season and out of season in disseminating this valuable knowledge.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel

One of the few papers of Maine which have criticised the Young Campaigners' movement, under the leadership of Miss Anna A. Gordon, has offered a prize of Ten Dollars in gold to the boy or girl in Maine who will submit the best composition on the question of "Local or Statutory Regulation of the Liquor Question as against Constitutional Prohibition." In the face of the criticisms of some of the pro-license papers that the children can know nothing about the constitution, and therefore have no place in the campaign, the offer of this prize is, to say the least, highly and ridiculously inconsistent. No greater compliment could have been paid to Miss Gordon's enterprise than this effort to counteract its influence by enlisting the children on the other side.

NEW STUDY COURSE BOOK FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

The first book for the study course of the Y. P. B. was written by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, and is entitled, "Alcohol and Health." This has been so popular that another edition has been issued. The second book, which is to deal with the economic phases of the question, is now being written by Prof. John A. Nicholls of Boston. It will be on sale by the National W. C. T. U. in the fall.

In addition to his work along lines of temperance and social reform, Prof. Nicholls has devoted much time to special educational work in biographical history, and his lectures have received high praise. They have been given before colleges, high schools, educational and literary societies, and the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," in a personal letter to Prof. Nicholls, commended them in the highest terms. Appealing as he does to the intelligence and reasoning faculties of his audiences, Prof. Nicholls has won for himself a high place among the platform orators of this continent.

Prof. Nicholls is an honorary member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By invitation of Mrs. Stevens he will be one of the speakers in Maine during the last weeks of the prohibition campaign.

THREE NATIONS SIGN PEACE TREATIES

August 3, 1911, was made memorable by the signing by three of the great world powers, of arbitration treaties, binding the United States, Great Britain and France to a bloodless settlement of future international disputes. This is a great advance in the movement toward universal peace, toward which goal our organization has long worked.

The American saloon is the greatest blot upon our civilization today. From it comes more misery, degradation, and crime than from any other institution we foster.—*President Hutchins of Michigan University*

The saloons, the nursery of crime, the fruitful soil for the germination of successive crops of drunkards, and the worst enemy of home, of wife and child should speedily be closed.

SUMMER MEDICAL TEMPERANCE MEETING

(BY REQUEST)

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, N. Y.

Singing

Scripture: Repetition in concert of Prov. 20:1, and Hosea 4:6

Prayer for greater interest and zeal in Medical Temperance work

Reading: "Is Coca Cola a Harmless Drink?" from UNION SIGNAL of June 22, 1911.

This can be cut in paragraphs and read by different persons. Choose good readers. The last paragraph considers Root Beer.

Brief Paper: "Fruit Juices, lemonade and buttermilk as summer drinks." (Fruit juices are great blood purifiers)

Reading: "Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Against Alcohol as Food and Medicine." (UNION SIGNAL, June 29, 1911)

Paper: "'As a Beverage' in the Pledge; cut it out"

Points to make: The above words are a hindrance to work among physicians and druggists. These men mock at the W. C. T. U. for teaching medical temperance, yet allowing drink under the guise of medicine. The words convey the impression that it is all right to use liquor provided it is named medicine. They are a compromise with evil.

Close by passing a resolution in favor of omitting the words, "as a beverage" from the pledge wherever they are present. If they are in your state pledge, send a copy of your resolution to the state corresponding secretary asking her to bring the matter before the state executive meeting.

Distribute the leaflet, "Dangerous Soft Drinks," to each person present. This leaflet is 30 cents per 100, and can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, or from Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Marcellus, New York.

MUNICIPAL PATRIOTISM

MRS. ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

I presume it is quite generally known that Dr. Lyman Abbott does not agree with the W. C. T. U. on the temperance question, or the woman question, or several other questions I could name, and therefore, as I took up the Outlook of July 15 and saw "Experiences of a Dry town" writ large on the title page, I felt an inner shrinking as of a person expecting a blow.

Of course I read the article the first thing, and was glad to find it a sane, unprejudiced summary of conditions in a city of 25,000 people that voted itself "dry" last November, "after a hard fight."

Naturally, they voted themselves not only out of $38,000 in licenses, but out of $13,000 on unexpired licenses which had to be refunded.

That was a little over a minus of $2 for every man, woman and child in that town, besides the city business had to be kept going somehow. But how? Let Denver business men sit up and take notice:

"The Business Men's association of that city of Everett, Washington, took up the matter, and in three days, with an almost unparalleled outburst of public spirit and civic enthusiasm, 3,000 individuals, giving sums from 25 cents up to $3,000, put that city in such shape that it will soon find itself better off financially as well as morally through the abolition of the saloons."

I call that municipal patriotism of the highest order, for surely such people are akin to those unconquerable Dutchmen, who, in the brave old days, let in the North sea on Leyden rather than surrender.

In these modern times, when surrendering to the enemies of home and childhood and the state seems in some quarters to be quite fashionable it rejoices the soul of an optimist to have one's faith so revived in that good time coming when

"The common sense of most shall hold
a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt
in universal law."

I am persuaded that when our cities shall sleep in safety because ruled in righteousness, that will be but the crowning achievement of widespread municipal patriotism.—*The Denver News*

THE REMSEN BOARD INVESTIGATION

News from Washington

L. C P.

The investigation of the Remsen Referee Board precedes the hearings on the charges against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; indeed it has already begun.

In connection with the legality of the appointment of the board, the committee is disposed to summon Theodore Roosevelt. Another point is that certain Boston manufacturers of preservers were especially busy in Washington at that time. Other men and interests, including Secretary Wilson himself, will be examined as to why the board was established.

The Boston Transcript Washington correspondent furnishes the following figures:—The Remsen Board has already cost the Government $175,527.92—$120,095.03 for salaries and $55,432.89 for expenses. Since its organization in 1908 two decisions have been rendered—on "benzoate of soda," and "saccharine"—one the reverse of Dr. Wiley's, the other agreeing with him. "The committee believed," says the *Transcript*, "that the Remsen Board is more in need of investigation than Dr. Wiley." Anyway the present controversy rages about an expenditure of $1,600 for special services (Rusby) to which the chief chemist was entitled.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Wiley will remain at his post; that President Taft does not regard him as a sinner above all others. Protests in his favor multiply and all because of what he stands for: Pure food and pure drugs as against dishonest manufacture and sale. The people are the insurgents this time and popular pressure will prevail at Washington.

Why are we of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union vitally interested in matters like these? Not alone because of our preventive and educational departments. 1. Because we are workers for God and humanity. 2. Because Food Reform is at the physical basis of the temperance reform. 3. Because we are religious politicians and believe in pure ethics in government. 4. Because "*Right is Right since God is God and Right the day must win.*"

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Courage, it shall be well; we follow a conquering general; yea, who hath conquered already; and He that hath conquered for us shall ever conquer in us. —*Robert Leighton*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

REV. HIRAM SEARS, D. D., an honorary member of the Bond (O.) W. C. T. U., in his eighty-sixth year of useful labor.

ELCENIA L. COOK, Press superintendent for the Twenty-sixth district (Minn.) W. C. T. U. She had reached the age of eighty-six and gave her last thoughts to the work she loved, sending a last message to the district convention then in session.

The W. C. T. U. of Rensselaer county, N. Y., mourns the loss of its beloved president, MRS. A. J. BARNES. She gave years of service to the temperance work and was an inspiration to all her followers.

W. F. HENDRY, Nickerson, Kan., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Hendry was an uncompromising advocate of prohibition and a warm friend of the W. C. T. U. For ten years he was editor and proprietor of the *Nickerson Argosy*, a paper that was ever on the right side on all moral questions, and at one time was publisher of the Kansas W. C. T. U. paper. The white ribboners of Reno county mourn the loss of this honored brother.

PERSONAL MENTION

The husband of Mrs. T. E. Patterson, state president of Georgia, has been seriously ill for some time, and Mrs. Patterson has canceled all engagements to care for him.

Among the recent visitors at National Headquarters were Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore and Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizers, and Mrs. Kate C. Newton, state president of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are stopping in the suburbs of Chicago, during Mr. Newton's convalescence after a serious illness.

Mrs. Anna A. Walker, National superintendent of Work Among Miners, who has very recently undergone a critical operation at Great Falls, Montana, is rapidly regaining her health.

Mrs. K. A. Levick, for many years one of the workers at National Headquarters, is spending the summer at Holland, Michigan, caring for a very sick brother, Prof. J. G. Sutphen.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*)
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard.*)

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received during the months of June and July; in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

Kansas: Topeka (East Side), Pleasantview, Alta Vista, Oak Creek, Atchison $1.90, Ransom, Jamestown, Spearville, Olathe, Waverly, Harrison, Topeka (Willard), Greensburg, Morton $.50, Ft. Dodge (Soldiers and Sailors C. T. U.), Syracuse, Wichita (Stevens), Glasgow, Salina $1.35, Arkansas City, Seneca, Garfield $3, Sterling, Topeka, La Harpe, $2.58, Phillipsburg, S. 7th Dist. $8, N. Branch, Mound City, Fowler. Total $65.33.

Missouri: Bowling Green. Total $2.

West Virginia: $39.

Delaware: Lewes $4. Total $4.

New Jersey: Newfield, Delaware, Jersey City (Helping Hand, No. 1 $1), Goodman Y. P. B. $3. Gibbsboro, Allendale, Crawford, Dunellen, Elizabeth No. 1, Plainfield, Rahway No. 1, Elizabeth (Willard) $1.35, Merchantville, Irvington, Newark (Gordon), Union (Soldiers' Home, Kearney), Bloomingdale and Butler, Princeton, Arlington. Total $39.35.

Rhode Island: Providence $3, Manton $1, Willard, Woodville, Providence, Centerville. Total $12.

Northern California: Rodding, San Luis Obispo, Happy Valley, Barstow, Clovis, Oakland, Selma (Contest) $15. Total $27.

Tennessee: Nashville (East), Tiptonville, Jackson, Bradford, Nashville (Fisk Univ. Y.). Total $10.

District of Columbia: Washington (South East). Total $2.

Southern Idaho: $22.

Ohio: New Vienna, Fresno, New Metamoras, Hicksville, Summit $1, Cadiz $1.50, Carrolton, White Cottage, Mulberry, Holland, Orient, Caldwell, Ensign (West Huron), Ida Frances Simon (Wood Co.), New Richmond, Archbold, Pizgah, Weston, Gaysport, Florence Richards (Marion), Anna W. Clark (Cleveland), Bascom, Jackson, Fitzville $1. Total $45.50.

New Hampshire: Seabrook. Total $2.

East Washington: Huntsville, Cheney (for Mrs. Mary C. Leavitt). Total $4.50.

Virginia: Drewryville, Jamestown, Charlottesville Y, Blackstone, Bowling Green, Soldiers' Home, Shiloh, Atlantic City, Richlands $1.20. Total $17.20.

Indiana: Goshen, Smithville, Elkhart, Hartsville, Oak Chapel, Upland, N. Marion, Roanoke (Harriet Brand) $2.35, Boonville $.40. Total $16.75.

Wisconsin: Eureka, Fairwater, Kenosha, Lake Geneva, Mt. Hope, Madison (5th Ward), Oregon, Stevensville, White Hall, Windsor $1.30, Superior $5. Total $24.30.

Connecticut: Thomaston, Ashford, E. Danbury, Danielson, Wethersfield, Essex, Mystic, Jewett City, Meriden, Bridgeport, Groton, Moodus (Central Village), Cherryville, Middletown, Willimantic $4, Bristol $1.50. Total $35.50.

West Washington: McCleary, Burlington, Snohowmish, Everett, Seattle (Central) $3, Oakville, West Sound, Blaine $1.65, Charleston, S. Aberdeen, Little Rock, Ballard, Delta, Cooperville, Green Lake, Bay View, Lopez $3, Auburn, Fremont Y, Harmony, Laconner, Marysville, Raymond. Total $47.65.

Vermont: Woodstock $5.50, Burlington, Bristol, Monkton, Northfield, Manchester, N. Bennington, Rupert, Peacham, E. Pittsford, Franklin, Borton, Newport, Orleans, Barnet, Norwich. Total $33.50

Georgia: Ft. Valley, Claxton, Griffin $3, Atlanta, Savannah (City, Tribute), Fitzgerald, Climax, Oxford, Demorest, Newman, Riedsville, Sapertan, Lumber City, Athens, Eastman, Westpoint, Lumpkin, Brunson, Oxford L. T. L. $1. Total $40.

Maine: Hartland, Patten Y. $.50, Amity and Cary, Smyrna Mills, Waterville, Augusta, China, Gardiner, Hallowell, Wayne, S. China, Camden, Union, Thomaston, Shawmut, Madison, Pittsfield, Fairfield, Skowhegan, E. Steuben, Dennysville, Cherryfield, Milltown, Jonesport, Eliot. Total $48.50.

Illinois: Momence, Virginia, Livingston $1, Janesville, Franklin Grove, Lawrenceville, Cario, Evanston $5, Bone Gap, West Salem, New Boston, Morris $3, Harris Y, Olney (English), Quincy, Reno, Sharpsburg $1.25, Jackson Co. (Central), Warren $1, Dundee $2.50, Caneville, Galesburg $5, Knoxville, Leland $1, Greenwood, Cutler, DeQuoin, Swedish, Bethany, Auburn Park, Chicago (Central), Morgan Park $1, West Side $3, Woodlawn, Seward, Granite City, Hillsboro, Meredosia, Waverly $1, Benton, Sheldon, Lockport, Linden, Mt. Carmel, Kingston, Mayfield, Macomis. Total $96.75.

New York: Varysburg, Oxford, Syracuse (S. Side), Rutsonville (F. W. L.), Rochester (Central, 9 and 10 Wards), Webster, Pekin, Blodgett's Mills (W, $1), Antwerp, Black River, Carthage, Henderson, La Fargeville, Adams $2.37, Blodgett's Mills Y $1, Philadelphia $3, Watertown, Hudson, Cortland $4, Mamaroneck, Mt. Vernon, Ossining, Yorktown Heights, Johnson Creek, Middleport, N. Ridge, Olcott, Copake, Livingston, Philmon, Oneonta, Martindale and Crayville, Port Chester $3.00, Broadalbin, Gloversville, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northville, Penn Yan, Albany (Central), Syracuse (F. E. Willard). Total $86.97.

Pennsylvania: Coraopolis, Turtle Creek, Homewood, Swift, Scott, Mt. Washington Y, McDonald, Sharpsburg and Etna, Oakland $1, Wilkinsburg $5, Olivet, Kittenning, Mannerville, Dayton, Leachburg, Ford City, Stauffer, Canton, Athens, Wrightstown, Makefield, Newton, Warrington $1.56, Warrington L. T. L. $.50, Quakertown, Yardley, Bristol, Churchville, Churchville Y, Bucks Co. L. T. L. $4, Penns Park Y., Slippery Rock, Conoquenessing, Harrisville, Branchton, Evans City, Moxham $2.68, Butler Center, Butler (South Side), Emilie D. Martin, South Fort, Morellville, Downington, Oxford, Schuylkill, Spring City, East Brady, Knox, New Bethlehem $1, Lickingville, Curwensville, Center, Oklahoma, Clearfield $1, Avis, Lock Haven, Flemington $1.50, Harrisburg, Harrisburg (East, L. T. L. $1), Steelton, High Spire, Wayne, Linnwood, Darby $5, Landsdowne, Bethel, Chester, Clifton, Broad Street, Ridley Park, Middletown, Swarthmore $4.26, Media, Rutledge-Morton, Aston, Lolita, Johnsonburg, Hallton, Wilcox, Margaret Messenger, Margaret Messenger L. T. L., McKean, North East, Union City, Bellevernon, Brownsville, Middle Run, Connellsville, Woodbridge Y, Union town, Lowell Hill, Smithfield, Endeavor, Dry Run, Greencastle, Carmichaels, Mt. Morris, Brock, Waynesburg, Waynesburg F. Willard $5, Brookville, Runnellsville, Chestnut Grove, Big Run, Punxsutawney, Grove Summit, Summerville, Brockwayville, Scranton (Central, West Side), Clark Summit, Madisonville, Christiana, Little Britain, Landisville, Lititz $2.50, Paradise Y, Lancaster, Fairfield $4.50, Bart, Millersville, Pequea, Octoraro, New Holland, Little Britain, E. Earl, Millersville Y, Manheim, Scotland, Croton, Elwood, Lebanon, Edenburg, Kingston, Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Bradford, Bradford ("Willard"), Port Allegany, Jamestown $.90, Sharon Y, Greenville, Collegeville, Bryn Mawr, Norristown, Port Providence, Lansdale, McEwensville, Watsontown, Sunbury, Millton, Germantown, Franklin, George's Inst., Harriet S. French, Philadelphia (N. W.), F. E. Willard (S. West), Olney, Philadelphia $10, Miss A. E. Thomas, German, Philadelphia (West, North), L. M. N. Stevens, Tioga, Fox Chase, Frankford, Pottsville, Somerset, Meyersdale, Rockwood, Shanksville, Springville, Thompson, Rush, E. Rush, Franklin Forks, New Milford, Halstead, Barnes, Conewango, Clarendon, E. Branch, Garland, Spring Creek, Stoneham, Tideoute, Warren (Central, Swedish), Greensburg, Monessen, Ligonier, Delta, Shrewsbury. Total $411.34.

Holyoke, Mass., has an up-to-date union whose president appreciates the value of keeping in touch with our literature and with current temperance events. The program for one meeting was made up entirely of articles that appeared in a single issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. The topics discussed were varied and of world-wide interest. Two hundred copies of the official organ were sent to the mothers in Holyoke.

SUPERINTENDENTS

OCIAL MEETINGS AND RED LETTER DAYS

MRS. MARY DAVIS TOMLINSON

Before our National Convention, we all have two Red Letter days to observe, and I hope both will be remembered. They are the birthdays of Mrs. ucy Webb Hayes, on August 28, and of rances E. Willard, on September 28. I m very confident that the Ohio women ill celebrate Mrs. Hayes' birthday, and iggest all send for her biographical ketch. The Children's Harvest Home nd Membership Crusade Day should be niversally observed, for the reason that Miss Willard belonged to the nation and the world. Dear superintendents, do ot fail to send me your reports.

I expect to prepare a leaflet of programs, and desire every one, who has repared unique programs to send me ne or more as you have them. I have ead with pleasure in THE UNION SIGNAL at some unions had been very successil with them.

212 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY MEN

o State Superintendents:

The time is fast approaching when you ould send me the annual report of work one in your state, through this important department. I hope you have been able to accomplish much good for the Master, and that every item will be reported, that we may be able to bring many sheaves to our annual gathering. I have sent an annual report blank to every superintendent whose name and address I have. If any one has not received a copy, kindly let me know at once, and please *be sure* to send me your report not later than October 1, and greatly oblige,

Yours to serve,
MRS. EVALYN N. GRAHAM,
2 West 88th St., New York City, N. Y.

FRANCHISE

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK

In states where it is not deemed wise to take up the work for suffrage, quiet work can be done by including in the regular programs, studies of the local civic problems, special emphasis being placed upon "The Status of Women Before the Law." Your National superintendent has several helpful leaflets:

"Course of Study in Governments," "Legal Disabilities of Women," each 50 cents per hundred; "Law and Women," 60 cents per 100. The Suffrage play, 10 cents per copy, if six or more copies are ordered, will, in a winning manner, call attention to inequalities.

1506 N. 40th St., Seattle, Wash.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president f Kentucky W. C. T. U., is promoting V. C. T. U. interests in Nebraska, where he will remain until August 20.

Though a number of the dry voters ere away on summer outings, the saoon forces of Wolbach, Neb., were deeated in their efforts to carry the town, uly 22. In the face of the fact that hree times the people had at previous lections voted on the right side of the uestion, the saloonists had called a speial election for the date named. Their verthrow was a complete victory for he drys.

A white ribbon band has recently been rganized in Cleveland, Ohio, by Mrs. H. . Hollingshead, National superintenent. The union bears the name of the Shepard W. C. T. U. and has 108 charter nembers. A dainty calendar of sixteen ages gives interesting programs from August, 1911, to June, 1912. The name f the hostess is given in connection with very meeting. "Current events" are iven upon nearly every occasion.

The W. C. T. U. workers of Colton, Cal., are using every means possible to revent the return of the saloons to heir town in August when a vote upon he question will be taken. They are onducting two mothers' meetings a veek in different neighborhoods, in the nterest of temperance, and are holding pen air meetings. Mrs. F. Joris of San Bernardino and Mrs. Lizzie Kyes, president of Riverside county, have been of great assistance.

San Bernardino county (Cal.) invited Riverside county union to join in a picnic at the beautiful resort, Urbeta. About 200 white ribboners participated in the pleasures of the day. In the forenoon the various unions held business meetings under the trees; at noon a luncheon was served, press reporters from San Bernardino being among the guests; in the afternoon, an interesting program on Suffrage was given, Mrs. Clara M. Sheldon, state and county department superintendent, being the moving spirit.

A goodly number attended the open air meeting held by the W. C. T. U. of Kendall Mills, N. Y., early in July. A short program of music and readings was given, and Mrs. Cora V. Munger, county president, gave a fine talk on "Current Events in Temperance." Miss Hattie E. Elliott, state superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, gave an excellent paper on the work of her department. Two gentlemen, Mr. G. Parker, and Mr. E. Van Geison, rendered good service with their automobiles, a courtesy greatly appreciated by the white ribboners.

The convention motto, "Up and Doing," of the second district (Minn.) W. C. T. U., which recently met in Dover, indicated the alert spirit which made the sessions of great interest. State President Hendrix was present throughout the meetings and gave a telling evening address. Mrs. E. H. Vine, Mrs. Flathers, Mrs. Nellie Bringgold, and Mrs. A. D. Case all gave interesting papers. Two medal contests were held in connection with the convention, Jessie Bringgold winning the gold medal, and Mrs. Fordham the silver medal offered to matrons.

The Wessington Springs (S. D.) union has placed a sanitary drinking fountain on one of the prominent corners of the main street. This proves to be a recognized blessing even in a temperance town. It arrived the evening of the third of July, was hastily put in place and the great crowd that came to a "safe and sane Fourth of July," stood in line all day to get a cooling drink. A fine automobile beautifully decorated with white bunting, mottoes and flags, and bearing state, district, and local officers, was an attractive feature in the big parade.

The open air meeting held by the Gaines (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., consisted of a double contest, oratorical and vocal. About 150 were present and the meeting was pronounced the best the union had ever held, its success being largely due to the efforts of the local S. T. I. superintendent, Miss Katherine Rowley. Mrs. Cora V. Munger, county president, and Mrs. Jennie P. Smith, county S. T. I. superintendent, were among the guests. Two prize essays (grade) were read and prizes awarded to Lavern Chrisman and Jennie Poelma. The silver medal for oratorical excellence was won by Miss Edith Eckler and the silver one for musical worth by Miss Erma Wright.

STRONGER THAN MEAT

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past 5 years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavour has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for anyone. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HOT WEATHER HOMILY

"JAC" LOWELL

Anti "Stick" Picnics

"When the sun scorches, give us a cold drink with a 'stick' in it!"

Such remarks are often heard these days. Many careless persons seem to think that hot weather must be fought with cold drinks, and that such drinks must have a "little stick of gin or whisky" to make them properly refreshing. Perhaps you meet no persons who cherish this opinion. They are shockingly numerous, nevertheless, and every now and then we hear of some thoughtless man or woman who endangers hundreds of young lives by slyly adding a "refreshing stick" to the lemonade or fruit drinks prepared for Sunday school picnics or other gatherings.

Look out for the person who thinks that the cooling drink needs "just a little tang," or "just a bit of sparkle." This person may be the best-hearted man or woman in the town, but his ideas are woefully dangerous just the same.

The best way to prevent the "stick"-loving person from trying any dangerous drink-mixing is to see to it that all drinks for picnics and outings, public or private, are prepared by some one who would sooner cut off a hand than offer any one a drink containing the smallest per cent of harmful ingredients.

A Point for Argument

You frequently meet men and women who sneeringly remark:

"Oh, well, keep at it if you wish, but your work doesn't pay. Real drinkers never change their habits; they can't!"

It is well to be prepared to meet such statements with pointed arguments. Speak up with something like this:

"How about the hundreds of men who stopped drinking during the weeks just after the San Francisco earthquake? The saloons were closed, for the officers realized that drunkenness would increase crime and vandalism. Men who had been drinking every day found themselves unable to continue the habit. The saloons were closed tight; there was no whisky to drink. Did these men hurry away to some place where they could get the stuff? A few did, but the majority went on with their work, sober and strong. Many declared that they would have stopped drinking long before had they realized that it would be possible and hundreds of them then and there made vows never to drink again. This proves that drinking habits can be changed, and that the closing of saloons is one of the quickest ways to change them.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

SUMMER REGIMÉ

EVA W. LAKE, M. D.

Re-written from the Italian by the author. Printed June 15, 1911, in *L'Araldo*, an evangelical journal of Brooklyn, N. Y.

What shall I prepare today for the meals? This is the question that every morning perplexes the good house-wife. The answer is often a matter of serious concern, and, despite the abundant supplies, greatest in the summer, when it is more difficult to provide nourishing, hygienic food for the family in tempting variety and thus avoid all those indispositions that often run into grave diseases.

Hot Weather Diet

In the warm season even healthy people eat less and the intelligent man changes his diet. He eats more fruit, green vegetables, rice and milk and little meat, always remembering that there are two *perfect* foods, milk and wheat (the whole grain). By a perfect food one means that which contains in proper proportions all the nutritive elements useful to the body. He who might wish, for economy and other reasons, to limit his diet could well do it without fear of harming himself by eating only bread of whole wheat and milk. Every mother may assure herself that it is not necessary to give her baby a great variety.

Regarding summer drinks: Shall we resort to beer, wine and the many carbonated beverages to slake our thirst and moderate the heat of the body? Tempting and attractive they are to many, but most injurious. The body demands a great quantity of water in the summer that it may maintain its equilibrium of fluids and regulate its temperature, the sweat-glands alone throwing off two pounds, more or less, of water daily in the effort to lower bodily temperature. The alcoholic drinks, besides providing no nutritive element, are dangerous in the heated term, especially to those who do fatiguing labor.

Sunstroke Victims

Those most subject to sunstroke are the old, the badly-nourished babies, and the drinkers of alcoholic beverages. These last are the commonest victims and the reason is clear since their brain, their nerves, their arteries, their muscular tissues are in an abnormal state, being burned, so to say, already by alcohol.

To the objection that alcohol does not remain long in the body, we shall answer that it is quickly carried to all parts of the organism, and eliminated in great measure by the lungs and the kidneys, irritating and destroying as it goes. Notwithstanding, the unmistakable little traces of the poison remain in the organism, showing their toxic effect upon the living protoplasm.

In the body of even the moderate drinker are found little scars in all of his tissues, particularly in the liver and in the kidneys whose cells have been partly destroyed by alcohol.

The great English doctor, Sir Benjamin Richardson, said, "A quantity of alcoholic beverage equal to a teaspoonful of alcohol, taken three times a day, is a dangerous dose."

In summer the human body maintains its temperature by means of perspiration, a most important function, under the control of a special set of nerves. In a state of health there exists perfect harmony between the blood-vessels and the sweat-glands by means of this system of nerves which governs heat production and heat loss. The phenomenon of fever and of chills is then a loss of the nice balance between the production of heat and its loss. It is, then, no wonder that the drinker of alcohol succumbs easily to the burning rays of the sun. His small arteries have lost their elasticity, they have become rigid and can not, therefore, respond to the call of the sweat-glands for "water, more water." Even the nerves themselves transmit the messages badly, the function of perspiration is interrupted, temperature rises perhaps to the fatal point and there is another death attributed to "sun-stroke."

Amount of Water Necessary

It is doubtful if one can drink too much water. We do not generally drink nearly enough. Two quarts a day is the least quantity that an adult should take. To the common excuse that the water is unwholesome and tepid, while the beer is cold and refreshing, we answer that the negligence of those whose duty it is to provide drinkable water for the people is criminal, and the general carelessness of those whose duty it is to demand good water in the cities passes all belief. However, we can do much. Why should one spend so much to buy Bordeaux wine and Munich beer when for five cents he can buy a piece of ice and some lemons and thereby render cool and wholesome the water? A hundredth part of the time, strength, and money spent vainly in regulating and protecting the sale of alcohol, if devoted to the problem of providing cities with good water, would render it forever unnecessary for any one to drink impure water. In spite of the doubtful water, mortality is lower among the abstainers than among the moderate drinkers of beer or of wine, a fact abundantly proven by the experiments made in the British army and by the statistics of the life insurance companies.

Tea not too strong, either cold or hot, makes a good beverage for a working man, especially if a slice of lemon be added. Another drink, nutritive as well as thirst-satisfying, is made by mixing a handful of fine oatmeal in a quart of cold water.

After water itself, the best summer drink of all is boiled grape juice put up air-tight in the autumn before. It is medicinal, as well as refreshing. This non-alcoholic beverage always calls forth praises from those who are accustomed to wine. Pick the ripe grapes from the stems, wash them and put over the fire with water enough to cover them well. Boil till soft (not too long or tannic acid is developed), mash and strain through a muslin bag. Wash and boil the bottles and corks. Put the juice over the fire again, adding a cupful of sugar to two quarts of juice. Pour boiling hot into hot bottles, stop with clean corks, and seal with melted paraffine. Keep in a dark place.

SUMMER WORK IN NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

Nebraska white ribboners are taking advantage of the Chautauqua season which is now in full blast. At many of the assemblies daily conferences are held, and rest tents are maintained, in addition to securing at least one speaker on the formal program.

By far the most pretentious work undertaken in the open air department is the daily program at the Epworth Assembly, which is to be held August 2-10, in its own beautiful park near Lincoln. The W. C. T. U. has always maintained comfortable headquarters on the grounds, and this year will have entire charge of the "Good Citizenship" hour, with a first-class speaker each day, as will be seen from the following program: "Good Citizenship," Hon. George W. Berge; temperance lecture and equal suffrage address, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; "Progressive Citizenship," Gov. Chester A. Aldrich; "Twentieth Century Ammonite," Rev. E. J. T. Connelly; "Education and Environment," Chancellor C. A. Fullmer; address, Ex-Mayor Don L. Love.

The superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction has met with unusual success in the matter of essay contests in the schools of Lincoln this year, twenty-four silver medals being awarded just prior to the closing of the schools last June. The superintendent of the city schools lent his most hearty co-operation in putting the contests into both seventh and eighth grades in the twelve schools, and as a result 798 essays were submitted. The W. C. T. U. superintendent of this department is perfecting plans for organizing, just as thoroughly the coming year, the schools of the entire county.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S TEMPERANCE ZEAL

Special Correspondence

In spite of hot "wind and weather," South Dakota W. C. T. U. is bravely working on attending to the task in hand—agitating, educating and organizing against the powers of evil. Our president, Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, has recently finished her itinerary of several district conventions and reports that the work is "in fine shape." No extra special campaign is before us this year, but the general work of upbuilding through our many departments goes steadily on with increasing interest, and our banner, "Prohibition with no Compromise," waves ever before us.

Mrs. Zehner, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. McDonald, National organizers, have each lent a hand in our state, and with our president and some local workers, have added twenty-five new unions to our list, thus filling the breach made by the many removals caused by our being directly in the pathway across the continent. Several of the district presidents were by their conventions made the proud recipient of a beautiful gavel from the Frances E. Willard horse-chestnut tree, and thus were inspired to more faithful service.

By the organization of the first union in our last new district across the big Missouri — at Timber Lakes — in the language of the pioneer, we have "broken sod." In the face of drouth and scarcity of crops, if this does not show "grace, grit and gumption," we of South Dakota are mistaken. The people may forsake the land but it is pre-empted *"For God and Home and Country."* We are remembering Maine, Texas, Tennessee, and other sister states in their struggles, and pressing on, in our own beloved state, praying for the time when no saloon shall be found anywhere.

Our convention meets at Aberdeen, September 16-21. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor is to be our speaker, with Mrs. Scovell to represent the Y. P. B.

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICERS ENTERTAINED

Special Correspondence

The general state officers of California were delightfully entertained July 18 at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fisher, Los Angeles. The Los Angeles and East Hollywood unions extended the invitation and the following named ladies were in the receiving line: Mrs. Walter Fisher, Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, Mrs. George Sugars, Mrs. F. B. Drew, Mrs. Kate Webb, Mrs. S. D. Warner, Mrs. S. R. Ferris, Mrs. Edith Dockeray, Mrs. Gertrude Hovey, Mrs. W. Wilford, Mrs. V. Trice and Mrs. S. Edith Rene.

The short program of music and speeches was conducted by Mrs. Blanchard, state vice-president and president of the Los Angeles union. Mrs. Gertrude Hovey of East Hollywood offered the opening prayer. Mrs. S. R. Ferris, state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, in a manner which made us proud to claim her, gave the speech of greeting. To this, dear Hester Griffith, state president, responded.

Mrs. Grace Widney Mabee rendered a solo, and little Edna Ruth Manger sang a song very sweetly. Mrs. Julia Phelps, Los Angeles county president, gave an encouraging speech. Mrs. Pierce Wheat responded for the federation of unions of which she holds the presidency. Mrs. Wheat is a brilliant woman and active in all the moral questions of the day.

Mrs. Frances Davenport, a conscientious young officer in the county work, responded in a few well chosen words. Mrs. Mary C. Sampson, state secretary, the faithful sister in charge at our headquarters, was introduced and heartily applauded. Mrs. Jessie Chevre, in a witty and flowery speech, presented to each one of the guests dainty little baskets tied with white ribbon and filled with beautiful blossoms.

Mrs. Ferris, in the interests of her department, read a letter to officers and general managers of various street railways, urging that smoking in the waiting rooms of their several depots be prohibited. This is in the interests of the large number of women and men patronizing their lines to whom tobacco smoke is offensive, or nauseating, and in the interests of children who are helplessly subjected to the odor and to the dangers incident to the attendant habit of expectoration. A hearty endorsement of the appeal was given by the 150 women present.

Our charming hostess, Mrs. Fisher, who has been a member of the W. C. T. U. for fifteen years, welcomed the society and assured us of her interest and sympathy. Delicious refreshments were served by two L. T. L. girls and the daughter of the house.

PENNSYLVANIA'S W. C. T. U. POINTERS

Special Correspondence

The "Keystone State" is keeping up with the season by holding out-of-door meetings. Honeoye Valley Temperance Association which meets at Shinglehouse, August 17-27, will include in its program W. C. T. U. representatives from the counties of New York and Pennsylvania. Miss Lillian M. Phelps will speak on one of the days.

The summer school at Ridgeview, August 16-17, will be attended by white ribboners from nine counties. The long column of new unions reported in the August *Bulletin* shows that Mrs. Addie B. Parsels, Miss Grace Hendricks, and others have been busy. It looks as if Warren, where the state convention will be held, will be a scene of rejoicing over a large increase of membership, Medal contests, Miss H. Frances Jones, superintendent, continue to make converts to temperance.

The Allentown newsboys L. T. L. recently held a contest in which the recitation, "A Boy on Prohibition," proved "a winner." The union at Delta, York county, celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by a contest in which all did so well that a book was given to each one except Miss Jennie Webb to whom was awarded the silver medal.

Kenneth Square W. C. T. U. assisted a safe and sane celebration of a rational Fourth. The union fitted up a beautiful float, with trimmings of pure white and water lilies. A band of little maidens dressed in white, wearing large white bows on their heads, sang "Some Glad Day." The car was decorated with placards reading, "Saloons Must Go," and "Tremble King Alcohol, We Shall Grow Up." The celebration was voted a success and the W. C. T. U. was given the credit of having the prettiest float.

Lackawanna county held a series of rallies closing with the annual picnic, at which a fine program was given.

Delaware county had the privilege of having as one of its summer speakers, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Rhode Island. At the close of her address, in which she spoke feelingly of the situation in Maine, a silver offering was given for the work in the National President's home state. Mrs. W. T. D. MacCullough, president of Lackawanna county, has been doing good institute work in Wyoming county.

BIG BARGAIN!

"Shut Up Saloons," "Vote-Seeker's Reply," 3 other recitations and songs, and a novelty program only 20c. Send 2 dimes to

"Jac" Lowell, Mendon, Mass.

"IDENTIFY YOUR CAUSE WITH A PERSON"

(Continued from Page Four)

There are some interesting things that you can be doing this month while you are still free from school duties. Plan to have our literature in rest tents at Chautauquas and at fairs. The nicest thing would be to have a tent of your own and have ice water to give to visitors at the same time that you distribute leaflets. I believe in advertising our fine Young People's Branch organization. I think it would be lovely if you would vote at your next meeting to buy a picture of Miss Willard for some school in your town, or one or two cloth-bound copies of "Alcohol and Health" for the school library. This little book is full of valuable information that each student should have.

If you have not already taken the examination on "Alcohol and Health," why not do so this month? The question blanks may be obtained from me.

New York now leads in the amount of dues sent in; Ohio is second and Southern California is third. Minnesota, Kansas, New Jersey and Tennessee follow closely. Would you be surprised if I told you that the National treasurer has not heard of any Y. P. B.'s in thirty-two states? Perhaps some are not counted because they do not say that the dues are from a Y. P. B.

I am sorry to say that I have not received a single report from a local Y. P. B. membership contest and so cannot tell you who won the banner. I waited anxiously until the sixteenth but none came.

Miss Pease, state secretary, writes me that the Y. P. B. work is growing in Vermont, two new Branches having been organized this spring and more to follow. The L. M. N. Stevens Y of Woodstown, N. J., is to be hostess, with the W. C. T. U., of the state convention. Miss Goodwin says that they are very proud of their name. I am sure that they are trying hard to live up to the ideals of our dear National W. C. T. U. President. Miss Mattie James, state Y. P. B. secretary of New Hampshire, has just organized a new Branch at S. Barnstead with Miss Florence Emerson as president. The number of Y. P. B. organizations is increasing and we are encouraged to know that not only are new Branches being formed but that new members are being added to our ranks.

HOT WEATHER HOMILY

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Why Don't They Mention It?

Speakers at commencement exercises all over the country warned the young people against evils which they must confront "in the outside world." Here are some of the things they said:

"Each person is more or less responsible for the condition of his town, city and state." "No person is allowed to injure his neighbor's property or insult his neighbor's family. The state forbids a man to use a germ-infected well, a filthy drain or a broken sewer. The state insists that boys and girls attend school, whether they wish to or not."

Commencement lecturers made hundreds of such statements, but how many of them warned the graduates against the awful evils of the beer bottle, the whisky glass, the cigaret and drug habits? How many mentioned total abstinence in connection with personal responsibility? How many said anything about the state forbidding a man to make, sell or drink things which cause more deaths than germ-infected wells or filthy drains? How many? Very few. And why so few?

"Because," says a so-called thinker, "the temperance laws of the majority of states do not 'back up' the educators who are warning the boys and girls. So long as laws allow the sale and manufacture of liquor, there will be reasons why certain speakers cannot tell all that is in their hearts."

All of which is somewhat sickening. Think about it.

Just One Case

"Little stories from real life" are popular with the readers of the popular magazines and newspapers.

These little stories are usually simple accounts of incidents in ordinary lives. They grip because they are so true to life.

Here is one which ought to grip:

A boy from a country town went to a far off city to attend school.

It was hard for him to go. A sweetheart and dear friends must be left behind. But the boy went, plunged into the studies, and struggled along. Letters from the sweetheart gave him encouragement, and little by little he gained peace and comfort in the new environment.

When vacation came at the end of a term, circumstances prevented him from going home. One of his chums, a son of wealthy parents, invited him to go home with him. The boy accepted the invitation, went to the chum's home and was cordially received. The chum's parents did their best to give the students a good time, but sadly erred by serving them small glasses of champagne and occasional drinks of ale. The country boy, dazed by the warm hospitality offered by his chum's parents, took the drink as a matter of course, and when he returned to his school he did not find it hard to join with other boys in consuming bottles of ale and beer which had been taken into the college boarding houses on the sly. The habit grew and grew, and one cold night, several months later, the boy stole into a cheap saloon, gave his age as twenty-two, and bought a half pint of "best whisky."

The whisky "did things" to the boy. It even caused him to quarrel with the chum at whose home he had commenced to drink. It gave him a reputation which with surprising speed reached the country town. Letters from the sweetheart ceased to come; letters from the boy's guardian began to have a suspicious tone. The boy grew worried. He failed in his term "exams," and came home pale and thin.

Everybody in the little town seemed to know of his fall. His relatives frowned upon him, his guardian stormed at him, his sweetheart refused to share his company.

The boy became blue and morbid. He thought of suicide, and even planned the act itself. A friend learned of his predicament. She went to the boy's sweetheart, and told her all. It was worse than the girl had imagined, but, in response to persistent pleas, she consented to give the boy another chance and sent for him. He humbly begged her pardon, and promised to try hard to keep clean and straight.

"I will give you one chance," she said.

Now the poor boy is taking that chance. He has given up his school and has gone to work. He admits that he is having a terrible struggle to keep his word, and rumor has it that he has already stumbled again. Poor fellow! He curses himself for it all, but is all the blame his?

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
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Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

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WORTH READING

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the beautiful card, "FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY." It cannot fail to please you, as well as the friend to whom it is sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

These artistic cards in brown and ecru, with soft tints of green, Alice blue or old rose in water color effect, are also beautiful for framing. Send five cents for any one of them or twenty-five cents for six of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

HAS PROHIBITION RUINED EVERETT?

M. A. MANN, President County W. C. T. U.

(Ever since Everett, Washington, became dry territory, efforts have been made by certain people, undoubtedly sympathizers with the liquor interests, to show that prohibition has ruined the town. We give below a statement of some interesting facts which demonstrate the wisdom of the people who voted out the saloon. EDITOR.)

From January 1 to March 1, sixty-nine families, all new comers, have moved into Everett from outside points, and forty-six have moved out during the same period, the proportion being exactly three new families for every two who have left the city.

The police court docket of "drunks" has dwindled almost to nothing. Where formerly twenty-five to fifty intoxicated men were encountered daily on Riverside, nowadays you will seldom see one.

Merchants unite in testifying to better collections and more customers who pay with cash instead of promises. In answer to the report that Everett is dead I will say that all the mills and manufacturing plants are running and every large manufacturer reports with satisfaction a marked improvement in the steadiness of his employes. The Chamber of Commerce is receiving more inquiries than ever before from big manufacturing enterprises which have their eyes on Everett. Among other inquiries received is one from a gigantic syndicate from the middle states which wishes to establish a steel plant, one from New York (a wood working plant), and one from Alaska owning a high grade of marble wishes to ship the raw material to the Sound to be worked. The post-office receipts keep up the regular ratio of increase.

Street improvements have been going on all the time and more contracts have recently been let. The sewer system has been greatly enlarged since January. Four brick business blocks have been or are being built, and contracts have been let for four more. It has been found necessary to build another large school building the coming summer. The building of the Milwaukee railroad into the city is giving employment to great numbers of men.

In view of the fact that there has been so much said about what the results were going to be on account of the city going dry, it might be well to give a report of the banks. From January 7 to March 7, the deposits in the banks have increased $81,449.38, which is considered an excellent gain for only sixty days difference in time.—*White Ribbon Bulletin*

THE DELEGATE FROM DENBURY

(Continued from Page Six)

expected here today."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Allen," said the secretary, shaking hands heartily. "We had not heard the name of the delegate from Denbury, but we are glad to see you. Come in."

He led the way down the hall, threw open the door of the library, and ushered Wilfred in. Wilfred looked for Burgoman, Senior, but concluded, after a glance, that he was not in the room. The spacious apartment was filled with people, all sitting with their backs toward the door, facing a large library table at the other end of the room. The secretary drew Wilfred forward.

"Miss Halliday," he said, addressing a young woman who sat at one end of the table, "this is Mr. Allen, the delegate from Denbury. Miss Halliday is our general secretary," he said aside to Allen.

Miss Halliday, a calm, dark-eyed young woman, extended her hand.

"How do you do, Mr. Allen," she said. "I am glad to meet you. Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mr. Allen, the delegate from Denbury. The salute for Mr. Allen, our new delegate."

Amid the flutter of handkerchiefs and the clapping of hands, Wilfred, completely mystified, looked around for the conclave of portly brewers whom he had expected to see, and to his astonishment found himself facing an audience of young men and women. Whether he bowed or not, he never knew. Who were these people? What were they doing? He was evidently in the wrong place. He dropped weakly into the leather-covered chair towards which Miss Halliday nodded, and which the secretary pushed in his direction. Didn't the fellow say his name was Burgoman? Where was he, anyway?

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German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

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The Young Crusader for Teachers

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Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

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Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

"EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS"

"When I read your splendid offer to send *The Young Crusader* to teachers, the whole school year, for twenty cents apiece, I wanted to go right out and see that the paper was sent to each of the many teachers in our city schools. Illness in the home has prevented me from doing this, but I want the young lady who teaches my little son to read the *Crusader* and I am sending twenty cents for her subscription. Later. I told my neighbor about this when she called just now and she wants to have the *Crusader* sent to her niece who teaches in another state. This seems little enough for us to do, but 'every little bit helps' to increase temperance sentiment and show that we are interested in what is taught to our children." Will you do this little bit for the one who so largely moulds the beliefs of your child?

A PROGRAM SUGGESTION

The Young Crusader subscription exercise for conventions and public meetings meets with general approval. Copies free upon request. Address *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

"I sent you a card, which must have reached Evanston last Friday, telling you to send last week's paper to ———— instead of to my old address. Why did you not comply with my request?" Your postal reached us on Friday, as you thought, but the copy of UNION SIGNAL, sent to the old address, had left the Evanston post-office on Thursday (the day before). Changes are made promptly, but as we must address the wrappers almost a week before the papers are mailed, to insure prompt mailing, it is a favor to us if changes of address are sent in ten days before you wish the change made. It is necessary to have the address to which the paper is being sent and the name of the subscriber, as well as the new address, before the change is made. Failure to send this information, necessitates correspondence, which causes additional delay.

A "DISTRESS SIGN"

We hear of societies which have a signal to give when one member is in distress and wishes help from the others. Please consider this our "sign" and it waves for each one who is securing the "9 months for 20 cents" subscriptions for teachers, to *The Young Crusader*. We have promised to start all these subscriptions with the September *Crusader*. This paper will be printed the last of August and we want to know how many we will need. We cannot afford to print a large number that will not be subscribed for. Do you not see our "distress?" Knowing how you always come to our help, we are telling you our troubles. If you can, please get subscriptions in by August 25. Perhaps if you cannot send the names of teachers at that date, you will write us how many of these subscriptions you expect to send before September 30.

A TRUE-BLUE MAYOR

Special Correspondence

The mayor of Mexico, Mo., has declared it to be his ambition to be the best mayor that Mexico has ever had. Actuated by that high purpose, he has sent the following open letter to each of the newspapers of his city:

As mayor of your city, I have been thinking for some time about a heart-to-heart talk with the parents.

Now I love this town; I love our people; I am proud of all that is good and noble within its boundaries. Not for the world, would I cast an evil thought against any one. But, unless we look after some of our young people a little closer, some of our good mothers and fathers are going to have sorrow and heartaches that nothing can soothe.

The question is often asked, "What shall we do with the boys?" You might well ask, "What shall we do to save the girls?"

The railroad station, street corners, stairways are not the safest places to meet and entertain their friends, nor are long walks down dark streets any better.

Mothers, where are your girls? With whom do they associate? Are you *sure* you know? Are you sure you know where they go? Now, don't pass this by. Stop and think! How will you give account of your stewardship?

Sincerely yours,
WILLARD POTTS

The above letter has attracted much attention. It has been copied by the newspapers all over the state, and many commendatory editorials have been written. It is said that a score of parents have personally told the mayor that this warning has opened their eyes, and henceforth they will give more careful oversight to the conduct of their sons and daughters. It is needless to say that the W. C. T. U. heartily approves of the mayor's action. May his tribe increase.

"Why did you break your engagement with that school teacher?"

"If I failed to show up at her house every evening, she expected me to bring a written excuse signed by my mother." —*New York Evening Mail*

"Mr. Taft," said a Republican statesman, "is for his weight, exceedingly nimble. I remember once, in Cincinnati, running for a train with him He ran well, but, of course, I, with my slender and athletic build, beat him easily. I had to wait on every corner, and in consequence we missed the train. Mr. Taft said, with an apologetic laugh, as we turned away from the closed train gate: 'It was my fault we missed her. More waist, you know, less speed.'"—*Kansas City Star*

Leaflets and Supplies for Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Miscellaneous Leaflets. Emperor William of Germany speaks against the Drink Evil, per 100, 25 cents; Personal Liberty, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; Points against the Saloon, per 100, 25 cents; Prohibition Brings Prosperity, Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, per 100, 40 cents; Absolutely Fiendish, per 100, 25 cents; As the Man on the Street Sees It, per 100, 25 cents; The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, per 100, 25 cents; The License System, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; The Saloon System Causes Poverty, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents; The Saloon vs. The Labor Union, Rev. Father Cassidy, per 100, 40 cents; Bidding for the Boys, per 100, 25 cents; General Sheridan's Answer, per 100, 10 cents; A Talk About Cider, per 100, 10 cents; Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco, per 100, 15 cents; The Four Rats, per 100, 10 cents; Three Beers a Day, per 100, 15 cents; Beer or Flour, Edith Smith Davis, per 100, 25 cents; Don't, Girls, each 2 cents, per 100, 30 cents; The Cider Curse, each 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; Root Beer a Snare and Delusion, each 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; The Tobacco Toboggan, each, 2 cents, per 100, 50 cents; What I Have Seen of Cigarets, Judge Ben Lindsey, per 100, 25 cents; A Sound Conservation Policy, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, per 100, 25 cents; What's Wrong with the Nation, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents.

Flower Mission Leaflets. Blossoms of the Beatitudes, Lella M. Sewall. Per 100, 60 cents. Flower Mission Brochure, four poems, Anna A. Gordon. Per 12, 10 cents, per 100, 60 cents. The Reign of the Rose. Per 100, 30 cents. Portulaca Corner. Per 100, 30 cents. Wait, I Say, on the Lord. Per 100, 30 cents.

Historic Rest Cottage. A beautiful souvenir booklet. Each, 15 cents, per 2, 25 cents.

Who Was To Blame? Josiah Allen's Wife. Order in large quantities and distribute at fairs and open-air meetings. Per 50, $1.30; per 100, $2.50. A special offer.

Helps for the Local Union. National W. C. T. U. Hand-book. Each, 5 cents. *An experienced National W. C. T. U. organizer writes: "I like your Handbook. It will be of great value to the women." Many orders are being received.*

Programs. See page 16, THE UNION SIGNAL of July 20.

Assorted Leaflets. 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.80.

Buttons and Pins. Membership contest button. Each, 5 cents; per 50, $1.75; per 100, $3.00. Gilt and enamel buttons, special design for honorary members' badges. State whether button or pin is desired. Each, 25 cents; per 12, $2.75. W. C. T. U. silver pin Each 60 cents; per 12, $6.50. Small flat bow, white enamel on gilt, without letters. Each, 25 cents. Small flat bow, white enamel on sterling, without letters. Each, 30 cents. Celluloid flag pin. Each, 5 cents; per 100, $2.50.

Rest Cottage Post Card. Per 3, 5 cents; per 12, 15 cents. Flag Posters in colors, Old Glory and Four Beautiful Children. Each, 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100, $3.50. Flag Post Card in colors, same picture as the flag posters. Per 3, 5 cents; per 100, $1.00.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 17, 1911. No. 33

The Massachusetts Auto Party in Maine

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

"Oh, we'll roll the old chariot along!" rings out the old plantation melody, and to some of us from the "Bay State" has been accorded the privilege of rolling the chariot along, both literally and figuratively, in our sister state of the "Pine Tree." The inspiration of the thought came to the Hon. J. B. Lewis, of Boston, president of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, owner of the automobile and the treasurer of the party. He placed himself and his coadjutors at the command of the General-in-Chief of the temperance forces of the state, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and for sixteen days we have been gladly obeying her behests,—the "we" comprising Prof. John A. Nichols, so well known to the temperance world, David Read of the Hope Mission of Boston, singer and cornetist, and your scribe. These, with the temperance chauffeur, a by no means unimportant member of the quintette, have been touring grand old Maine in the interests of its prohibitory law, a privilege for which we shall always be profoundly and heartily grateful.

Touring for Temperance

How can we describe the sixteen days in which we have gazed upon some of the most beautiful scenery our country affords, as we have skimmed past lovely lakes nestling in the cup-like hollows of the green hills, crossed and recrossed swift rivers, followed the rockbound coast and watched the roll of the breakers on the beach, or lifted our souls to the eternal hills as we have climbed precipitous winding roads, or shot like a bird in flight into the intervening valleys? We know, as never before, why Maine has been chosen as "the playground of the nation." With such scenery and such life-giving air she might well be the play-ground of the world.

But ours has been by no means a play spell nor a pleasure tour. We were in Maine for work and we have rejoiced in plenty of it. We crossed the line into Kittery on the afternoon of July 22, to find such a welcome awaiting us as we had not dreamed of. The whole town seemed to have turned out to welcome the National President, and Vice-President of the W. C. T. U., together with the party of "Non-resident Professional Agitators," as our friends of the liquor press have so kindly designated us. Thirty floats, automobiles and decorated carriages were in line, preceded by a brass band, and the procession wound its way for four miles, down to beautiful Kittery Point and back, with people thronging the way at almost every point and with fully one-half of the houses gay with flags and bunting. Surely if the pulse of Kittery is the pulse of the entire state, Maine may rest secure in the retention of her righteous law.

It is impossible to give a detailed account of the towns visited and the meetings held. We went as far north as Belfast, crossed west to Lewiston, and then went down to Old Orchard where, on August 3, the grand round-up for the forces of the state was held. I have attended many inspiring temperance meetings but I think I have never known one where there was quite such a brilliant and diversified program. Mrs. Stevens presided in her own masterly fashion and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis struck the key-note in her opening Bible message. The prayers and testimonies which filled the devotional hour gave unmistakable proof that the Christian men and women of Maine are taking hold upon God in this hour of dire peril. Who can believe that they are crying to Him in vain?

The Young Campaigners made a brave showing with banners and pennants. Indeed they have been a most inspiring feature of our meetings in many towns of the state. Miss Gordon and Miss Rowan led the line of march from the Tabernacle to the camp-ground, and a perambulator with a winsome baby was in the van as intimation that the so-called humor of the license press, which has characterized the Young Campaigners' movement as a "procession of perambulators," had failed to intimidate the young soldiers and their leaders in a righteous cause. The way they sang and the vigor with which they shouted their rally cries was ample proof that the youth of the state is alert and alive to the issue. And, as Miss Gordon so aptly asks, "Who has a better right to speak on this question than the children of Maine?" Miss Gordon's contribution to this mighty struggle can never be estl-

Special Articles in This Issue

Pertinent Questions on Prohibition—Colorado Dry in 1912—Vote for Repeal? No!—Oregon's Chautauqua Enterprise—W. C. T. U. Day at Boulder Chautauqua—Why Wise Men Vote for Prohibition

THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTO PARTY IN MAINE

mated at its full value. Her campaign song book is the best I have ever seen, and she has shown her organizing ability to the fullest extent, as she has rallied 30,000 children and youth to the inspiring cry:

"Maine! My Maine! My!
V-I-C-T-O-R-Y
Maine *Must* Keep Prohibition."

In addition to the advertised speakers there was an array of national and international talent upon the Old Orchard platform such as is seldom equaled: Dr. and Mrs. Crafts, Mrs. Kuhl of Illinois, Madame Barakat, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Prof. Spaid of Delaware, Mr. Maples of Texas, and others. Each of the auto party spoke and Mr. Read delighted the audience, as he has at every point, both with his cornet and his voice. His original song, "Vote No," has been one of the features in the campaign. Each of the people above mentioned spoke briefly and the young French Catholic, John B. Pelletier, who is proving such a power among his own people, delivered an impassioned address which gave some hint of what his power must be when he is free to use his native tongue.

The evening's program consisted of Miss Strout's beautiful pictures, interspersed with campaign speeches, but these the auto party was not privileged to hear as we had been whisked away to Biddeford to speak at an open air meeting, which we have come to consider the kind of meeting to be desired above all others.

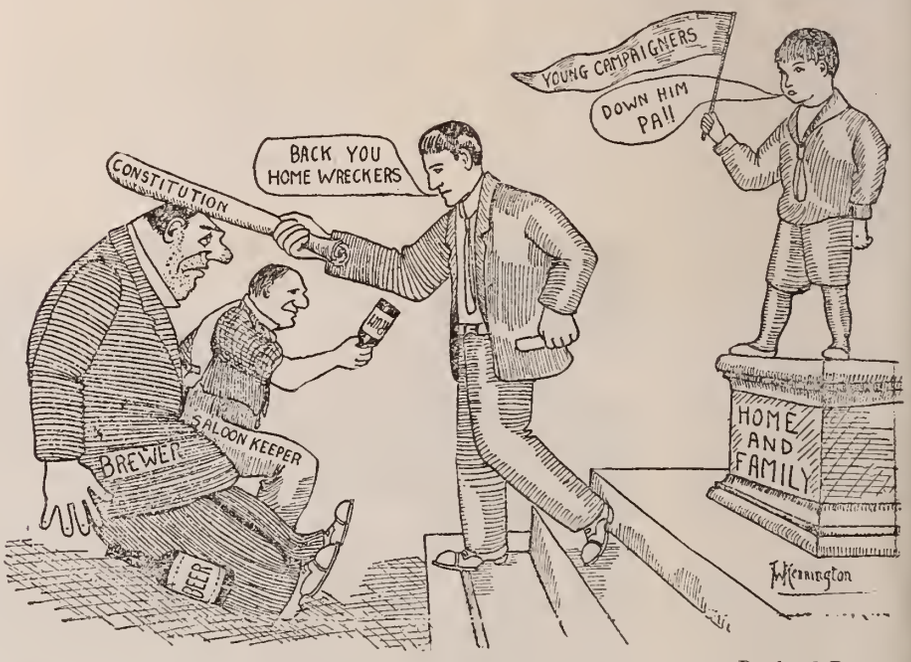
From Biddeford we went on to the western part of the state, speaking at every town and village en route and closing our campaign yesterday in sight of the White Mountains, in the beautiful towns of Fryeburg and Brownfield. In the latter place we were the guests of the president of Oxford county W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. G. Stickney, and spent our last night in the state under the roof where Neal Dow and his brave co-laborers stopped when in 1850 they first campaigned the state for prohibition.

It was a fitting ending to a most inspiring tour. This morning the party separated, part to return to Boston, your scribe to go by train and boat, for her curtailed holiday in Nova Scotia. In all, we visited about fifty cities, towns and villages and made at least 160 addresses, probably more, since in several towns two and three meetings were held. Everywhere we received a cordial welcome and, in the main, courteous hearings. The hospitality of the white ribboners of Maine has been of the most lavish nature. We have feasted upon good things at the table and kind words and smiles at every other point. Even the crowds at our open air meetings—the vast majority have been held in the open—have listened with a fairness and courtesy which meetings of that nature do not always command. We have had some encouraging proof that men who came to the meetings expecting to vote "Yes" on September 11, have been convinced by the arguments and will vote "No" instead. Indeed, we have thanked God and taken courage again and again as we have looked into the thoughtful faces of the men who have surrounded our auto, and the words spoken have been accompanied by earnest prayer that they might fall upon good ground.

If the state has anything to fear it is the over confidence of the friends of prohibition who are not sufficiently aroused to realize the magnitude of the issue. It is always the stay-at-home vote which decides in a matter like this and the great work of Maine's temperance forces within the next few weeks is so to arouse the state that no man who believes in prohibition will dare remain at home on that eventful election day. As usual, the license press is dealing in ridicule, in vituperation, in half truths and whole falsehoods—one of the most daring of the latter being that the auto party has been in Maine at the expense of the wholesale liquor dealers of Boston. Such statements could produce only laughter were it not that, unfortunately, no statement is too absurd to influence some people and the men who may be influenced by such silly campaign lies have votes, as well as the men who have brains and know how to use them.

No place in the whole world demands the prayers of the temperance forces today as does the state of Maine. God speed her righteous cause. And God bless the brave host which is doing such splendid battle on the soil so long ago dedicated to "the protection of the home and the abolition of the liquor traffic"—the first two planks in our white ribbon platform.

Of Mrs. Stevens' leadership there is no need to speak to those who have known and followed it for so many years. And yet—after an acquaintance of eighteen years—I confess to a feeling of surprise at the masterly manner with which she is handling her forces. To arrange routes for twenty or thirty speakers, speaking herself at the same time, is no small matter, but, in addition, she has her hand upon the pulse of the movement all over the state. She knows what the press is saying and she knows just what to say in reply. Her National work is by no means neglected and through all, her calm and poise remain unshaken. A great leader! A great leader in the greatest campaign of the centuries, the campaign of the Home against its direct foe. Pray for Maine and for Maine's greatest citizen—Lillian M. N. Stevens.



Portland Press

STATUS OF ANTI-DRINK SENTIMENT

If one is inclined to become skeptical as to the growth of anti-drink sentiment and the advance of prohibition, let him read the brewers' journals. It will be almost certain to have a tonic effect.

The Brewer's Review of August 1, says:

"The Texas result is a victory for the wets which comes nearer being a defeat than a genuine victory. To the country at large, it will go out as a practical prohibition victory, and the moral effect will be decidedly unwholesome.

"It is a fresh demonstration of the fact that the anti-drink sentiment, among the people at large, goes much deeper than the question of the proper conduct of the saloon. The anti-drink sentiment in the United States is not on the wane, but is fully as strong today as it ever was, if not stronger. *The apparent recession of the so-called prohibition wave has been due to economic causes. There remains the same general warped conscience in regard to the drink question, which is the result of more than half a century of constant agitation by the anti-drink 'fans.'*"

OREGON'S CHAUTAUQUA ENTERPRISE

Special Correspondence

W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Gladstone Park, Ore.

The Oregon W. C. T. U. maintained headquarters at five different Chautauquas in the state this year, with marked success in every particular. At three of these gatherings, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was our speaker. It is safe to say that no speaker on the Chautauqua platform in Oregon this year gave more scholarly addresses or was more satisfactory to both audience and management.

We of Oregon fancy that everything shows to the best advantage in the Oregon atmosphere. It is our boast that the rose leaves of Oregon are of a more silken texture and the fragrance and the form more perfect than in any other section of the country. Likewise, our Mrs. Davis was at her best in the atmosphere of our state. Her delicate bits of humor, her profound logic, her many apt historical references and her flights of oratory, were emphasized in the Oregon ozone.

The secretary of our Gladstone Chautauqua, who had been somewhat anxious as to the carrying power of a woman's voice and her ability to make herself heard by the great audiences, laughingly commented that Mrs. Davis would be able to reach an audience three times as large. She is a woman whom it is a delight to entertain, and we counted it a privilege to have her with us, if only for a few days, in our Gladstone Chautauqua.

Mrs. Booker Conducts Bible Class

Rev. Edith Hill Booker had charge of the regular Bible work at two of the Chautauquas and gave perfect satisfaction. Because of the failure of one of the most eminent Pacific Coast clergymen to meet his engagement, with scarcely an hour's notice she was called to take charge of the Bible class at Gladstone. Early in the season we had urged the management to give the Bible work to Mrs. Booker, but while they expressed their satisfaction as to her ability, they said it would be too much of an innovation to place a woman in charge of that department. After hearing her in the Bible address the first day of the Chautauqua, they were most delighted to secure her for the regular work, and at the close of the session expressed to us their entire satisfaction. We regard this as one of our great victories this year for women, as well as for the W. C. T. U.

Other Valuable Workers

Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer, assisted at Ashland in our regular work, and upon the failure of one of the speakers on the platform, was asked to fill his place, and did so to the delight of the management. She was a great addition to our force in Ashland. Mrs. Mears had general charge of the work, receiving, however, a most favorable support from the home president, Mrs. Holmes.

Mrs. Marsters, our state recording secretary, had charge of headquarters at Roseburg; Mrs. Henrietta Brown, state vice-president, at Albany; and Mrs. Para Thornton at La Grande, while the state president looked after the work at Gladstone.

New Cottage at Gladstone

The new cottage at Gladstone is a source of great satisfaction to the state union, and is a much more beautiful building than the illustration indicates. On the lower floor is a large room used as a rest and reference room, a bedroom for the caretakers and a small kitchen and dining-room for their use. The entire upper floor is given up to a dormitory for guests. Here we were able to accommodate nineteen women during the entire session, while many nights the commodious couches of the rest room were used by those who could not secure accommodations elsewhere. The cottage was not built as a source of revenue, but will afford a very satisfactory increase to funds needed to support our Chautauqua work. We are already contemplating the addition next year of a large sleeping porch, which will accommodate about thirty persons.

Perhaps there is no better evidence of the growing sympathy of the public toward the W. C. T. U. than the hearty response which was given to our call for financial aid in building the cottage. The bills are all met and the furnishings paid for, not one penny of debt rests upon us, and it was not necessary to take money from the general funds. The building and furnishings are worth about $900. We count this something of a victory in Oregon where it is comparatively hard to secure money for charitable work.

"Setting the Pace"

Mr. Cross, who has been the moving spirit of the Gladstone Chautauqua since its inception, said that nothing in connection with the work this year had given him more satisfaction than the beautiful cottage erected by the W. C. T. U., and its more beautiful fireplace. He added that the W. C. T. U. has "set the pace" for future building, and that our cottage made some of the other buildings look shabby, by comparison. Already one other cottage is planned for and the building of others is in the air. In addition to this, a fund is started for a Bible pavilion, and while it is not primarily a W. C. T. U. affair, the raising of funds has been placed in the hands of the W. C. T. U. president, with a generous amount already pledged.

Plans For Field Work

We are planning for four field workers. Miss Robbins is now out and will be with us for two months yet. Mrs. Silbaugh comes back to us for three months this fall and Rev. Booker is to attend some county conventions, in addition to doing other work. Mrs. Harford begins work for us in late August. With all this, amid the hurried preparations for the state convention, Mrs. Unruh must do some field work, and goes to central Oregon early in September to organize a new county.

State Convention Promises Well

Our state convention, which convenes October 5-11 in Medford, promises to be a notable meeting in spite of the fact that some of our women must travel 1200 miles to attend it. Will this give the eastern presidents an idea of the difficulties encountered in some of the western work?

Membership contests are being waged in some of the counties and we look for a good increase in membership.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ON PROHIBITION

BY A TEXAS BUSINESS MAN

During the campaign in Texas, a Fort Worth business man, through the columns of the *Dallas News*, asked a few pertinent questions on the subject of the saloon being a commercial necessity in a community. Why not propound them to your anti-prohibition friends?

Why?

"If prohibition impairs a man's earning powers by disturbing business conditions, why is it that prohibition Maine furnishes more capital for legitimate enterprises than any other state, in proportion to its population? Certainly the natural advantages of that state cannot be said to be so much greater than all others.

"If prohibition retards development and keeps a community in the background commercially, why is it that in the field of mortgage investments prohibition Kansas ranks first of all the states?

"If prohibition drives out capital and depreciates property values, why is it that the great trust and insurance companies in the East continue to put a large amount of money into prohibition Oklahoma, prohibition Georgia and Tennessee, while only a few of them invest in Texas?

"It is well-known to prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike that town after town, county after county, state after state, have adopted prohibition without appreciable reflex on business conditions. Indeed, the weight of evidence is to the effect that the man engaged in useful pursuits is benefited when prohibition goes into effect."

"COLORADO DRY IN 1912"

The citizens of Colorado are having presented to them by the W. C. T. U. of that state an opportunity to put themselves on record for a white state in 1912. The letter which is being sent to each voter reads like a prophecy, for when Colorado women undertake an enterprise, there is every assurance that it will be carried through successfully. This is the proposition which is being made:

Dear Colorado Citizen: We wish you to consider the opportunity and splendid possibility of freeing this state from the domination of the liquor traffic. A petition conforming to the requirements of the initiative, will be filed with the Secretary of State and a prohibitory amendment will be submitted to the vote of the people, at the November election of 1912. If a majority of the votes cast are in the affirmative, it will become a part of Colorado's constitution.

This is a practical movement. Twelve counties and a majority of cities and towns are saloonless, and several counties have but one license town. The Union Pacific R. R. from Nebraska to Denver and Wyoming to Denver, goes through only one saloon town, Brighton; the Santa Fe from Kansas to Pueblo touches but two whisky places, Holly and Swink; while the Colorado and Southern from Greeley to Boulder, the Burlington from Nebraska to Denver, the Missouri Pa ific from Kansas to Pueblo, the D. & R. G. from Utah to Ridgway and Delta to Paonia, traverse only dry territory.

Citizens in every part of the state are prepared for the campaign, as speakers and literature have gone to them since 1908, with the slogan "Colorado Dry in 1912." People in dry territory are tired of a biennial fight and of the influence of Colorado brewers on elections and law enforcement. Many people who consider a dry city impractical, will vote for a dry state.

The overthrow of the liquor traffic will more than any other one thing advance every humanitarian, moral and spiritual movement in the state. We appeal for your personal influence in your everyday life and in securing the endorsement of this campaign by organizations to which you belong. It is your battle. It means the safety of your home, your children, your beloved. Give of your time, your money, your work. It will mean victory in 1912.

This letter is signed by the state officers of the Colorado W. C. T. U.

VOTE FOR REPEAL? NO!

Former Congressman CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD of Maine

Extract from address delivered in Maine Campaign

This campaign has many educational features. On the street corners, in the hotels, in the drug stores, on the trains, the question of the vote on the amendment is being widely discussed and we find that many constitutional experts are being made. Perhaps seventy-five per cent of them have never seen the book in which the constitution is written and probably ninety per cent have never read the constitution of the state, and it seems to me that these gentlemen are unduly perturbed. Twenty-five years ago this amendment was placed in the constitution and since that time it has withstood the shock of its opponents and today stands firm.

Will We Vote it Out?

Will we vote it out? I will not vote to put it out because there cannot be an open saloon in this state so long as it remains where it is. There might be a Legislature so lost to its sense of duty to the state as to repeal the prohibitory law from the statutes and enact a law permitting local option, but so long as the amendment remains in the constitution, such a thing can never happen.

Meaning of a Vote for Repeal

It is a well-known fact that every vote for the repeal of the amendment is a vote for license or local option, and this will not only have its effect in this state but will be felt elsewhere.

We occupy a position of peculiar responsibility. We believe constitutional prohibition to be right, always have believed it to be right, and always will believe it right, and that all people elsewhere may know the opinion of intelligent, God-fearing, law-abiding people of Maine, we say the initial redoubt shall not be taken by the enemy.

WEST VIRGINIA'S TEMPERANCE FORCES UNITE FOR CAMPAIGN

Plans have been formulated for a union of the temperance forces of West Virginia, for the purpose of conducting the campaign for the ratification of the prohibition amendment. It was agreed that the campaign should be carried on in the name of the Ratification Federation, and that a committee made up of a representative from the Prohibition party, the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, should have it in charge. Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, W. C. T. U. state president, is to represent the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It was determined that none of the three organizations should lose its identity, but that the committee should act as a clearing house for the efforts of all. It is believed that this plan will prevent duplication of work, and will enable the committee to make the best use of eminent speakers and to publish and circulate the literature needed.

TEXAS FIGHT TO BE REOPENED

According to a late report in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, a resolution has been introduced in the Texas Legislature, signed by all of the seventeen prohibition senators, calling for a state constitutional convention to re-submit the state-wide prohibition question, this convention to meet the first Monday in March, 1913. Governor Colquitt had given notice to the Legislature that he would not submit the liquor legislation asked for by that body.

W. C. T. U. DAY AT BOULDER CHAUTAUQUA

Special Correspondence

Summer Headquarters Colorado W. C. T. U., Chautauqua, Boulder, Colo.

The Colorado Chautauqua grounds at Boulder looked their best on July 27.

It was the annual W. C. T. U. day and nature seemed to have made ready for the coming of the temperance hosts. The recent rains had improved the tone and color of the grass, made most attractive the varying shades of green in trees and shrubs, and had refreshed the flowers, which seemed to nod to us a welcome. Wild roses were still in bloom and also flowering plants that had been transplanted from the mountain side. Even the mountains themselves seemed to look down on us in kindly greeting, as if there were a sort of kinship between them and W. C. T. U. principles.

Representation Good

The day was ideal, and the crowd enthusiastic. Denver sent a good delegation, Colorado Springs and Northern Colorado were represented, and from Greeley came the largest number that has ever been present from that city. The small towns all along the line of the railroads were also represented. Friends were present from Ohio, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and Kansas.

Morning Session a Treat

The morning program was made up of many good things. The opening devotional service, led by Mrs. L. T. Butler, of Longmont, was full to overflowing with the spirit of joy in service, and a willingness to go forward and overcome the difficulties that may lie in the pathway looking toward victory.

Mrs. F. I. Smith, of Denver, president of the Cottage Home Board, spoke ably on "Applied Scientific Temperance." Mrs. Emma C. Crowley, of Colorado Springs, president of the North End union, the largest in the state, talked of "The Power of the Individual." Dr. Maude M. Sanders, state vice-president, spoke earnestly of "Our Battle," and made the audience realize that we are in the midst of a struggle for statewide prohibition.

The children added to the attractiveness of the program, and the music, under direction of Miss Irene Yoxall, was an especially enjoyable feature.

Greetings from the Chautauqua were given by Mr. F. A. Boggess, secretary of the association, who expressed great appreciation of the work of the W. C. T. U.

A Splendid Afternoon

The great speech of the afternoon was made by Rev. D. D. Forsyth, presiding elder of the Denver district. His topic was "The Liquor Traffic and its Annihilation!" He was in the fight when Grand Junction wiped out the saloons, and we believe his speech made votes for a "Dry Colorado in 1912."

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the state, presided over the meeting and welcomed all in a way that increased our love and loyalty. At the noon hour she was hostess at Rest Cottage, where the large porch and every nook and corner were full, and hundreds were seated outside, under the shade of the trees. Dr. Hungerford, as usual, helped to look after the comfort of the people, and Miss Lena A. Dwight, editor of the *W. C. T. U. Messenger*, and other Boulder women, all lent a hand to make the social hour a success!

Absent Ones Remembered

Among the faces we missed was that of dear Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, but we knew that she and many others who could not be present were with us in spirit.

Altogether we believe the day counts another milestone successfully passed on our way toward victory over the liquor traffic in the not distant future.

"A SALOON IS A GREAT HELP TO A TOWN OR CITY"

Is it? Then why not use it as an advertisement to help bring people to our place? You advertise the railroads, the paved streets, the homes, the factories, the banks, the schools, the churches, but although the saloon is a *necessity*, it is never used as an advertisement. Why?—*The Kansas Issue.*

"The ethical wave against the saloon has come like a hurricane upon the deck of a pirate ship. There is but one explanation—Jesus Christ is walking across the American continent; every place His holy foot is lifted leaves a 'dry' spot, and its meaning is the liquor traffic must and shall be destroyed. Christ is the source. The saloon must die.—*Clinton N. Howard*

THE DELEGATE FROM DENBURY

MABEL LEWIS STUART, Redig, South Dakota

IN TWO PARTS. PART II

As these thoughts went darting through Wilfred's mind, he started to explain that he had made a mistake, when some one commenced to pray. Wilfred's fine instincts told him that it would hardly be the thing for him to rise and leave the room at such a time, especially as he was sitting where he would have to pass through the little assembly to reach the door. So he sat still.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer, Miss Halliday began to talk in an earnest, enthusiastic, businesslike manner. As she spoke, Wilfred's attention was drawn to a girl who slipped quietly in and sat down nearly opposite him. She was daintily dressed in white and wore a large purple pansy stuck through a bow of white ribbon. Her eyes were gray and very large. In her hand she held a piece of paper which she folded and unfolded absent-mindedly, as she gazed off into space as if thinking out some perplexing problem.

Wilfred wondered who the young lady might be and for a moment forgot where he was. Then he started to explain that he was an intruder, but something about Miss Halliday's personality seemed to draw him, like the rest, into undivided attention.

"There yet remain on our program," she was saying, "the recommendations for the work of next year."

At these words there was a little rustle of preparation, a producing of note books and pencils, and all eyes were turned toward Miss Halliday as she talked. Wilfred could make nothing of what she said. The words, "Kara Smart Fund," "Round-the-World Missionaries," "The Press Department," "Contest Work," "A Y. P. B. Encampment," and other expressions fell meaningless on his ears. His glance wandered around the room. On every dress was pinned a tiny bow of white ribbon and on each coat lapel was fastened a bow pin. Then over the mantel the words, "Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," met his gaze, and he realized that instead of being in a brewers' meeting he was closeted with a group of young people who were making it their special business to do away with all breweries!

As Miss Halliday paused, he half rose to beat a retreat but met her calm glance and sank back into his seat as she continued. Her words were rapid and penetrating. She had left the technical phases of the work, and was showing in burning phrases, the snares, the mockery, the destruction of health and morals, the degradation and shame, the relentless destruction of souls—all of which follow in the wake of the brewery and the saloon.

Wilfred listened with bent head. His thoughts were turned upon his own life as she still went on. When he came back to a realization of the meeting, Miss Halliday was saying:

"The time has come for the close of this last conference of our Young People's Branch in this convention. We must adjourn in a few minutes, but before we do so, I should like to hear from some of you—just a word to carry with us during the coming year. Mr. Mintys first."

The man addressed was leaning forward, his elbows on his knees, his slim brown hands before him unconsciously busy with a small Testament which had evidently seen constant use. He looked up quickly, his brown eyes lighting up what would otherwise have been a plain face. His manner struck one as being peculiarly genuine, but the strangest thing of all, Wilfred thought, was that his words seemed to be intended particularly for him. He listened, rebellious, yet fascinated.

"I wish," said Mr. Mintys, "that we might blazon this thought throughout the state: What the Lord wants about this liquor business is 'a square deal'—no compromising in votes or influence but a 'square deal.'"

"He who is not with me is against me, and he who gathereth not with me scattereth abroad," quoted one of the girls.

"Come ye out from among them (the liquor forces) and be ye separate," said the secretary.

The verses went round the circle like an electric current. His mother's face with its sweet, pained expression, flashed suddenly before Wilfred. Into his brain like messages of fire came Mintys' words and the verses. Snatches of them repeated themselves like sparks from a live wire.

Suddenly Wilfred was aware that the girl with the gray eyes was looking at him, and that Mintys' eyes were upon him. Why, they were all glancing in his direction, and Miss Halliday was saying: "May we not hear from Mr. Allen of Denbury?"

The words aroused Wilfred. He must tell them who he was, that he was not one of them. He cleared his throat and opened his lips to speak.

"I am not," he began, but could go no further. Wilfred Allen, the leader of his set, the brilliant conversationalist, was silent—painfully silent in this group of Christian young people.

"Our friend is not prepared, perhaps, to speak on such short notice," said Miss Halliday, coming to his rescue. As she closed the meeting, she asked for sentence prayers.

"Miss Chairman!" It was the girl with the pansy who spoke. Her gray eyes were shining and her face had a faint pink tint.

"I have something that I would like to read, and then I want to ask all to pray for the young man who is mentioned here. She opened the paper which Wilfred had noticed when she first came in, and continued seriously:

"I don't believe in reading other people's letters, but this one blew right to my feet as I was coming along, and I read it out of curiosity. I am glad now that I did. It commences, 'My dear sister Cecile'—"

She made the slightest possible involuntary pause, and her glance was unconsciously drawn to Allen as he leaned forward at mention of the word, "Cecile." Mintys noticed that Wilfred grew pale and flushed by turns, as the letter proceeded.

"'A heavy burden is on my heart today, almost heavier than I can bear it seems, and I must write you and ask you to pray, pray, pray with me for my boy, our boy—your favorite, Cecile. In spite of all I could say, he has just gone to take a position in—I can scarcely write the words—in a brewer's office, Cecile. Think of it, a brewer's office, to help make the stuff that killed his father and broke my heart. O Cecile, the burden seems more than I can bear. God knows I trust him, but you must help me, too. I am praying that something may interfere this afternoon, or that some work better suited to my darling boy may be found soon. He has always been loving and tender to his mother, but today'—"

"That's all," continued the gray-eyed girl. "It is the first page of the letter, which is dated today, so if we pray, we may yet save him wherever he is."

Allen's face was hidden in his hands but no one noticed him except Mintys who sat in the seat next to him.

"Let us pray," said Miss Halliday. "Let us all kneel."

Wilfred's face was still buried in his hands. He heard the sudden rustle as they knelt, and he knew that he was the only one still seated. Something seemed to deprive him of all power of motion and to bind him fast. Then something stronger seemed to draw him down, and he found himself kneeling and listening to prayer after prayer of which he was the subject. On around the circle swept the fervent fire of petition that he, Wilfred Allen, might consecrate his life to the service of God, and give up his place in the brewery. Mintys' prayer had a note of understanding, of comradeship in it. Then he heard the voice of the gray-eyed girl. It seemed to loosen something within Allen's breast, and as the gentle voice rose and fell, that something seemed to give way and his shoulders shook with feeling which he could not control. Again and again he found himself praying almost audibly.

"What is it, Allen?" asked Mintys, who was by his side in an instant "Can you be that chap?"

Wilfred nodded. Miss Halliday had taken up the closing petition. As they all arose, Wilfred exclaimed, "Please tell them to wait, Madame Chairman."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

TEDDY'S GOOD INVESTMENT

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Florida

"Well, of all things!" gasped Teddy Grant, stopping so suddenly in his scamper toward the candy-shop that his new birthday quarter went spinning to the sidewalk. "What are you sniffling about, Dick King? And what makes you sit in that dark stairway? Why don't you go home?"

"I—I'm afraid to," whimpered the crippled boy, wringing his bony little hands in helpless misery. "I've lost my paper-money and I'll get licked for it. I'm awful hungry, too, and I'll not get any supper. Oh, me! I wish I wasn't such a little kid! Maybe I'd not get banged around if I could bang back," mourned the puny waif. "If I had folks of my own, I wouldn't mind being a cripple and having to work like sixty all day long."

"Why, I thought you lived with your folks," said Teddy, picking up his quarter and staring hard at the ragged little chap. "Isn't that big, black-bearded man your father? He bosses you as if he had a right to."

"He's no kin at all," sighed Dick. "He lets me stay in his house and gives me a piece of black bread and a bit of meat once a day, when I've done well with the papers."

"And don't you get anything at all when you don't do well?" asked Teddy, much concerned. "Goodness, Dick, what makes you stay with him? Why don't you run away?"

Dick hung his head in a shamefaced way. "It's because of little Tessa," he murmured. "She's very good to me and if Tony didn't have me to beat he'd maybe beat her. Tessa is trying to get Tony to quit going to the saloon, and she thinks he will not be so cross when he drinks no more whisky. It is when he is drunk, you see, that he gets mad and beats me. He is drunk most of the time now. Tessa is his little girl and he thinks a lot of her. She can do a great deal with him but not everything. For two days Tony has been sober and good to both of us and Tessa said just this morning that she meant to ask him to put his name on a little piece of paper she had fixed. That was to show he would not drink any more. If anything made him angry first, though, Tessa said she was afraid he'd tear up her pledge and be worse than ever. That's why I'm afraid to go home without my paper money," sighed Dick. "Oh, dear! I'm just the unluckiest kid in the world!"

Teddy looked thoughtful. He shifted the bright new quarter from one hand to the other. Presently he gave a short whistle and turned once more to the small boy on the stairs.

"How much did you have?" he demanded briskly.

"Twenty cents," forlornly answered the boy. "I don't know where I could have lost it."

"Well, see here!" blurted out Teddy, his freckled face suddenly beaming with good will. "Today's my birthday and Uncle Ned gave me a quarter to spend as I pleased. I was going to buy candy with it, but I'd rather give it to you. It's a good investment, I think," he added seriously. "If it'll help get another signer to the temperance pledge, it's a quarter well spent, I'm perfectly certain. Here you are, Dick! Take it and race for home as fast as your wooden horses can carry you!"

"Oh, I can't take your birthday money, Teddy!" faltered Dick, turning red. "I—I'd feel like a beggar."

"No such thing," declared Teddy, pressing the quarter into Dick's reluctant fingers. "We're all temperance kids, and it's only fair for one member to help another. You take the money, Dick, and let me know how you and Tessa get on with the pledge business. I hope Tony will sign it and keep it. My father says Tony is a splendid worker when he wants to be. Maybe he'll want to be one right along if he quits going so much to the saloon."

"Yes," said Dick eagerly. "Tony isn't mean in his heart. He is kind as can be to Tessa and me when he is himself. And if he once signs the pledge, he'll keep it. Tony never has broken a promise."

"Fine!" cried Teddy. "I believe you're going to have good luck, Dick!"

"Maybe so," smiled Dick, as he hobbled away. "If your quarter is a good investment, look for a paper on your doorstep in the morning."

And next morning, there it was!

A Group of Young White Ribboners of India

Children and young girls from Oak Grove School, Mussoorie, India, who are doing splendid work to make the map of India "all white"

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota—Faribault, August 22 25.
Utah—Salt Lake City, Sept. 12-14.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
New Mexico—Las Vegas, Sept. 19-21.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 6-9.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 6-9.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

Judge Speer, of Georgia, speaking from the bench, said that absolute prohibition is the hope of the South, and that it and it alone is the solution of the race trouble. He declared that if liquor were taken from the South, the race question would solve itself.—*The Kansas Issue.*

"Our God is Marching On"

Try as they may to conceal it, the men who are fighting prohibition are continually conscious that however vast and apparently inexhaustible are their financial resources, the cause they are fighting has an ally against whom their ammunition and forces are quite useless. "I hope," some one once said to Abraham Lincoln, "that God is on our side." To which the great President replied, "That does not concern me. What concerns me is that I shall be on God's side." The people who are fighting for the prohibition of the liquor traffic have the consciousness that they are on God's side and that under His omniscient and omnipotent leadership, they will in His own good time, attain to certain victory over the powers of darkness. When the liquor men manage to secure control of some minister no longer in good and regular standing, they lose no opportunity to advertise the fact in the vain hope of deceiving the people into thinking that they have formed an alliance with the forces of righteousness. The true patriot realizes that this is a God-governed world and makes it his chief business to align himself with the great plans of the head of the universe. In both victory and apparent defeat, he is upheld by the assurance and can triumphantly sing, "Our God is Marching On."

International Congress Against Alcoholism

One of the most striking features of the great Congress against Alcoholism to be held September 10-16, at The Hague, will be the presentation of a memorial, addressed to all the Governments of the world, on the subject of the prohibition from harmful use of all intoxicants—a document similar in its nature to the historic Polyglot petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. According to the bulletin issued by the International Prohibition Confederation, it is proposed to directly bring to the attention of the ruling sovereigns of the world, and their chief legislative advisers, the importance of a careful investigation of the moral and economic damage inflicted by the use of alcohol, opium, hashish, etc.

Among the speakers who will have a place on the program are to be noted: Miss Agnes Slack, Dr. Samuel Dickie, Prof. Robert Hercod of Switzerland, Prof. Taav Laitenen, M. D., of Finland, Judge Herman M. Popert of Germany, Dr. Matti Helenius-Sappala, M. P. of Finland. The presiding officer will be Mr. Guy Hayler, Past International Electoral superintendent of the International Order of Good Templars.

As previously noted, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, are to represent the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America.

Remember Next Temperance Sunday!

In less than a month, September 10, the next Temperance Sunday will be observed. The subject chosen by the International Lesson Committee is "Refusing the King's Wine," Daniel I. A careful perusal of the official letter of our National superintendent of Sunday School Work (page 10) will suggest ways of adapting the subject to all ages and grades of pupils in the Sunday school. The date set immediately precedes the election in Maine (September 11) an event toward which the eyes of all the world are turned. In view of this an exceptional opportunity is afforded for impressing the minds of the children and youth of the land with the necessity for total abstinence as a personal habit and the need of a continual warfare against the liquor traffic.

At the earliest possible moment pastors and Sunday school superintendents should be interested and preparations made for a temperance service which shall arouse the community. A strong message on the subject should be given from the pulpit at the morning service and the evening service also, if possible. Every union should equip itself with literature and place it in the hands of pastors in time for them to make adequate preparation. An enthusiastic observance of the next Temperance Sunday will set the pace for the coming year's work, increase the membership of our organization and make it easy for the leaders of our Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion to add to their lists.

"Who Will Be Arrayed Against the Temperance Forces?"

The way in which the above question is answered by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens is greatly disturbing the pro-license press, says *Zion's Advocate.* Her answer is: "The brewers, the distillers, the liquor sellers, the gamblers, the criminals, the keepers of houses of ill repute, the promoters of the white slave traffic, and their allied forces." According to the paper referred to, some of the pro-license papers are trying to break the force of the statement by cartoons which present the pictures of certain reputable gentlemen who have somehow got on the wrong side of the fence on this question, with quotations from them in which they state their position and give their reasons therefor. *The Advocate* comments: "But thus far we haven't noticed that Mrs. Stevens' charge has been disproved or even denied. These classes named are unanimously and enthusiastically against the prohibitory law, and no amount of calling attention to the comparatively few 'white crows' who have got among the flock, will suffice to blink the fact of the blackness of the flock as a whole, or to lessen the significance of its opposition to prohibition. What would be more to the purpose than these meaningless cartoons would be the picture of a recognized representative of each of these classes mentioned with the signed and sworn to statement that he is going to vote for the retention of the prohibitory amendment. But why suggest the impossible?"

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR MEETING OF AUGUST 28

(BIRTHDAY OF MRS. LUCY WEBB HAYES)

Scripture Lesson: Let each member give a verse of Scripture in which is stated a reason for being a total abstainer.

Song:

Paper: Brief Sketch of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes

Reading from "Society and Society Women," by Frances E. Willard

Symposium, Opinions of Noted Men and Women Concerning the Value of Total Abstinence and the Remedy for the Liquor Evil. (These may be clipped from THE UNION SIGNAL file. Many will be found in August 3 number.)

Reading, "Britain's Royalty and Temperance Reform." (UNION SIGNAL July 6.)

General Discussion, participated in by all, as to what the members of the union can do in their own social circles to create temperance public sentiment.

References: "Society and Society Women" Frances E. Willard, published by the National W. C. T. U., Literature Bldg, Evanston, Ill. Price, single copy, 3 cents; per package of 10, 20 cents. Biograohical sketch of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, compiled and published by Mrs. Mary Davis Tomlinson, 212 E. Seventh St., Plainfield, N. J. Price 10 cents.

CONDEMN! ERADICATE! EXTERMINATE!

BISHOP W. F. MALLALIEU

These are three strong words, but none too strong when applied to the liquor traffic. The strangest thing in all the world is that Christendom does not rise *en masse*, and do all that the three words signify.

The supreme enemy of the working man is the liquor traffic. It robs him of his hard-earned wages, and gives him nothing in return. When the leaders of the labor unions open their eyes to the facts of the case, they will find that the grasping avarice of the worst combinations is not to be compared with the injury wrought upon labor by the malignant traffic in liquor. It may well be conceded that the time is not far distant when organized labor will demand the condemnation, the eradication, the extermination of the liquor traffic; and may God speed the day.

Again, this abominable traffic is the enemy of the home. There is enough of wretchedness and sorrow incident to a world where none are exempt from hardships, suffering, pain and death, but the unspeakable misery brought into millions of homes as the result of drink is the supremest misery that crushes and breaks weary hearts and turns these homes into gloomy, grief-filled, hopeless caves of death.

Then, again, the liquor traffic is the most persistent and deadly enemy of the church of the living God. It is the mission of the Church and of Christianity to alleviate human woes, to improve the condition of life, to elevate the human race, to enrich mankind, with all good, to open before the poorest, the weakest, the most forlorn and sinful, the doors of immortal hope. Who is there so utterly blind and insensible as not to see and know that the liquor traffic increases and embitters human woes. Drink is the source of the most aggravated woes that afflict humanity. If it were not for drink, half the woes of earth would be done away with.

Surely, it is the grandest work of the church to lay hold of those who wander from the paths of righteousness, and lead them back to virtue and peace. Or better than this, to take the youth in the very beginning of responsible childhood, to hold them with the hand of love, and guide their feet into the ways of holiness and save them from the folly of sin. But, alas, and alas, the saloon, the liquor traffic, is the foe of all this! It is the liquor traffic that ruins more precious lives, and turns more men and women away from the path of life into the path of death, than any other agency. Why not exterminate this outrageous business? Why not sweep it from the face of the earth? Why not rise in the name of our God and make an end to this source of destruction?—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*

A TIME FOR PROTEST!

We give below the text of a circular letter which has been issued by the Secretary of State, addressed "to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States:"

"The department is advised that there will be held in the city of Chicago, October 12-22, next, the second international barley and hop prize exhibition. . . . It is the purpose of this congress to discuss agricultural, scientific, technical, and sociological questions connected with the brewing and allied industries. The secretary of agriculture of the United States, the Hon. James Wilson, has accepted an invitation to act as honorary president of this congress, and the United States Department of Agriculture will be represented at the international barley and hop exhibition by a suitable exhibit."

Is it not time for vigorous protest when the United States Government permits itself to enter into such a partnership? Shall a Christian nation tolerate such an apparent alliance with the forces that are ruining our homes and our boys and girls?

Any or all the means of counteracting intemperance are worthy of serious reflection. . . . Let us carry with us deeply stamped upon our hearts and minds, a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness which goes through the land sapping and undermining character, breaking up the peace of families, oftentimes choosing for its victims, not the women and men originally the worst, but persons of strong social susceptibility. This great plague is a national curse, calamity and scandal.—*William E. Gladstone*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

"Wouldst thou be wretched?
'Tis an easy way:
Think of but self, and self alone all day;
Think of thy pain, thy grief, thy loss, thy care,
All that thou hast to do, or feel or bear;
Think of thy good, thy pleasure and thy gain,
Think only of thyself, 'twill not be vain.

"Wouldst thou be happy?
Take an easy way:
Think of those around thee—live for them each day;
Think of their pain, their loss, their grief, their care;
All that they have to do, or feel or bear;
Think of their pleasure, of their good, their gain;
Think of those round thee—it will not be in vain."

PASSING OF PROMINENT MAINE STATESMAN

The state of Maine and the whole nation mourn the passing of Senator William P. Frye, who for so many years has been prominent in Congress, where he has represented Maine. Senator Frye was not only an advocate of prohibition but a warm friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He has expressed himself strongly in favor of the retention of the prohibitory amendment, and leaves this testimony as to its value:

"There cannot be found a man in Maine, who is not prejudiced by reason of being a seller or drinker to excess, or by party passions, who will not concur with me in saying that its blessings have been incalculable."

BISHOP MALLALIEU PROMOTED

Dr. Willard F. Mallalieu, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, ended his earthly pilgrimage August 1. He was known far and wide as one of the most courageous and outspoken temperance advocates. *The Epworth Herald* characterizes him as "the announced and unrelenting enemy of the saloon, and one who gave without stint of time and energy to the work of counteracting the baleful influence of the most degrading institution that ever cursed civilization." His stirring messages and appreciative words, with which he has frequently favored THE UNION SIGNAL, will be greatly missed. He was a devoted friend to the white ribbon cause.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*)
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home* (*birthday of Frances E. Willard.*)

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE

The third quarterly temperance lesson of the International Sunday School Lesson Series appears on September 10. Title, "*Daniel and His Companions.*" Golden Text: *It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.* Rom. 14:21. The lesson text is found in Daniel 1:8-20. This lesson affords an excellent opportunity to emphasize the importance and Christian duty of total abstinence.

The special effort on September 10 should be pledge-signing. Ask pastors to preach on some topic suggested by the study of Daniel, making a strong plea for total abstinence from all harmful drink and tobacco. In connection with the sermon an effort could be made to pledge every member of the church. Pledge cards in the pews, with a request by the pastor for signatures and the work placed in the hands of the church temperance committee; a special letter enclosing a pledge card sent to every member of the church—this, or any other systematic plan whereby every member of the church can be reached, would reap rich results.

The fact that this work is done in the church will stimulate pledge work in the Sunday school. Let the one aim be to pledge every member of the Sunday school as "modern Daniels." The National superintendent desires to hear from every Sunday school whose entire membership is pledged against strong drink and tobacco. An honor list will be made and suitable recognition given the schools by the Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U. Classes will be much more interested in pledging their entire membership if the new and beautiful Pledge Roll of Honor is placed in every class room. (Price 50 cents, single and triple pledge.)

Suggestions for Program

The third temperance Sunday is usually so near to the birthday of Frances E. Willard that we endeavor to commemorate it in the Sunday school. Lessons from her beautiful life, quotations from her writings given by classes, "words fitly spoken" about her and Frances Willard exercises are a few suggestions for the program of the Sunday school hour. Our Frances E. Willard package (price 15 cents) will be most helpful for this feature of the work on September Temperance Sunday. We suggest, also, the use of our Frances E. Willard pledge card and the souvenir card with picture and quotation. In the Primary and Junior departments, Frances E. Willard circles may be organized. (See our department circular, giving instructions). The pledge signed by Miss Willard when a child could well be used as a memory verse in these departments. (a gem leaflet, 10 cents per 100)

Intermediate and Senior classes will be interested in essay contests taking "The Life of Miss Willard" as the subject, the best essays in each department to be read and prize awarded on Temperance Sunday. Adult classes should be vitally interested in the discussion of "The Relation of the Christian Citizen to the Legalized Liquor Traffic," and such a brief discussion in connection with the study of the temperance lesson ought to result in prohibition votes in the fall elections. The Sunday school department has issued a Christian Citizenship pledge for use in the Senior, Adult and Home department classes of the Sunday school. It is as follows:

"I BELIEVE THAT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OUGHT TO BE DESTROYED; THAT GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO PROTECT VIRTUE, BANISH VICE AND SAFELY GUARD THE HOMES AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE. THEREFORE, GOD HELPING ME, I WILL USE MY INFLUENCE AND MY BALLOT IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND WILL, WHEN NECESSARY, SACRIFICE PARTY AFFILIATION FOR THIS PURPOSE."

Price of pledge, 50 cents per 100; $4.50 per 1,000. Make use of this pledge on September 10 and begin the Christian Citizenship record in the Sunday school.

The following envelope leaflets will be helpful for distribution in connection with the work in Senior and Adult classes: "An Appeal to the Christian Citizen," "The Duty of the Christian Citizen," "Voting and Praying," "Not by my Vote," "Vote no license," "The House that Rum built," and "Uncle Sam's Tax-payers." The new envelope leaflet giving the temperance resolutions adopted by the recent International Sunday School convention will stimulate the temperance work in the Sunday school. Use it freely. Title, "The Sunday School for Temperance." Note therein the assurance of more and better temperance lessons in the new graded series of lessons. I regret that my report of the convention, as sent to THE UNION SIGNAL could not appear in full, as our department workers would be interested to know of the items mentioned. Your National superintendent was a delegate from Southern California, and for the sake of her work in connection with the National W. C. T. U. was given kindly recognition by the convention leaders. Our department was never so well complimented in any previous convention.

The time for gathering annual reports is NOW. A limited number of report blanks have been sent to state superintendents for use if they desire. We suggest that county superintendents send directly to the National superintendent for blanks, wherever they are to be used, and thus save time. Price, 15 cents per 100, postpaid. Let no item of Sunday school temperance work be omitted. *Reports must reach me by October 1.*

Fall conventions will soon begin. See to it that Sunday school temperance work has a place on the programs and hold conferences for workers. *Exhibit our departmental supplies.* Price of complete exhibit, including new honor roll, $1.50.

The *Quarterly Budget* for September contains the following helps: *Circulars for Workers:* "Frances E. Willard Day," "Pledge-signing in the Sunday School," "List of Special Packages for Departments," "Sunday School Department Quiz." Price 25 cents per 100. *Program Helps:* Recitations, suggestive program for the Sunday school hour, responsive readings, "The Great Reformer," "Bible Total Abstainers," 25 cents per 100. "Illustrated Temperance Talk" for Primary and Junior work, "Blackboard" picture with outline address, Song, "Strike for the Victory." Price, 50 cents per 100. Rally program and exercise for public Sunday school meeting, "Uncle Sam's Vision," 50 cents per 100. *Teachers' helps:* Lesson leaflet giving teaching points for blackboard use, "Temperance Truth Illustrated" (storiettes) and other four page leaflets. Price, 30 cents per 100, "Facts for Teachers," 25 cents per 100. *Envelop leaflets* for use in Home department, "A Mother's Plea," "Sounding an Alarm," "An Appeal to the Christian Citizen," (in English and German), "What Liquor Does" (in English and Hungarian) "Three Beers a Day," and others as mentioned above. Price, 15 cents per 100; $1.25 per 1,000, postpaid.

Gem leaflets for Junior and Intermediate classes: Memory verse, "A Brave Boy," "True to His Pledge," and "The pledge signed by Miss Willard when a child." Price, 10 cents per 100; 85 cents per 1,000, postpaid. *Pledge Cards*, 50 cents per 100. Pledge Links in red, white and blue, 35 cents per 100. (Single Pledge.) Illustrated Bible Temperance Text Card, 30 cents per 100. These *Budgets* are not sent out unless money accompanies order. Price 15 cents, or 50 cents per year in advance.

Order early. Address Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, 115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.

Rally the forces for a great Temperance Sunday in September and REPORT.

HERE AND THERE

Barberton, O., has a new union of twenty-one members. It is known as the Cory union and has for its president, Miss Eva Clark.

This is the time for W. C. T. U. picnics. Various unions are holding them, and often carry out well arranged programs, whose numbers are selected with a view to emphasizing out-of-door work.

The Bennington county (Vt.) W. C. T. U. has found the medal contest a satisfactory medium for raising funds. At its recent convention, seven girls successfully took part in a silver contest. The admission fee was placed at the low sum of ten cents.

"I organized with thirty enthusiastic ladies, the brightest and best. Nearly all paid dues." So writes Mrs. Mary E. Hooper, of Illinois, National organizer and lecturer. She has been meeting with much success in Iowa and has organized many unions in a difficult field.

An open air meeting held on the Methodist parsonage lawn, Elsie, Mich., was a great success. The unions of Elsie, Chapin, and Duplain participated, and the program was excellent and evoked much enthusiasm. The ministers were present and spoke words of encouragement and in praise of the W. C. T. U. Many leaflets were distributed and much good was done.

Marion county, Ind., maintains a mission in the poorer section of the western part of Indianapolis, which is known as the "W. C. T. U. West Side Mission" It is located in a portion of the city which the mayor wished to have set aside as the red light district. The W. C. T. U. women are pleased to have the white light and a mission school established there instead.

The Campbell (Cal.) W. C. T. U. has arranged to take the correspondence course in the Chicago College of Eugenics. The union will make the course free and invites young mothers and young women to improve the opportunity of gaining invaluable knowledge upon the vital subjects of pure parenthood, prenatal influences, training of childhood and kindred subjects.

Mrs. Grace Happel Dryden, formerly of Indiana, has organized a union in the new town of Stuart, N. D., where she now makes her home. This promising W. C. T. U. has begun work in a businesslike manner and has the following officers: President, Mrs. Grace H. Dryden; vice-president, Mrs. Alta Oby; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice Zollinger; treasurer, Mrs. Kate Esmay.

The first public meeting in the new building owned by the W. C. T. U. of Campbell, Cal., was held Sunday, July 23, when Mrs. Mary E. Teats, National evangelist, gave an address to women and girls. The decorations were sweet peas, possibly emblematic of the sweet P's of Purity, Peace and Prosperity. Every influence going out from this house of rest and refreshment it is hoped will be for the benefit of humanity and the glory of God.

A Bible reading contest of young people from twenty-two to thirty-two years of age has created interest among the W. C. T. U. workers of Redig, S. D. The winner, Mr. Tupper, gave with much force and sweetness of expression a selection from Isaiah 6 and 53. The second place was awarded to Miss Katherine Pipal who gave Psalm 103. The selections were interspersed with sacred music and the young people showed a most beautiful spirit of reverence throughout the program.

A beautiful picture of Miss Willard, suitably framed and bearing her name engraved on a gold tablet, was presented to the Library Association of Campbell, Cal., by the W. C. T. U. of that place. After the presentation speech, which embodied a little outline of Miss Willard's life, ideals and achievements, Dr. C. N. Cooper, president of the association and an honorary member of the union, accepted the gift and himself gave a fine tribute to Miss Willard's self sacrifice and nobility of character.

"Old Days in Dixie," was the subject of a lecture recently given by Miss Belle Kearney at the Perry (Iowa) Chautauqua. It dealt with the historical conditions of the South from the time of the coming of the Cavaliers from England up to the present date. The speaker made mention, also, of the laws that have been passed in the several states doing away with the evil machinations of unscrupulous politicians who have used the negro's vote to gain their ends.

Two years ago Mr. John L. Schroy organized in the Frances E. Willard School of Philadelphia, Pa., the Frances E. Willard Legion of Honor. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Philadelphia county, has given to it twenty-five medals and has recently presented a duplicate of the medal, especially prepared with her name engraved upon it, to Miss Anna A. Gordon. On one side are the words "Temperance—Purity—Fidelity—Industry—Good Citizenship." On the other is the face of Frances Willard and the name of the society, Frances E. Willard Legion of Honor.

A small union of only seven members was organized in a Nebraska town, and the Medal Contest department was placed under the superintendency of a young woman who had had some training in elocution. The first year six contests—five silver and one gold—were held, the membership was increased to thirty-five and $70 was added to their treasury—all gained, they said, by their contests, which had proved immensely successful, no building in the town being large enough to hold the crowds who desired to attend. The next year the town went dry, as a result of changed public sentiment.

Miss Rose A. Davison, National organizer and lecturer, has the honor of doing successful pioneer work in Colorado. She was the first temperance speaker in Fort Garland, where the meetings were held in an adobe building which has been used successively for a saloon, billiard and pool hall, and is now a dance hall. The walls were decorated with three saloon licenses. Within two days, unions were gained at two points where prejudice has kept out W. C. T. U. speakers. At the last place, the organizing meeting was held at nine o'clock on Monday morning. The definite work for the prohibitory amendment wins people for the cause.

Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith, of Wisconsin, National organizer and lecturer, writes: "There is great interest and enthusiasm among our women regarding the National W. C. T. U. Convention to be held in Milwaukee. Many of them will attend as visitors. My last trip has been a strenuous one. In twenty-eight days I assisted in three county conventions, gave forty-six addresses in schools, twenty-four public lectures, besides holding meetings with the women. In one day and a half in the city of Wausau I gave seventeen addresses in schools, besides two evening lectures. The big fight on the suffrage amendment will come in the campaign of 1912."

AT THE PARSONAGE

Coffee Runs Riot No Longer

"Wife and I had a serious time of it while we were coffee drinkers.

"She had gastritis, headaches, belching and would have periods of sickness, while I secured a daily headache that became chronic.

"We naturally sought relief by drugs without avail, for it is now plain enough that no drug will cure the diseases another drug (coffee) sets up, particularly, so long as the drug which causes the trouble is continued.

"Finally we thought we would try leaving off coffee and using Postum. I noticed that my headaches disappeared like magic and my old 'trembly' nervousness left. One day wife said, 'Do you know my gastritis has gone?'

"One can hardly realize what Postum has done for us.

"Then we began to talk to others. Wife's father and mother were both coffee drinkers and sufferers. Their headaches left entirely a short time after they changed from coffee to Postum.

"I began to enquire among my parishioners and found to my astonishment that numbers of them use Postum in place of coffee. Many of the ministers who have visited our parsonage have become enthusiastic champions of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why Wise Men Vote For Prohibition

(Excerpts from address by the Right Reverend Bishop E. S. Spalding, delivered at Salt Lake City, Utah, in recent campaign, published in *Deseret News*.)

The liquor question cannot be solved by moral appeals. It can only be solved by legislation. The true friends of temperance must work by legal powers against this impersonal liquor business, which is a creature of the law.

I am confronted with the argument, "You cannot make men good by law." The men who say this talk as though laws were something dropped down out of the sky. Laws are stepping stones to liberty. If a city has no law are the people free? No. But when laws are in force, they become free. We must have right laws to give proper and safe environment.

Cites Jacob Riis

I was talking to Jacob Riis some years ago, and I said to him, "When you wrote the book entitled, 'How the Other Half Lives,' you said that environment counts 90 per cent toward the character of the man. Do you believe it now?" "No," he replied, "I have become wiser; I do not believe that now. I believe that environment constitutes 99 per cent of the influences which go to make up the character of man." Do you say to your child, "I want you to cultivate a power of resistance in your body strong enough so that you can drink filthy water, and not contract typhoid fever?" No, you take every precaution to keep the child away from the filthy water. Would you do otherwise with the saloon?

Shoot the Dog!

Sam Jones expressed it correctly when he told the anecdote of the rabbit and the dog. A rabbit was making a brave effort to get away from a dog. A man commended him for his effort and told him if he would keep up the race he would win his life. The rabbit said. "I thank you, friend, for your kind advice and encouragement, but for heaven's sake, please shoot the dog." That's what we must do with the saloon.

Quotes from Kansas Bishop

A drunken man thinks he is a millionaire but when he wakes up the morning after his dissipation, he has a headache and realizes that he is poorer in purse and in spirit. So it is with a community. A city under the influence of the saloon element thinks it is prosperous when it is not.

In the course of his address, the Bishop read a statement received from the Right Reverend Frank Millspaugh, D. D., the Episcopal bishop of Kansas, refuting the saloon men's statements as to the effect of prohibition upon Kansas:

"Those statements are absolutely false. I have had experience in Nebraska, high license, Minnesota, high license, or patrol system, and Kansas prohibition. The last surpasses all the others. I have gone six months without seeing a drunken man on the streets. Our young men are cleaner and better, as it is not easy to get liquor; joint keepers go to prison. It is splendid, and is as near perfect as any state can get in this regard and growing better every day. We have no people on our poor farms, and the farms are hardly needed. I would almost go on the stump, if there were any danger of re-submission, but there is not."

HERE AND THERE

The annual state convention of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. will be held in Warren, October 6-10. Among the speakers will be Hon. Richmond P. Hobson and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston. Madame Layyah Barakat will conduct the noon-day Bible readings.

W. C. T. U. work at the Beloit (Kan.) Chautauqua is proceeding with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the state union, has been in charge of the program for a week or two, and has aroused the admiration of the local newspapers by her earnest, wholehearted work. One of them, in reporting the Chautauqua, says of her: "She is one of the brightest women in the state, and is thoroughly devoted to the work of the organization over which she presides." Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, whose literary ability has long been recognized, presented "An Original Temperance Story," and Hon John Marshall, attorney for the State Utilities Commission, and for years chief prosecuting attorney for the State Temperance Union, was among the speakers.

Valley county, (Neb.) W. C. T. U. is doing good work among its Bohemian residents, of whom there are many in the northwest corner. During the past year a good Bohemian temperance speaker and much literature in their own language has gone to them through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. The annual convention of the county was held July 26-27 at Ord, and the attendance and reports showed marked improvement in the work. Ord is the only saloon town in the county.

In introducing Mrs. Edith Smith Davis on the occasion of her recent lecture at Palo Alto, Dr. David Starr Jordan, the presiding officer, said that a commendable change was to be noticed in the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools of the country during the last few years, and he believed this change was due more to the work of Mrs. Davis than to any other woman, and was glad of the privilege of introducing her to a California audience. After attending the National Education Convention in San Francisco, Mrs. Davis went to Oregon and Washington to fill engagements. She is now abroad.

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Ella Gilbert Ives

The department of Co-operation with Missionary Societies has recently issued two new leaflets: One, "The Great Foe to Modern Missions" (of eight pages), was effectively used at "The World in Boston." Price 75 cents per 100. The other, "Definite Easy Things To Do," is in card form, convenient for desk reference. Price 30 cents per 100. The Pennsylvania superintendent ordered 5,000 of each while they were in press. Why not obtain ammunition now for the fall campaign?

SANE SUMMER SUGGESTIONS

Shut-in Day is each summer observed by the Hyde Park union of Chicago, Ill. An open meeting is held in one of the nearby parks where after an unusually good program, the members enjoy a picnic supper and a social time. Conveyances are provided for the "shut-in" members who are not only taken to and from the meeting, but who are also given a delightful drive through the park.

Over a hundred mothers and children enjoyed the hospitality of the Jerseyville (Ill.) W. C. T. U. at its recent second annual Children's Day observance. While the mothers found pleasure and profit in listening to the splendid program in the airy parlors of the hostess' home, the little ones were royally entertained by the younger members of the union on the gaily decorated lawn. Swings, games and other amusements were provided and later refreshments were served to all. Both the union and its white ribbon recruits have new members as a result of this successful affair.

On July 21 a reception was given by the W. C. T. U. of Palermo, Cal., in honor of Mrs. C. M. Boalt, its retiring president. "Grandma Boalt," as she is known by her co-workers, is an Ohio Crusader, and has served the union as its leader for twenty years. A very handsome silver spoon, with the letters, W. C. T. U., inscribed upon the handle, was presented to Mrs. Boalt by her white ribbon sisters.

FOR YOUR SON

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character means to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

MRS. RUTHERFORD AT INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE COURT CONGRESS

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, National superintendent of the department of Juvenile Courts, who has been abroad attending the International Juvenile Court Congress held in July, at Paris, France, writes that the meeting was a most successful one, almost every civilized country having representatives present. She says:

"I was much gratified to find judges from the juvenile courts of St. Petersburg, Russia, and from Cairo, Egypt, who not only evince keen and sympathetic interest in the work but an intelligent optimism in the face of appalling conditions of mixed races and languages and all the handicaps these things inevitably bring. Hungary, Italy and Spain were well and enthusiastically represented. The best report of probation work was made by Fraulein von Liszt of Berlin and the best speeches by a young woman lawyer from Turin, Italy, and a woman lawyer from Paris. The Congress was tendered a reception by the Prefect de la Seine and by M. and Mme. Juillett of the Organization Department of the Congress, and closed with a brilliant banquet.

"Visits were made by the delegates to some of the French institutions for reforming boys. It seemed a little strange to see the membership of the Congress so largely made up of men, when the movement owes its impetus to women."

From France, Mrs. Rutherford goes to London to visit the courts and institutions in that city and elsewhere in England.

THE EFFICIENT LIFE

"ON THE SHORES OF MOREY'S LAKE"

DR. LOUISE C. PURINGTON
National Superintendent Health and Heredity

How work and play intertwine and how blessed it is when they do.

I am not in a so-called health school (what's in a name!) but at "Camp Aloha" where everything makes for health and efficiency. It could not be otherwise with a Gulick at the head, brother of the famous health exponent, Dr. Luther Gulick of New York, (see *World's Work*), brother too, of Frances Gulick Jewett of Oberlin, whose work on the series pertaining to health problems, individual, town and state, is well understood and appreciated.

It is no "happenstance" that we National superintendents, Miss Ives and myself, are here. The former, "a famous ornithologist," is speaking every day for a week to the eighty or more camp girls who live in the tents that dot the shore of Lake Morey, Fairlee, Vermont. The latter had the Sunday morning service and the same audience for inspiration and help.

This is outdoor life with all the summer, salient features,—swimming, bathing, boating, especially canoeing, birding, tramps, mountain-climbing, camping out, horse-back riding, excursions, and indoor craft. All this, and more, keeps happy and busy a troop of girls—"from North and South and East and West they come."

The camp spirit includes all that is involved in high ideals, lofty morals and the formation of good thinking, prophetic of service.

The united head, Gulick and Farnsworth, represents names famous in the annals of missionary service. The family impress is upon Turkey, Hawaii, Spain, Japan, and the continuous trend in the home-land is to make us a better, healthier people.

This is simply a summer letter to point out the best life for girls and the best place I know of to live it.

As I write under the pines and breathe in the healing balm, I think again how short-sighted "we poor mortals be." Jesus was an outdoor preacher—I recall but once in a synagogue; the miracles were performed outdoors mostly and the teaching was full of outdoor illustration; and He went up into a mountain to pray. Such examples and illustrations are worth all the treatises on "How to Keep Well in Summer"—and winter too.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN "SANE" DALLAS

Special Correspondence

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1911, marked an epoch in the annals of the city of Dallas. The Mothers' Council, an organization composed of delegates from the school and mothers' clubs—a sort of federation—undertook the prodigious task of promoting a "safe and sane" observance of the National Independence Day.

City Board Co-operates

The board of city commissioners had been petitioned to enact an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks and explosives in the city limits, and it did so. A general chairman was appointed who, in turn, selected a committee from the various mothers' and parent-teacher clubs to provide a program for the day at each of the five parks in the city. The merchants were solicited and prize donations secured for both the boys and girls who excelled in oratory, or in athletic games. A watermelon feast was served to the boys who participated in the baseball games.

Good Cheer and Merry-making

Patriotic songs, addresses by grown-ups, and flag drills by little folks added much to the athletic and oratorical contests, and a beautiful picnic luncheon at noon made a day of unalloyed, noiseless, merry-making and good cheer. No casualties were reported as a result of the celebration, despite the fact that never before did the populace turn out in such vast numbers to do honor to our country's natal day.

General Happiness Over Results

The city authorities were gratified, the police delighted, and the people generally felicitous over the success of the innovation. The women were pardonably proud of and modestly grateful for all the commendatory expressions of people and press.

HERE AND THERE

The Terra Ceia (Fla.) W. C. T. U. meets regularly on the first Monday in each month. The Mothers' Meetings department, in charge of Mrs. Rose E. Abel, has rendered some very beneficial programs. A Flower Mission service was well conducted in June by Mrs. E. S. Hubbard, superintendent. The Y. P. B.'s, who are earnest young workers, are planning for another contest.

Mrs. Effie A. Burgan, one of Minnesota's district presidents, has been speaking on the subject of purity for some time past. A fine audience greeted her at St. Peter, and she was also asked to speak before the summer school there. She spoke at Le Sueur during its annual convention and is to appear before the summer camp of the State Sunshine Society as a speaker and singer. She will also make an address before the county union which each year honors "Mother Burgan" by holding a special mothers' meeting.

A victory for woman was recently won in Adrian, Michigan, when the election of a member of the school board was at stake. For a great many years the place had had two women members of this body, but of recent years the four men members decided that they "could not do as they wanted to with women on the board," so one was "done away with." The other remained. The W. C. T. U., Woman's Club and others favorable to women, chose a woman eminently fitted for the position, while the men settled on a popular man lawyer. He was informed that the women meant to carry the day, if possible, but refused to withdraw his name. The night of the election came and the woman candidate, Miss Nellie Stowe, was put into office.

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

DR. STALL

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8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

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ELECTION DAY IN TEXAS

HOW THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF CHILLICOTHE HELPED

Mrs. Maggie B. Lester

The twenty-second of July was one of the busiest days, for the women and children, in the history of Chillicothe. For three weeks prior to the election, wives, mothers and sisters had been arraying themselves for the battle. Prayer service was held daily, and, that we might know our strength, a census of the women over twenty-one years of age was taken. This showed only seven antis in the community, and two of these had husbands who were pros.

At seven o'clock, on the morning of the election, about seventy-five children, who had been previously well drilled in appropriate songs and recitations, with a number of interested women, met at the Methodist church, to sing hymns of praise and pour out their hearts in earnest supplication for the banishment of the saloon from their state. On leaving the church, they formed a procession, walking by twos, the small children in front, the mothers bringing up the rear. At the head of the line were two of the older children, one carrying a Christian Conquest flag, the other the Stars and Stripes. Large, beautiful banners, printed and contributed by one of the young men of the town, were held aloft by the little folks. On them were inscribed such sentiments as these: "Pay Your Taxes in Money, not Boys," and "God Sees Your Vote." The little company advanced to the business part of the town, was met there by the local brass band and then marched through the streets to the strains of patriotic music, while strong men cheered.

Polls had been arranged for the women and the children, who not to be outdone by their elders, deposited their ballots in a coffee pot at a hardware store. Not one anti-vote was cast, but 124 women voted for the amendment.

All day long the girls encouraged the men voters by pinning white ribbons on their coats, and the ladies served ice water. Perfect decorum was observed, and although some of the antis were heard to remark "Those women had better be at home," all were treated with the utmost respect.

We count the result of the election a great victory for Texas. We may be defeated in the fight for statewide prohibition, but we are not conquered and we are training for a contest two years from now that will bring the walls of the saloon citadel crashing to the ground, when we shall march in and take possession, not with a majority of less than five thousand, but a hundred thousand strong.

THE SINS OF THE FATHER

SENA HARTZELL WALLACE

One of the most heart-breaking incidents that ever came into my life is the account of the meeting of Mrs. Carry A. Nation with her grandson in a low dive in Chicago.

She had been making the rounds of the saloons, exhorting the occupants to live better lives, when a young boy said to her, "Hello, Grandma Nation." She asked the boy if he wasn't ashamed of the life he was leading. The boy said in amazement, "Why, Grandma, don't you know me? I'm Riley White, your little grandson." The grandmother collapsed, and sank to the floor moaning and crying. *Her heart was broken.* Never again was she the aggressive prophetess of the truth. It was a far cry to the time when, as a young wife, she learned that he to whom she had plighted her girlish heart and life, was a drunkard. The iron that pierced her heart at that time was given its last and fatal wrench in this dive. The great, courageous heart could bear no more.

Ever since she struck that first blow at Kiowa, Kansas, that reverberated around the world, she has been to me as was the Prophet Jeremiah of old, weeping over the sins of the children of men. Picture, if you can, the agony of that young, girlish wife who had looked forward to a life of happiness with her lover husband, when she learned this fearful truth. Not many months after the horrible realization came to her, her only child, the mother of this grandson, was born. The father had died with delirium tremens, leaving her in poverty.

To use Mrs. Nation's own words, "Was it strange that this child should be peculiar in some ways? She was the result of a distracted mother and a drunken father." In this young grandson we see the awful results of heredity. While heredity is not fatalism, it is a power with which we must reckon.

That night in that low dive where she had gone to tell of a Saviour who was ready to receive and restore the vilest repentant sinner, when this grandson came before her, the full force of the consequences of the marriage entered into by herself in innocent, thoughtless girlhood swept through her soul and the dear, over-burdened heart could bear no more.

May this simple tale cause other girls to hesitate, aye, stop, before they trust their future and that of unborn children to one who is given to the cup that ruins.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

BIG BARGAIN!
"Shut Up Saloons," "Vote-Seeker's Reply," 3 other recitations and songs, and a novelty program only 20c. Send 2 dimes to
"Jac" Lowell, Mendon, Mass.

The W. C. T. U. of Delphos, Kan., is constantly at work. It holds regular meetings every other week, has had several special meetings, and has issued a year book which contains good programs. Fourth of July it had a temperance picnic with Mrs. Mary A. Sibbits of Wichita, Kan., as the popular orator of the day. She has been asked to return later for a temperance address before the State Superintendents' Society. At the last meeting an enthusiastic suffrage program was given. The state secretary of the Suffrage Association was present and gave the plans for the state campaign. Every county is to be organized and at work by the first of the year. Ottawa county, in which Delphos is located, was organized with fifty-five members. The plan of work includes three departments — Membership Extension, Press, Education—each extending from township up through county and district to state. The white ribboners are all suffragists and co-operation will be the key-note of the campaign.

Knicker—What is a swimming hole?
Bocker—A body of water entirely surrounded by boys.—*Selected*

MRS. CURTIS' BISCUITS

One of the Texas anti papers, who has evidently felt the force of Mrs. Nannie Curtis' arguments, made the following editorial comment: "Sister Nannie has consecrated her life to the extirpation of the saloon. We'll bet a naval gunner could take a pan of Sister Nannie's biscuit, load them into a cannon in front of a charge of gun cotton and shoot them through eighteen inches of solid steel."

A prohibition paper, an admirer of the effective oratorical efforts of the state president of Texas, retorts:

"It didn't take any naval gunner to accomplish the purpose. The voters of Texas took Mrs. Curtis' truth, loaded it into the franchise gun before a charge of real manhood and tore orifices in the saloon's (steal) breastworks."

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THRIFT NOTES

Mr. Arthur B. Chapin, state bank commissioner of Massachusetts, has been consulting with Mrs. Oberholtzer, World's and National superintendent of School Savings and Thrift Teaching in the preparation of his plans for establishing school savings banks in the schools of Massachusetts, as provided for in the law passed last spring.

Mr. John H. Thiry, a native of Brussels, Belgium, and who was an educator there, coming to the United States several years ago, died at his home in Long Island City, N. Y., June 24th, in his ninetieth year. He established the School Savings Banks system in the public schools of Long Island City, N. Y., in 1885—the system that the W. C. T. U. pushes forward and recommends. He bequeathed his library and school savings banks papers to Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, who has been associated with him since the inception of the work.

The savings of the scholars in the State Normal Training School in Willimantic, Conn., where the savings system was taken up November, 1911, at the close of the school year amounted to nearly $1,300, and 100 of the pupils have bank books to their individual credit.

In the Henry Barnard school of Hartford, Conn., the children's deposits have been taken care of by the teachers since 1906 and 700 scholars have now in their bank accounts, $11,005.34. This is the place where the cheap candy shop at the entrance of the school was closed for lack of trade.

THE DELEGATE FROM DENBURY

(Continued from Page Six)

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, as the young people turned toward him, "to tell the truth, I am the fellow that that letter is about. I came to this city to see Mr. Burgoman, the brewer, but there must be two Burgomans."

"Burgman's my name, my dear fellow," interposed the secretary. "Just plain Burgman, without any beer-keg in the middle, as I used to explain when I was a boy. Burgoman, the brewer, lives on the next corner. You evidently got me mixed with him."

"I surely beg your pardon," said Wilfred, "but it was a fortunate mistake for me. Your verses, your prayers, and my mother's letter have done the work. I want to join this organization and it is needless to say that Mr. Burgoman will have to look elsewhere for a bookkeeper."

"Hurrah for the delegate from Denbury," said some one, and they all crowded round to shake hands with Allen.

As the last one was turning away, Wilfred saw Mintys making his way through the room, followed by a tall, distinguished looking, older gentleman. They were talking earnestly and came straight to Wilfred. "Mr. Allen," said Mintys, "this is Dr. Warner, president of the largest men's temperance organization in America, who has been with us during the convention. I think you will be glad to know each other." Dr. Warner shook Wilfred's hand heartily.

"If I understand matters aright, Mr. Allen," he said, with a kindly twinkle in his eye, "you are temporarily what we call 'out of a job.'"

"I have the good fortune to be in exactly that condition," answered Wilfred, smiling in return.

"I was reminded by a letter from headquarters today that we are in need of an assistant bookkeeper there, owing to the removal of one of our young men to another state. If you think you can qualify for the position, and will step into the next room, perhaps we can arrange matters satisfactorily."

As Wilfred, still somewhat in a daze, followed the Doctor from the room, he paused for a second beside the girl with the gray eyes, who was still sitting. She arose as he approached, and put out her hand.

"Here is your mother's letter," she said. "Isn't it wonderful that it blew right to my feet?"

"It certainly is," replied Wilfred, taking the letter and the hand that held it, and I am sure Mother will think so when I tell her tonight, and will join me in thanking the girl who picked it up and read it here today."

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The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

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Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
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Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE END OF THE YEAR

The record of the year's subscription work will close October 12. Only subscriptions which reach this office on or before that date will be counted to the credit of yourself or your state in the reports given and premiums awarded at the Milwaukee Convention. It will be well to figure out immediately the last day on which you think it would be safe for you to mail a letter to reach here October 12. Then subtract "three days of grace," for delays in mails, and fix in your mind the date left as the one toward which to work. "It is better to be safe than sorry" certainly applies to starting subscription letters on their way to Evanston. Do you know how many subscriptions to each paper you have to your credit? How many more do you need to secure the premium for which you are working?

WE LIKE TO BE "CHECKED"

This verse comes to us:
"'When business cares are pressing
And your nerves show signs of wreck,
No sweeter tonic is there than
Enclosed please find a check,'
for my subscription." A fine tonic, indeed, especially if the check includes ten cents to pay cost of cashing.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Florida and East Washington, will be awarded at the Milwaukee Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership.

EVERY SUBSCRIPTION COUNTS

To state superintendents of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers, whose states make a 25 per cent gain in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, between October 25, 1910, and October 12, 1911, the following premiums will be awarded at the National Convention of 1911. States having reached

Between 100 and 500 subscribers, $2.50 in gold.

Between 500 and 1,000 subscribers, $5.00 in gold.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 subscribers, $10.00 in gold.

Over 1,500 subscribers, $20.00 in gold.

Winning states must have made a gain of not less than 25 per cent over their UNION SIGNAL list of October 25, 1910.

WOMEN SHOULD MIND THEIR OWN BUSINESS!

The title of the article, "Women Should Mind Their Own Business," by Edward J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin, in the June 22 issue of *The Independent* has not an attractive sound to the enlightened twentieth century woman. However, a perusal shows that its author takes a broad and intelligent view of "woman's business."

Among other wise things, he says: "Woman started this business of human service. She can no more shirk her share in the ordering and control of society, in the mutual interservice which we call government, without shirking her duty as a woman than in the old days she could shirk the duty of preparing the food and making the camp a pleasant, well-ordered, clean place in which to live. Women then should mind their own business. That is, women should vote in the modern government, for this is their proper sphere, except in its destructive, anti-social, military expression, which has gone from local and city and state affairs.

"Women should remain in their own sphere. They should devote themselves to useful civic, social, educational and industrial activities."

In short, woman, as well as man, should use her energies in the constructive work of building up society, which is the only activity which deserves the name of work.

OPINION OF MAINE LAWYER

I am earnestly in favor of retaining the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Maine. The rum shop deteriorates the value, for reputable purposes, of adjoining real estate; it discourages the location of new industries in town; it increases the expense of police, police courts, jails and poorhouses; it is the hotbed of corruption in municipal and state politics; it prevents savings to educate children, to make homes comfortable and provide for sickness and old age; it destroys prematurely the strength and capacity of the grown man, and it leads to drunkenness and immorality of every kind, the young men and girls, who, but for its evil influence, would grow up to be a credit to the community and the state as free and self-respecting citizens and as responsible parents training up children in the good old ways of righteousness and enlightened democracy.

—ROBERT H. GARDINER,
Lawyer, Gardiner

That it is now fully recognized that the saloon is a hindrance and a burden to business development is confirmed by a manufacturing firm at Escanaba, Michigan, which has this statement stamped on every pay check, "Not to be cashed in saloons."

Field Marshal Kitchener is not only an enthusiast on the question of temperance but a severe disciplinarian in regard to it when in command. Not a drop was allowed outside the hospital cases in his Soudan campaign.

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books for L. T. L. Post Graduate Reading Courses

Number I, Temperance

Seal—Vignette of Frances E. Willard.

1. The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, each 20 cents.
2. Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, each 60 cents.
3. Two, Edith Smith Davis, each 40 cents.
4. A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt, each, paper, 65 cents; cloth, $1.15.

Number II, Character

Seal—Vignette of Lillian M. N. Stevens.

1. In His Steps, Charles Sheldon, each 50 cents.
2. Up from Slavery, Booker T. Washington, each 60 cents.
3. A Fight Against Odds, Kate Anderson, each 50 cents.
4. Pushing to the Front, Orison Swett Marden, each $1.15.

Number III, Mercy

Seal—Vignette of Anna A. Gordon.

1. Black Beauty, Anna Sewall, each 30 cents.
2. Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, each 30 cents.
3. The Strike at Shanes, each 30 cents.
4. Loveliness, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, each $1.00.

LEAFLETS

Mothers' Home Series

1. "Watch Me." 2. The Things We Forget. 3. Mother's Smile. 4. His Mother's Version. 5. The Word of Commendation. 6. A Mother's Forgiveness. 7 The Timely Rest. 8. Your White Ribbon. 9. "Homekeeping Hearts Are Happiest." 10. Mothers' Sons.

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1. His Turn Now. 2. Too Small to Divide. 3. A Talk by Burdette. 4. The Child is Father of the Man. 5. It Takes Two. 6. Prompt People. 7. Two of Us. 8. The Power of Control. 9. Stop a While. 10. Still Chiseling.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cts.

PLEDGES

Wall pledge (space for 240 names) for Sunday school and for L. T. L., each 25 cents; Pledge slip for use in public meetings, per 100, 15 cents; National W. C. T. U. Pledge, with or without the words, "as a beverage," per 100, 40 cents; General pledge, single and triple, per 100, 40 cents; Abstinence Pledge (coupon pledge for general use), per 100, 30 cents.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

Edited by Florida State Officers

HOW TO MAKE A UNION PROSPER

If your union appears to languish examine into the financial affairs to see if ou have been doing things on a stingy asis. If you have, reform. It is the beral soul that shall be made fat.

Last year there was call for generosity state work that there should be plen- of money for the campaign. This ear there has been the "comfort bag" ll, the call for an appropriation for dis- ict expenses, the urgent need to supply l your local superintendents with helps d needed supplies, the pressing neces- ty of having plenty of good literature r distribution on every possible occa- on. Has your union responded liberal- to all these calls? If not, you have issed the blessing and your union is lroopy."

A second prescription is *be intelligent.* careful examination of the subscrip- on list of THE UNION SIGNAL reveals the ct that the names of a few of the state perintendents are not there, and that me unions have not subscribed even r their presidents. What a loss to the use! No one can do valuable work ho is not reading today's temperance ews and methods of work. No one can enthusiastic who is not intelligent. ee that your name, dear reader, is put once on the list of the weekly UNION IGNAL. And *then* take and distribute all the other temperance papers you can. Thirdly, *have plans.* Find out what the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is attempting. Find out how other unions are working. Study to see what your own community needs. Learn what departments of our work will interest the people of your community. It is not possible that among our forty-five departments there is not one that will interest your people. If your union is "doing nothing" you have not studied our work or the community; you have failed in planning. Or you have failed

(Fourthly) To *carry out your plans.* It is a rich union that has original, resourceful members. It is a most valuable union that has patient, persistent plodders, who will use those good plans, never giving up until everything suggested to help in the various departments has had a faithful trial.

How many times it has come to me this year, as I have heard from the various unions, and about some of the members who came in with a "hurrah!" last year, "It is dogged that does it." Blessed is the union that has the "never-tiring, still-pursuing" members. They are the ones who shall rejoice in victories.

Yours loyally,
MINNIE E. NEAL,
Jacksonville President

PRAISE FOR PROMPT PAYERS

There seems very little to talk about the way of money matters this month, s I haven't heard from many of you.

I know it is a dull time of the year and any of our members are away but let s do our best these coming weeks, for I o want every union to be on my *paid up* st when I make up my yearly report.

Since my last letter I have received ues for 140 members, from the follow- ig unions: Pensacola, Kissimmee, High prings, Lakeland, Belleview, Jackson- ille, Cedar Key, Winter Haven and unnellon.

Fort Pierce sends $10 for state work, ollected from pledges made during the ampaign year. Are there not some ther unions which could do as well?

How about the State Reports sent to our union last December. Have you aid for them yet? If not please attend it *at once.* I will give you the list of hose which have paid so you will know. ee if yours is among the number. Tam- a and Jacksonville for advertisements $71), Hastings, St. Andrew's Bay, Is- and Grove, Montbrook, Lake Weir, St. 'etersburg, Coleman, High Springs, emon City, Eau Gallie, Lawtey, Sara- ota, Key West, Starke, Manatee, Chipley, t. Cloud, Archer, Arcadia, Madison, Cler- ont, Pierson, Lake City, Winter Park, t. Meade, Palatka, De Land, Fort Myers, 'allahassee, Jasper, Kissimmee, St. Au- ustine, Gainesville.

Yours for prompt payment,
MRS. GEORGE I. DOIG,
Gainesville State Treasurer

OUR FIRST DEPARTMENT

ear White Ribboners:

As the summer wanes, we are reminded hat the time is short in which to bring he work of all departments up in full or convention. If the Evangelistic de- artment—the foundation stone of our V. C. T. U. work—has been kept fore- nost in the unions during the year, we re sure of a grand convention. There was so much said and written last year concerning work in this department that a few suggestions, I am sure, are all that are needed now.

"The aims of this department are to keep brightly burning upon our altars the sacred fire which was kindled in the Crusade. To train spiritually the individual worker. To permeate, by its devotional exercises, Bible readings and consecration, all other departments with the evangelistic spirit. To emphasize the importance of noontide prayer. To reach the masses by visitation, gospel missions and conferences, Crusade bands, wayside services in jails, halls, cottages, depots, etc."

Some of our unions failed to send letters with the comfort bags. If each union would write a half dozen earnest, sweet letters, as if written to a son or brother, it might do a great work in the Evangelistic department. This should be done at once. It will soon be time for local superintendents to receive report blanks from the state corresponding secretary.

Please glean carefully and don't fail to report what you have done. There yet remains time to make many visits to sick and troubled ones, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and lift up the fallen.

If we seek to know our Father's will, so many opportunities will crowd upon us that we will be surprised at our reports at convention. Surely each union can get one sermon preached on Sabbath Observance before convention. It would mean much to Florida. It is important work. There is much that we all can do to create sentiment in keeping holy the Sabbath day. Much work along these lines has made our loved W. C. T. U. the greatest woman's organization in the world. Let us prove our loyalty by faithful work, so that white ribboners may continue to do the work of evangelists and make full proof of their ministry.

MRS. J. LEE MCCRORY,
Superintendent Evangelistic and Sabbath Observance
De Land

OUR STATE CONVENTION

Are you planning to go? It is to be in Tampa, exact date not yet determined, because we must consult the convenience of our speakers.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, National President, and Vice-President, have been invited, and write that if it is possible to make the arrangements, they will be with us. It is now ten years since we had the pleasure of their aid in a convention and we confidently count on them this year.

Now will *you* be there? That is the important question. Every union is entitled to send its four general officers and one delegate; and an additional delegate for every twenty members for which state dues have been paid.

It would be just grand if every union would have its full quota of delegates there. It will be a blessed convention if only you all will be there.

PLAN FOR TAMPA.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE WORK FOR 1911

To put into the hands of physicians, not reached in 1910, the three leaflets, "The Alcohol a Food Theory in the Light of Recent Researches" by Prof. W. S. Hall, of Northwestern University, "The Use of Alcohol in Hospitals Declining," and "Some Opinions on Alcohol as Medicine From Teachers in Medical Colleges." With these goes a free letter to physicians.

To give nurses either one of the two leaflets prepared for them by Miss Bradley, the associate superintendent, "Hints on Temperance Work for Nurses," and, "What can Nurses do for Temperance?"

To place in public libraries a copy of the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and a copy of Sir Victor Horsley's book, "Alcohol and the Human Body." Price of the first book, $1.25; of the latter, 48 cents, postpaid.

The Liquor-Dealers Association is putting books favorable to alcohol in public libraries. The W. C. T. U. is prepared to offset that movement by using these two books as indicated. Do not neglect to do this if you do nothing else.

For 1911 the banner will be awarded to the state which reaches the largest number of physicians with literature opposing the use of alcohol in medical practice. This can be done by lending, or presenting the department book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," or by sending the 5 cent physicians' package, or the special pamphlet prepared by Prof. Hall, or any of the pamphlets or leaflets approved by the department.

In addition to the prize banner a prize of five dollars' worth of department literature will be given to the state superintendent who sends in the best all-round report according to the number of unions in her state. Three dollars' worth of literature will be sent to the county superintendent who sends the best all-round county report in the nation, and two dollars' worth of literature will be sent to the local superintendent who sends the best all-round local report of the nation.

F L O R I D A W. C. T. U

NO REST FOR MOTHERS

Dear Co-Workers:

Your superintendent of the Mothers' Meetings department has been very quiet for a whole month—that is in one sense. I have not written often to you, nor have you written often to me. At least I've received very few letters within the past month. I do hope you are not neglecting your mothers' meetings. I am looking forward to a full report for the convention in Tampa. So much depends upon the mothers. The coming generation is the one to make the world better. Unless the mothers strive and pray for improvement, our children will have no higher ideals than this generation. As mothers, we pray for greater blessings upon our children than have come to us. Praying is right and proper. Without our Father's help we can accomplish no good thing. But when Moses had prayed for the children of Israel, God said, "Command them to go forward." Today God is saying, "Go forward" to the white ribbon host of Florida.

Since I've been here among these great Piedmont Mountains, resting and enjoying the beautiful scenery, I've been observing the effects of prohibition in the grand "Old North State." There are nearly 200 people in the hotel and I've detected the odor of whisky once. Two weeks ago we went to the county seat to a Confederate reunion. This is the red letter day of the year for these mountaineers. The whole county came and spent the day. We saw one poor boy under the influence of liquor. We visited the county jail and every door stood wide open. Not one prisoner in the county jail. The jailer told us since prohibition had been enforced, he had very little to employ his time. I asked if it paid to have prohibition. The reply was, "This county is nearer like heaven than any of us ever dared to hope." I meet men and women from all over the state. Not one has said, "It doesn't pay." One dear sister, (when I told her about our loss in November) asked me if I was sure the women of Florida worked hard enough. I replied that the women of Florida fought bravely, and she said, "You must never stop. It's a continual fight. The mothers of North Carolina won the day in our campaign."

O, women of Florida, let us not be discouraged. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

I shall return to Plant City about September 1 and I hope to begin right away having reports from the mothers' work in every union.

Yours loyally,

MRS. JOE TRUEHEART FRANKLIN.

Piedmont Springs, N. C.

A PLEA FOR MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

My Dear Helpers:

I fervently wish that I might gather you all together in a pleasant, comfortable parlor or upon a cool, shady lawn or veranda and have a good, social, satisfying, heart-to-heart talk with you upon this most important department—Medical Temperance.

Dear presidents, hear me, and heed my words, I beseech you! If you can have but one, simply one department of work in your union, that one should be Medical Temperance. Why? We need to learn and teach our sisters, mothers and children that alcohol in any form, whether wine, beer, cider, whisky or any other drink (alcoholic) is a narcotic poison and depressant, and instead of allaying pain, it simply paralyzes and stupefies the affected organ for the present and causes direful after results.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University said in an address "To the College Man"—"Some phase of mental unsoundness is the natural effect of any of those drugs called stimulants and narcotics. One and all of their supposed pleasures are followed by a reaction of subjective pains as spurious and unreal as the pleasures which they follow."

Heinrich Quensel said: "A mother should know that alcohol retards the physical and mental development of children, and that alcohol leads quickly to fatigue and causes dullness and inattention at school." These are mere drops in the ocean of scientific facts that I might give but lack of space forbids.

Our National superintendent of this department, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Marcellus, New York, writing to me recently, used the following forceful words: "I should like to know if you have the words, 'as a beverage,' in the Florida state pledge of the W. C. T. U. If you have I wish you would use your influence with state and county officers, as you have opportunity, to have those words omitted. They are a disgrace to the W. C. T. U. in this day of enlightenment. Shall we certainly teach women that it is all right to use alcoholic liquors if we only call them medicine instead of a beverage. Show the women that the name does not change the nature." Please let us heed our leader's words, and loyally strike these words from our pledge, for I know both forms have been used. Since my letter has not reached all the unions let me call attention to the "Special Work for 1911."

Let us win the prize banner and the other rewards for 1911! We can win them and we must! Read the prize offers very carefully and assist me in winning the prize of five dollars' worth of department literature for the best all-round report according to the number of unions in the state.

Summary

1. Appoint a Medical Temperance superintendent.

2. Have your union purchase the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." Read it in the union and have your physicians read it.

3. Purchase the five cent physician package and send to all the physicians in your city or community.

4. Hold Medical Temperance meetings and keep an accurate account of all you do and communicate it to me, that I may be able to give a full and excellent report at the state convention.

Yours most lovingly,

For humanity, home and heaven,

ANNA WHITCOMB RIGGIN,

Superintendent Medical Temperance

Bradentown

LOCAL UNION NOTES

De Land is doing some blessed Flower Mission work in keeping an invalid at Sulphur Springs for a month, and seeing that her two small children are cared for during the time. Their fresh air mission meeting will be held three miles out in the country at the grove of a Chinaman who has not been well for several years. Two valuable members of the union have recently removed, to the sincere regret of all—Mrs. A. C. Niver and Mrs. Abbott.

North Tampa had a fine matrons' contest recently under the direction of its superintendent, Mrs. McRea. The speakers all did well, giving a most interesting entertainment. The winner was our old-time worker, Mrs. Eva Pimm.

Daytona is not missing a meeting this year. The July meeting was at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Keech and was most enjoyable, many interesting papers being read and fine talks given.

Sanford has a work all its own. Since the schools closed different ladies have told stories to the children in the park and great interest has been shown. The baby crib placed in the railroad station by the union in the winter, continues to be a blessing to the traveling mother and baby.

Jacksonville (La Villa) had a most delightful mothers' meeting the last of the month at the home of Mrs. White. There was much good music, instrumental and vocal, good talks and readings, and a short address by the state president, Miss Neal, who was present to encourage the white ribboners in their faithful work.

Oak Grove L. T. L.—Growing out of the interest of the Legion, and inspired by the medal contests held at Oak Grove a union has been organized in this small neighborhood which promises to be a blessing to all in that vicinity.

ONE OF TAMPA'S GOOD SOCIALS

A recent regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. was a social session held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Moody, 281 Nebraska avenue. White cut flowers and ferns were placed about the rooms in pretty vases. The attendance was quite large and a most interesting afternoon passed.

Mrs. C. E. Harrison conducted the devotional exercises and the program followed. Mrs. Weller gave two delightful vocal numbers and different members gave reports of the recent district convention, which was held at Bradentown. Mrs. Moody read an article on the need of the social work of the W. C. T. U. Miss Olivia Moody rendered several lovely instrumental numbers. After the program a social hour was spent and the hostess served delicious refreshments.

A DIAMOND MEDAL CONTEST

Unless something unforeseen happens to the plans of our state superintendent of Medal Contests, Mrs. Etta V. Mendenhall of Magdalene, a diamond medal contest will be a feature of the state convention in Tampa in November. It will be a wonderful event in the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Florida, and is being looked forward to with great eagerness by many young people, as well as by the class of grand gold winners.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 24, 1911. No. 34

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

What will the verdict be when the men of Maine register their votes at the polls on September 11?

The answer cannot be conclusively given prior to that eventful day; but this we know that the clergy, the educators, the Grangers, the Sunday School Association, the young people's church societies, and the business and professional men, in a remarkable degree—in short, the temperance forces throughout the state are working right royally for the retention of the prohibitory law.

We believe that those who are working for license, representing all liquordom and vicedom, are far less in number and influence than are the prohibition forces. The License League has not yet held any public meetings. It is flooding the state with the License Bulletin and as far as it possibly can, using the press of the state. The large majority of the newspapers of Maine are on the prohibition side and are owned and controlled by men who cannot be bought by liquor money.

We are told that late in the campaign the liquor advocates are to have some great public rallies. It is likely to be a very peculiar kind of greatness which will accompany their meetings.

License Advocates' Inconsistency

The enemy of prohibition is saying a great deal about the impropriety of having prohibition speakers from outside the state. This complaint is in harmony with the customary inconsistency of the license advocates. Maine has no breweries, no distilleries and no legalized saloons, but yet the combined forces of the liquor makers and liquor sellers of the world do all in their power to overthrow prohibition in the state.

Hundreds of Maine men and women are speaking for prohibition in this campaign, and women from outside the state have come over to help us in this great battle of world-wide import. I do not undertake to name them at this time. The gifts of service are priceless and the gifts of money which have come to the Maine W. C. T. U., to assist in the campaign, are enabling the W. C. T. U. to act well its part.

THE FAMILY OF HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

Maine has a large population of French Catholics. On commencement day at Bates College I met one of the graduates, a brilliant young French Catholic, a native of Maine, who said he wished to help in the campaign by speaking to his own people. The Maine W. C. T. U. immediately employed him to begin speaking and to continue until voting day. He is proving to be a very successful speaker, addressing large audiences in French, receiving in many places the approval and co-operation of the priests.

We are also reaching our Italian population. The Italian minister of Portland, Rev. Mr. Castellucci, is co-operating with us in arranging meetings to be addressed by Dr. E. W. Lake of New Jersey who will speak to the Italians in their own language.

Maine has a large number of fishermen and longshoremen along its extensive coast. There are also many living on the islands, in the bays, some of which are quite isolated. The Maine W. C. T. U. has employed as "Vote No" missionaries Rev. Mr. Corson and Dr. Joscelyn to work among these people, using for the purpose well equipped and appropriately decorated boats and tents.

Auto Campaign Tours

The auto campaign tours are a great feature. The Union Signal has given a description of the famous first from the "Hub of the Universe." In a few days, Hon. H. W. Ricker, one of the proprietors of the magnificent Poland Springs House, starts out with W. C. T. U. speakers and "Vote No" banners.

Captain R. P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac and Congressman from Alabama, comes to speak under W. C. T. U. auspices the last ten days of the campaign. The liquor tribe are raging about this; have even tried to get Captain Hobson's Alabama constituency to stop his coming. With true Southern dignity the Alabama citizens resent such interference with the personal liberty of their distinguished statesman, and he is coming.

Special Articles in This Issue

Prohibition Not a Failure—Pronounced Opinions of Maine Men—Financial Loss From Liquor Traffic—Railroading and Drink—Blessings of Prohibition—Reports Via "Wireless"—World's W. C. T. U. Notes

PROHIBITION IS NOT A FAILURE

FORMER CONGRESSMAN E. C. BURLEIGH OF MAINE

Extract from letter published in Portland (Me.) *Evening Express*

There has been no phase of life in Maine that has been more persistently misrepresented than has its prohibitory law. The wholesale liquor dealers have been united and persistent in endeavoring to create the impression abroad that more liquor is consumed in the state than would be the case if the state were to adopt a high license system. Of course there is not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. The very fact that these big liquor interests are, and have been for years fighting the Maine prohibitory law with the energy of despair, and from every possible angle, is of itself, about as conclusive proof as any intelligent man could desire, of the fact that this law has vastly narrowed the market for their goods in the Pine Tree State.

Quotes from Inaugural Address

In my inaugural address to the Legislature in January, 1891, I referred to prohibition as follows:

"That prohibition has accomplished a vast work for temperance in the state no candid man will deny. The liquor traffic is no longer respectable. It is under the ban of popular condemnation. Those who engage in it are criminals in the light of the law. The open dram shop with its flaunting signs and alluring windows is no longer a feature in our state. . . . The whole traffic has been forever relegated to the furtive ways of crime. It is not easy to estimate fully the great temperance work which this change has wrought in Maine."

is True Today

Those statements were true twenty years ago. They are true today. It is useless for anyone to deny that this condition of the liquor traffic has made mightily for practical temperance in every part of the state. **The plain fact is that prohibition was never so firmly intrenched in Maine as it is today. In my judgment public sentiment is overwhelmingly behind it.**

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. Hobson will accompany him and we hope the trio of little Hobsons may join the Maine Young Campaigners for Prohibition.

Under Miss Gordon's generalship, upwards of 30,000 young people of the state have mustered in as prohibition campaigners; and that they are a powerful factor in the campaign is universally recognized by both the friends and foes of prohibition.

We have countless testimonies in favor of prohibition from business men, from professional men, from lovers of humanity and childhood. Among the latest is a statement from Francis E. Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor movement which was born in the city of Portland.

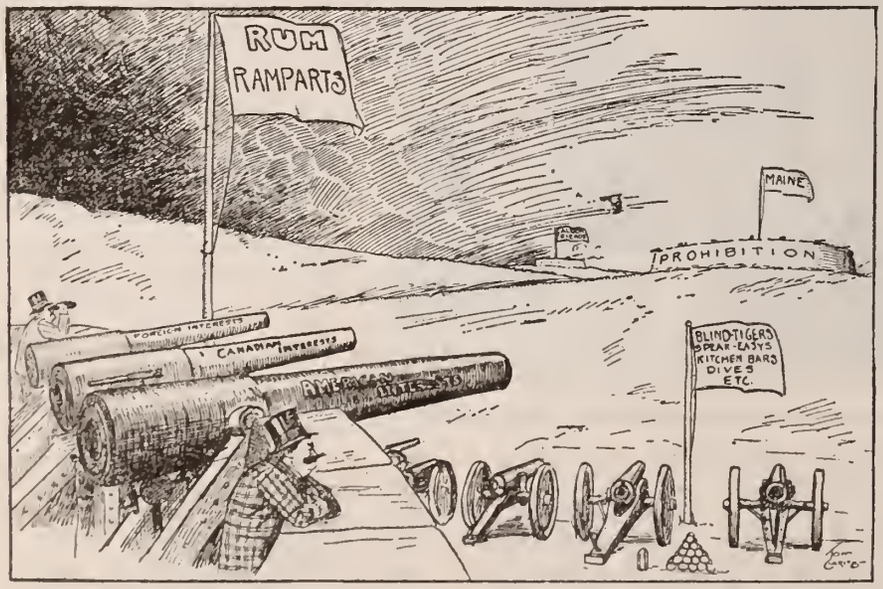
To the great multitude of friends, who are anxiously watching, generously helping, and earnestly praying, we waft a message of heartfelt thanks, mingled with good cheer, prophetic of victory on September 11.

FRANCIS E. CLARK

"I believe in prohibition because of what I saw of its workings during seven years' residence in Portland. During all those years I never saw a saloon, or a whisky bottle in a store window, or any open temptation to young men to drink intoxicating liquors.

"I suppose there were 'blind pigs' where those who were bound to get liquor could obtain it even under the best regime, but I also know that thousands and tens of thousands of young men have grown to manhood in Maine without being tempted into the drunkard's highway.

"My residence in that beautiful, quiet, orderly prohibition city confirmed my belief in statewide prohibition."



Portland Evening Express

THE PRICE OF A LICENSE

What's the price of a license? How much did you say?
The price of men's souls in the market today?
A license to sell, to deform, and destroy,
From the gray hairs of age to the innocent boy—
How much did you say?
How much is to pay? How compare with your gold?
A license to poison—a crime oft retold—
Fix a price on the years and the manhood of man;
Take what is not yours to destroy if you can—
What's the price, did you say?

—*Selected.*

PRONOUNCED OPINIONS OF MAINE MEN

Has Tried License

Rev. Jesse Hill, Pastor Williston Congregational Church, Portland

After watching the state-wide prohibitory law for four years, I think it is a better method of dealing with the saloon than any other I have seen, and I have lived under local option for fifteen years and under high license for fifteen years.

Injures the Workingman

Thomas J. Lyons, Ex-Commissioner of Labor, Augusta

I shall vote to retain the prohibitory amendment in the constitution, because I believe that to repeal it would mean license, and license would not be a desirable condition. Open saloons are a barrier that stand between the working man and his home, and my vote shall never be given to create a condition or to legalize a business that experience teaches brings poverty and degradation to the workingman's family.

A Physician's View-Point

Dr. J. G. Gehring, Private Sanitorium, Bethel

As a physician who has seen endless harm, and never any good come from intoxicating liquors, and who is forced to recognize with all other thoughtful citizens, that three-fourths of all our crime owes its origin to that source, I heartily desire to see any form of legislation carried through that may minimize the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Until something better than prohibition is suggested, I shall most earnestly use my vote and influence to uphold the prohibitory law as it now stands.

A Lawyer's Opinion

John Archibald, Attorney-at-Law, Houlton

In my opinion the principle of constitutional prohibition should be retained for the following reasons: (1) The saloon is a financial burden upon the community with no benefits except the license fee. (2) It is morally demoralizing for the municipality to receive bribes in the form of license fees for tolerating nuisances. (3) The saloon is everywhere a center of corruption in municipal politics.

FINANCIAL LOSS FROM THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

MONEY SPENT FOR LIQUOR WORSE THAN WASTED

One of the most preposterous claims made by the liquor traffic is that it brings to the working-men good times and good wages. We give below a part of an article appearing in a recent number of *The Portland* (Me.) *Evening Express*, which presents unanswerable facts and figures showing the fallacy of the statements made by the liquor men. —Editor

The liquor traffic advocates claim that the saloon brings prosperity, good times and high wages to the working-man. It boasts that more money was spent for liquor in the United States in 1907 than ever before. But a panic followed with over 4,000,000 of people out of work, and hard times, low wages and starvation in the land. In 1892 the consumption of liquor increased over two gallons per capita, and the terrible panic of 1893 followed. The people of Great Britain drink 1½ times as much liquor as do the people of the United States, but the working-men of Great Britain do not get half the wages paid the working-men of the United States. In Germany, where there is more liquor consumed than in Great Britain, the working-men get only half the wages paid those of Great Britain. In France, where there is more pure alcohol consumed than in Germany, the working-men get only about two-thirds the wages paid those of Germany. In Russia, where there is still more alcohol consumed than in France, the working-men do not get half the wages paid to the working-men of France. This shows plainly that the working-man receives the lowest wages and he and his family must suffer the most where the greatest amount of liquor is consumed.

Where the Money Goes

Is it any wonder that when money is spent for liquor, the workingman and farmer must suffer, for when 10,000 persons spend $200,000 for liquor, only $8,120 goes to labor, and only $25,200 to the farmer. If the money were spent for shoes, clothing, food, furniture, the building of new homes, over $40,000 would go to labor, and over $120,000 to the farmer or miner, and a great proportion of this money would again come back to labor through the purchase of more shoes, clothing, furniture, hardware, farm machinery, etc.

The capital required to keep one person employed in the following industries is:

Boots and shoes	$ 770
Clothing	1,018
Furniture	550
Brick and tile	1,720
Printing and publishing	1,376
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,481
Iron and steel	2,200
Liquor	8,837

It would take $77,000 of capital to keep 100 boot and shoemakers at work. If that amount of capital were turned into the manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only eight persons, throwing out of work 92 persons. If the capital required to keep 100 persons at work in the iron and steel business were turned into the manufacture of liquor, it would give employment to only 24 persons, throwing 76 persons out of work.

If?

If the money now spent for liquor were spent instead for shoes, clothing, food, furniture and the building of new homes, it would give employment to 1,600,000 more persons than are engaged in the liquor trade.

The saloon, to be sure, pays rent, taxes, cost of heat, power, light and living expenses of those conducting the business and their families, but so does the grocery, meat market, shoe, dry goods and furniture stores.

One wagon will supply the needs of twenty or more saloons. Most of the other stores will have at least one wagon, some of them several. This gives work to the farmer, who raises horses and their feed, and to the harness maker, the horse-shoer and the wagon-maker and drivers.

Comparisons with Railroads

There is more money spent for liquor than is paid to the railroads in freight and passenger rates. Compare the insignificant number of persons employed in the liquor traffic with the vast army of people employed in the railroad business of the country.

The Workingman's Worst Enemy

Workingmen, vote against your worst enemy, the saloon. When the workingmen down the whisky trust, and the beer trust, then will they get their just rights.

RAILROADING AND DRINK

The railroads have discovered that they cannot trust the lives of their patrons to employes whose brains are liable to be befuddled by drink..

An official of the New York Central Railroad said recently, "We would sooner have a man in the road's employ take money than that he should indulge in intoxicants. The damage that would result from stealing would be trifling compared with the trouble which might result from a conductor, or an engineer, or even a brakesman, partaking too freely of intoxicants."

At the convention of the International Association of Railroad Special Agents and Police, held in Chattanooga recently, Mr. Mitchell, chief special agent of the Railroad Terminals' Association of St. Louis, said: "The American Railroad Association's standard code has a rule which reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.' Roughly, I believe that eighty per cent of the accidents to trains, equipment and employes in the train and yard service of the railroads of this country are directly or indirectly traceable to the violations of this rule."

Charles Frederick Carter in an article in the *Century*, writes: "It is safe to say that no other union, club, or organization of any sort applies quite such heroic treatment to undesirable citizens as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. One thing that the brotherhood most strenuously insists upon is that its members shall not drink. The Brotherhood will not risk the lives of its members and the general public by permitting a drinking man to run an engine. Thirty-five members were expelled for getting drunk in 1909, and their shame was publicly proclaimed in the journal of the organization."

THE BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Emporia, Kansas

I have grown from childhood to the age of forty-two years in Kansas and I probably am greatly prejudiced in favor of prohibition. As a young man, from the time I was sixteen years old until I was twenty-two, I never saw an open saloon. I know of thousands of children in the state who never saw a saloon. The law was adopted in 1881 and has been enforced ever since. Of course it is enforced better now than it ever was before because a generation has grown up under the law that knows nothing else. The state never was as clean as it is today.

We have never had any trouble at all to keep our town and county and state going. The town of Emporia is being paved from one end to the other with brick and asphalt without a dollar's worth of liquor money in it. The revenues of Kansas for nearly thirty years have been raised without liquor licenses and we have built the best system of schools in the world. Taxes are low because the average working man owns his own home and thus the taxes are spread out upon thousands of working people who are thrifty, honest and hardworking rather than upon hundreds of landlords who are taxed to maintain the criminal costs in the courts. The average district court criminal docket of Lyon county is five or six cases. And it costs no more to enforce the prohibitory law than it does any other law on the statute books. The taxes last year were as follows: County tax, 3.5 mills; city tax, 6.48 mills; school tax, 5 mills; a total of 14.98 mills.—*American Advance*

"The saloon is the poor man's club, only in the sense that it clubs the money out of his pocket, the efficiency out of his brain, the tenderness and affection out of his heart and the respect out of his being."

REPORTS VIA "WIRELESS"

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

A new idea for brightening and quickening, condensing and enlivening the presentation of reports at a convention or young people's rally is based on the modern invention of wireless telegraphy. To carry out this idea, the president or secretary of the city, county, or state union serves as the chief "Receiving Operator" on the platform, and several other "stations" (persons) are established at either side of the platform.

Preparations, of course, have been made beforehand for the giving of the "wireless messages." Each local society, or other body, has been notified to prepare its report in telegraphic wording, and to use nautical expressions. The state society is likened to a fleet and the local unions, or societies, are spoken of as "schooners," "yachts," "barges," "steamships," "canal boats," "tugs," "frigates," "fishing vessels," and the like.

In opening the meeting, the "chief receiving operator" (the presiding officer) makes some pertinent remarks about the value, adaptability and utility of the new invention of wireless telegraphy, and then announces that the machinery is now in operation and the transmission of messages will begin. Much of the interest and vivacity of the plan is dependent on the "chief receiving operator" (the presiding officer) who calls for "messages," "sights" vessels and makes interesting comments in bright, nautical terms. The "sub-stations" are given reports (which have been sent by mail) from those unable to be present, and these should be read at points when there is a pause in the "receipt of messages" (that is, the giving of the verbal reports).

At a missionary meeting where this plan was well carried out, the leader, who was very quick-witted and alert, called first for "long-distance messages" (reports from more distant societies). "Let us listen to the messages from a long distance first," she said. "Are any in need of succor; are there any full cargoes bound for port?"

"Our sailing orders are 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel,'" came the immediate response. "Ours is a staunch, seaworthy craft, under full headway, well officered and manned. Full of hope and courage, heavily laden, we are sailing straight on under the Master's guidance, ready to make port in due season." (Facts and figures were added.)

"He will bring us to our desired haven," came another. "We have passed through troubled waters; we grappled with an iceberg; and the voyage has been long and difficult. But we are strong in the power of our Pilot to bring us safely home" (giving further details about the work). "Union fleets or single vessels, let the messages come as they may," said the leader. "That's a beautiful launching and a beautiful sailing," she added at the close of a specially cheery report. "You haven't given up the ship, have you!" she exclaimed, as it was stated in response to a call: "Our captain's not here."

"Pray for a ship in distress," she said earnestly, referring to a society which had temporarily disbanded.

"It seems to be too late for a flash from ——. I think the vessel's just starting out!" she exclaimed as she held up an imaginary field glass to her eyes.

There were poetic messages and messages which showed a skillful and happy adaptation of nautical terms.

"We are short of stokers," said one. "We had to throw overboard the tackle of self." "We entered the still, quiet Harbor of Prayer, and now are sailing into a glorious port," said another.

"At the close of these 'wireless messages' shall we send up a little wireless to Him who watches over us, who controls our sailings and our landings?" asked the leader. And the meeting closed with an earnest prayer.

THE CALIFORNIA COFFEE CLUB

MRS. MAE M. WHITMAN, Campbell, Cal.

In Campbell, California, are located large canning and fruit drying establishments, and some years ago the need of a recreation center for the weary women and girl workers was very urgent. To meet this demand the Woman's Christian Temperance Union decided to establish temperance headquarters, their plans including a reading room and rest room. While the project was under contemplation, there came requests from various sources to open a coffee club in connection therewith, and later this was done. In launching the enterprise, the union was greatly helped by a loyal honorary member, Mr. Benjamin Campbell. The prohibition clause in the deeds made out by him has been of great moral and economic value to residents of the village, yet the advancement of the interests of village, town, or city, does not consist merely in the obliteration and destruction of the undesirable, but also in the construction of what is uplifting and wholesome, if the ideal we have sought in banishing the saloon is to be reached.

Promotes Kindly Feeling

The coffee club fosters the spirit of kindliness, often supplanting the "I am as good as you are" spirit with the "You are as good as I am" spirit, both as to needs and ambitions. The chief attraction of the coffee club system in every place where it has been established is its wholesome, yet inexpensive food. The W. C. T. U. Coffee Club in Campbell has done good work in providing home-cooked, appetizing food at minimum cost, and whether the order be for five cents' worth, or for five times that amount, it is always courteously served. Tea, cocoa and milk are sold, as well as coffee.

History of the Club

On June 6, 1911, ground was broken and work begun on a building thirty-eight by fifty feet, with kitchens and a rest room at the further end. In the corner-stone was placed an interesting collection of items, pictures of workers, World's, National, state and county, a history of Campbell union and its work, printed calendars for the past eight years, department leaflets, coins, and copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and the *White Ribbon Ensign*—all of which will give our friends of the future, who open the box fifty years or so from now, a fair idea of our plans and our ideals.

Efforts of W. C. T. U. Appreciated

During the past years there have come to us many expressions of gratitude and appreciation from the fruit workers, in whose behalf these efforts were instituted. They declare that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Campbell will never know what a boon and a blessing the rest room and coffee club have been to them. All along the way we have felt the Father's guiding hand and His blessing on the work has been made very plain. "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich."

Co-operation the Keynote

It is the purpose of our union to continue making the rest room a homelike place, true to its name; to have on our shelves only such reading matter as shall be uplifting and helpful (Purity books, which the girls and women are not likely to find in the ordinary library are included); to supply wholesome, appetizing food at reasonable rates and to furnish a social center free from harmful influences. It has been a dream with some of the members of the union to make the institution co-operative, thereby demonstrating the fitness and joy of co-operation—a law in nature everywhere manifested, as witness air and sunlight, earth and sky, electricity and heat, continually co-operating in life-giving ministry.

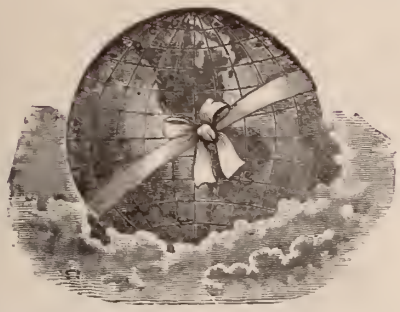
A Genuine Home

The Campbell Coffee Club holds a position unique as to "homey" atmosphere and the kindly spirit manifested by its caretakers. When the fruit workers are ill, or worn out, they are made as comfortable as possible through the motherly care of the women in charge. A prominent man in Santa Clara county was asked what he considered the most useful institution in the county. He replied unhesitatingly, "The Coffee Club." We have often been encouraged to go on with the good work and can heartily recommend it to others similarly situated.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

ANNA A. GORDON, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.



Miss Ruth Frances Davis, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary in Japan, spent the months of May and June visiting the Hokkaido. Miss Davis addressed the students of the higher schools, and Miss Moriya, the National L. T. L. secretary of Japan, who accompanied Miss Davis, gave addresses in the primary schools, Sunday schools, and L. T. L.'s. These devoted workers organized a number of new legions during their trip.

Mrs. Cole of Christ Church, New Zealand, writes: "Mr. T. E. Taylor, M. P., our great prohibition champion, has been elected Mayor of Christchurch, one of the large cities of New Zealand with 90,000 inhabitants. All coronation civic functions were carried out on strictly teetotal lines, and no wine was served at any civic gatherings. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the W. C. T. U."

On Miss Flora E. Strout's return trip from Japan she spoke in the Japanese Church in Vancouver, and about one hundred men pledged themselves to temperance work. A committee was appointed to organize a W. C. T. U., with Miss Preston, a missionary of the Canadian Methodist Church, as chairman.

Madame Fallot of Paris, president of the World's W. C. T. U. work in France, is an indefatigable leader and does much for prisoners and unfortunate women. Madame Weyer writes that the war against the use of alcohol in France is difficult but those in charge are trying to accomplish as much as possible and to keep in close touch with the W. C. T. U. members they have gained.

Mrs. Bertha B. Roach writes of the sudden home-going of Miss Hanna, the beloved treasurer of the Burma W. C. T. U. She says: "It was a stunning blow to all her many friends and to the W. C. T. U. She was a tremendous worker and it was a constant marvel to me how she could get through with so much and yet always have time for one thing more. The loss to the work seems irreparable. Miss Hanna was wonderfully endowed with the gifts that win success."

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of Pekin, president of the China W. C. T. U., is now in this country on a furlough. She writes: "Before I left China I translated an L. T. L. manual with teacher's notes, and it made quite an attractive little booklet. Two thousand copies were printed. I also had new pledges prepared. Have you no one yet ready to send out to China? The need is very great."

Mrs. Herbert Taylor of Salem, South India, makes a plea for W. C. T. U. and L. T. L. helps. She has been re-elected India's National L. T. L. secretary. She says: "If any L. T. L.'s in the United States could send me *The Young Crusader* or copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution, I can find readers here."

Miss Gowen tells us that a young theological student from the Methodist Seminary at Buenos Aires, South America, has agreed to devote the time during his vacation to assist W. C. T. U. Medal Contest work. Temperance Sunday was observed in many churches. The temperance workers of Uruguay and Argentine Republic have held a united temperance meeting arranged by Miss Gowen, at which English was spoken. During the same month a meeting was held for the Spanish members of the W. C. T. U. Three kinds of unfermented grape juice are now on the market in Buenos Aires.

Miss Jennie V. Hughes of Peking, China, now in the United States because of the serious illness of her mother, is anxious to co-operate with the great work of the World's W. C. T. U. She says she will do all in her power to help this work on her return to China. Miss Hughes was one of the speakers on World's W. C. T. U. night at the National Convention in Baltimore last November.

Miss Swankie Cameron of London, World's Y leader, has been working effectively among the Branches in Scotland. Those who had the pleasure of hearing her delightful lantern lecture, "All round the world with the white ribbon," realized as never before the world-wideness of our work.

At Krugersdorp, Transvaal, South Africa, a drinking fountain erected through collections raised by the W. C. T. U., has been formally presented to the mayor on behalf of the town. The motto and date are inscribed in English and Dutch on each side of the fountain, which is much appreciated by the people.

Lady Holder of Australia has been doing excellent work with the Loyal Temperance Legions. She writes: "The evils of drink, gambling and impurity are attacking the vitals of our empire. Let us arise and put on God's armor and fight for victory."

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, gave $5.00 for prize essay contest work in the Methodist school at Havana and the same amount to the Baptist school.

Mrs. Margaret Wallace of Glasgow writes: "You will rejoice with us that in our city since the splendid World's Convention was held here, we have between forty and fifty fewer licenses. It is good to see the closed doors and shuttered windows of the saloons that have gone out of business! We have a stall at our Scottish historical exhibition, so we are kept busy until the beginning of November. We circulate literature containing facts on the 'drink question.'"

Already THE UNION SIGNAL has noted the sending of a large petition from the women of China, containing about four thousand names, to the women of England and all western countries, asking that the opium traffic will be stopped. A beautiful copy of the petition on white satin in gold letters was presented to the Countess of Carlisle. This petition received attention at the International Opium Conference held at The Hague. Miss L. Pearl Boggs, the foreign corresponding secretary, Nanking W. C. T. U., worked indefatigably in behalf of this petition. She writes: "Our W. C. T. U. is paying for the cure of five women who wish to break off the opium habit; two others are paying their own expenses and we hope that others will soon be influenced to do likewise. I am writing on the subject for a missionary magazine published here."

Miss M. A. Spencer of Tokyo, Japan, writes: "The great prostitute quarter of Tokyo has been burned and our women are working hard to prevent its rebuilding. Petitions have been sent to headquarters and public meetings are being held to arouse sentiment. Our Japanese sisters are a wide-awake body of women and the newspaper reporting the W. C. T. U. petition called its president 'the famous Mrs. Yajima.'"

Miss Anna Y. Thompson of the American Mission, World's W. C. T. U. president in Cairo, is now on a furlough in the United States, at Monmouth, Illinois. Miss Thompson writes: "It was a joy to be at the great Glasgow convention. It was kind of the executive committee to ask Mrs. Nolan to stop off at Cairo on her way home to Australia. Her addresses in Egypt have been very helpful. I appreciate the UNION SIGNALS sent me."

A "Tamil" W. C. T. U., of Salem, South India, Mrs. Herbert Taylor, president and National L. T. L. secretary of India. The European represented is Miss Crouch, treasurer of the union. Salem also has a Loyal Temperance Legion of eighty-five members. The picture was taken by Mrs Taylor.

A BLAMELESS SUFFERER

AN EVERY-DAY STORY OF A MISLED COUNTRY GIRL

MRS. S. R. GRAHAM CLARK

"I wonder sometimes, Becky," said Mrs. Symonds, dropping her work to her lap, as she gazed at her niece, "if the danger supposed to surround the country girl going to the city for work is not largely mythical. Mrs. Willis is conscientious, no doubt, and does not intend to mislead, but I was inclined to take the remarks which she made yesterday, with just a grain of salt. Reports on that line are exaggerated. In all reason, they *must* be. To believe them would be too terrible!"

Rebecca G. smiled rather sadly. "Suppose I tell you a true story, Auntie, one for which I can vouch, since I was in it. It is one whose pathos I can never forget. In this case I pledge you the facts will not be exaggerated."

"Something that you yourself had to do with, Becky?"

"Yes, Aunt Anne, and something that I assure you beforehand I shall not be able to paint in colors dark enough to represent the truth, since no mortal tongue can adequately portray the wreckage of a young life, the breaking of a young heart." The speaker's voice faltered a little, and a far-away look came into her dark eyes.

"It was late one Saturday night some years ago that I was introduced to one of the chief actors in this drama of woe," she began presently. "The children were in bed, but I had a little work at my desk that must be done before I could retire. Scarcely had I taken up my pen when the door-bell rang.

"To my surprise I found on my doorstep a friend from whom I had just parted and a young man beside her.

"'I found this gentleman seeking your abode and thought the safest course would be to pilot him hither,' she said laughingly, and again bade me goodnight.

"The man, young and well-dressed, and not ill-favored, was, of course, a stranger to me. Nevertheless I felt an instant antipathy to him.

"'You wish to see me?' I asked in surprise. He assured me he did, begging me to spare him a few minutes, as his business was important. As we seated ourselves in the living room, I noticed that he seemed much agitated and that he rather avoided my glance.

"'You think it strange I should come to you because you do not know me,' he began, 'but I know you, Mrs. G. Most people in this city know the active workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, then, too, you have a class of young women at the Sunday school. It's because you are that sort of a woman that I've come to you. I—I want you—' he was stammering uncomfortably—'to get hold of a young girl I know.'

"'A young girl!' I echoed.

"'Yes, and—she's good and—innocent! I swear it. Good and innocent even if—' His eyes, that had been lifted to mine for a moment, fell—'even if—if I have ruined her.' In great embarrassment, he turned his crimsoning cheek away.

"I was used to having women, young and old, happy and unhappy, consult me. I had received visits from troubled fathers and sons, from hardened drinking men anxious to reform. But never before had a young man come to me on such an errand as this.

"'I want you to help her—to save her,' he went on before I could utter a word. 'I—love her and—*she won't marry me.* I want you to get hold of her and make her think kindly of me. She seems to hate me! She won't even look at me.'

"'Can you wonder at that if what you have just told me is true?' I asked, looking at him searchingly. His face grew hot and he turned it away from me; but he went on desperately:

"'I'm sorry enough now—but how was I to know I'd take such a fancy to her? Anyway, I want you to help her. She won't let me do anything for her and she's not strong.'

"'But how can I get hold of her?' I objected. 'She will hate me, too, if I go to her from you.'

"'Oh, you mustn't do that!' he answered quickly. 'You must go as if of your own accord and not let her know that you know me. You'll find a way—' coaxingly. 'She's gone to work—housework—and she's not fit for it. I'll give you her street and number and you'll manage the rest. Get her to Sunday school and church. Perhaps if she's happy and learns to like you, you can say a good word for me.'

"'I don't want to say a good word for you now, and I'm not sure I *ever* will,' I exclaimed. 'I feel very much as your victim does—that you are not worthy of the love of even a girl who has lost her way. Yours was an unspeakable deed!' He winced as if avoiding a blow.

"'How was I to know I'd take such a fancy to her?' he said again, revealing anew the awful depths of his infamy. 'She was a pretty little thing, but I supposed she was like other country girls coming to the city for work. She was going into the P. Street station when I first saw her. I stepped up to her and, lifting my hat, relieved her of a heavy suit-case she was carrying. She seemed grateful and that opened the way for a little talk as I sat beside her for a few minutes in the waiting-room. As I had supposed, she had just come to the city and wanted a room. I acted the part of a friend, knew exactly the room that would suit her in every way, if it was still vacant. She waited while I went to make sure it was possible to get it. I fixed the thing up with a party who understood my deal and Evvy got the room at a price that, if she had not been as innocent as a child, would have made her 'wise.' She never guessed that I paid the rest of the rent, or carried in my pocket a key to the room. She wasn't to blame for what happened. She was homesick and got discouraged when she didn't find work and was glad enough, by and by, to see me when I called. I always took her a little fruit or candy. She seemed to like me—thought me a sort of special providence then, but now—she hates me.'

"'So you deliberately planned to take advantage of that innocent child, and yet dare to come to me on such an errand. I'd as soon help you to win her love as to murder her!'

"'I know,' he admitted with peculiar patience, 'but you see I'm the man who ought to marry her and I'll be a better man after this. I'm ready to do the square thing.'

"To make a long story short, Auntie, I had that wretch on his knees before he left me, and had promised him to devise some plan by which I could reach the girl. I did not promise, however, to do the slightest thing toward favoring his suit until he proved himself a changed man.

"I lay awake for hours that night, turning over plans whereby I could secure an introduction to the poor child and help lift her out of her misery. It had been in my heart for some time to start a Sunday afternoon Bible class where the lesson could be taught to girls who worked in families and could not remain for the noon-hour session. I knew several girls who would wish to join. Before I slept, I had decided to inaugurate the new movement immediately.

"I turned aside on my way to church the next morning to pay a visit to the home where Evelyn worked. One of the ladies of the household answered the bell and looked her surprise when I asked to see her maid. 'You wish to see Evvy?' she asked in bewilderment, but showed immediate interest when I told her about my new venture in the way of a Bible class and went at once to summon the girl.

"I shall never forget my surprise when Evelyn appeared. She was scarcely more than a child, Auntie, and her slender form and extreme delicacy emphasized the fact. She was deadly pale and looked weak, like one just out after a severe illness. Her eyes were lusterless, her manner listless, and not the ghost of a smile answered my cordial greeting. The timid blue eyes looked at me from a startled little white face, as if the child wondered what new evil had overtaken her. I longed to comfort her, but I dared not betray any knowledge of her misery.

"'I'm looking up girls for a Sunday afternoon Bible class,' I began vivaciously, 'and when I learned there was a girl in this house, of course I came after her. I want you very much, my dear.' She listened apathetically and seemed reluctant to take me at face value.

"'You might at least sample us,' I urged, as I arose to go. 'If you do not

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE DEBATE OF THE BIRDS

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

The Hermenian Debating Society of Walnut Hill Academy, was the pride of its members. The boys were from twelve to eighteen years of age, and each took an active part in the work of the organization.

One summer, after school closed, Archie Townes, the president, proposed that each member contribute five dollars towards a library fund.

"Most of us," he suggested, "have a good deal of spare time during the summer months, and with our melon patches, surplus fruit, chickens, and an occasional job, we can manage to give that much for the purchase of such books as we need in preparing for our debates, and for subscriptions to a dozen or more of the best magazines. We must be up-to-date, boys."

The proposition was discussed at length, and at last was put before the society in the form of a motion and carried. Louis Brand was one of the youngest members of the society and while he voted for the contribution, he wondered uneasily how he was to make the money. His father was a "cotton and corn" farmer, and money, at that season of the year, was very scarce.

"I'll give you a job at chopping winter stove wood, son," said Mr. Brand, when Louis talked the matter over with him, "but I cannot pay you very much, as my ready cash has given out; but by chopping a while every morning you can make part of the library fund."

"If you'll help gather and prepare fruit for canning and drying, you may sell all the fruit that ripens on Saturday," said Louis' mother.

"I'll try both plans," declared Louis hopefully.

Other Hermenians found ways of gathering cash, besides performing their required tasks around their homes, and at each weekly meeting of the society reported their success. But Louis found wood-chopping hard work with small pay. At the end of the first month his savings were less than those of any other Hermenian.

"How did you make your money?" Louis asked of Tom Bailey, as they walked homewards one afternoon.

"I sold my bird egg collection. I can collect more without any trouble. Why don't you hunt bird eggs? You can sell them to boys in town when you market the fruit."

"I never thought of making money that way. Mother has always been so opposed to my robbing bird's nests."

"She needn't know anything about it. I'll come for you tomorrow, and we'll go over to Gill's woods. I know where there are three red-bird nests, and one of a Baltimore oriole. I'll need somebody to help me in climbing trees. We'll divide even."

"I'll think about it," replied Louis.

That night Louis went to bed debating with himself the question of whether it was right to do what he felt was wrong that good might result. He dreamed that the Hermenians were given the question to settle: "*Resolved, that it is right to rob birds nests for the benefit of boys.*" and that he was contending for the negative, but the affirmative won.

"I was on the wrong side," he said to himself, as he lay half awake, "but the affirmative won all right. That must mean that there isn't any harm in robbing birds. Ha! ha! I can even remember some of the arguments. 'Everything was made for the good of man.' That was what Tom said. I'll go with him, and Mother need not know. It would only worry her."

Just then old Silver Neck flapped his wings and gave a loud crow.

"Seems like he said: 'What are you going to do today?' just as plain as I can say it. And there's old Blackie down at the barn calling back 'Come down and see!' They are just like two boys."

Then Louis must have traveled back into dreamland, where he heard strange things.

There was a chirp and a twitter from the big elm tree by the window, and a cat bird called out: "I'm going to get a worm!"

"I'm hungry for a bug!" chattered Jenny Wren from the honeysuckle vine.

"Right here! Right—right—right here!" cried Mr. Red Bird down in the orchard.

"Reddy likes grubs," chirped a mocking bird, with a merry trill.

"There are lots of 'em down in the orchard," piped a blue bird.

"There are bugs and worms plenty in the garden," announced a thrush.

"I'm going away—away—away!" scolded Mrs. Blue Jay from a cedar tree.

"That's it—it—it—it!" cried Mrs. Sparrow.

"It's a dutee—a dutee—we owe ourselves!" sang a robin from a giant oak.

"What's a duty?" asked the mocking bird.

"A dutee—to get away from our enemies," replied the robin.

"Who is an enemy to you-u-u-u?" asked Silver Neck from the barnyard.

"Boys! Boys! Boys!" chorused all the birds.

"My nest has been robbed twice this year," wailed a tiny tomtit.

"And mine too! Mine too!" piped a chorus of birds.

"And we've been such friends to them, too!" sighed a blue bird.

"I don't get any thanks for ridding the orchards of borers," said Mrs. Woodpecker.

"What do they care for my songs?" asked a mocking bird.

"They kill us for our feathers, and rob our nests. I'm off to the woods!" Mr. Red Bird was darting away, when Mrs. Blue Jay screamed:

"Here comes Mr. Hawk! Let's give him a chase! Come on, Mrs. Martin."

"My nest is gone—there'll be no birdies to take care of. I don't mind hawks," quavered Mrs. Martin from the barn.

"The hawk has caught Little Snow White!" squawked Mrs. Speckle. There was such a cackling and outcry from the yard that Louis became wide awake. He heard his father saying:

"Another of Speckle's fine chickens gone! Seems like the martins and blue jays have quit fighting the hawks."

"And I don't blame them!" declared Louis as he hurriedly dressed. "After that debate, I'm in favor of protecting the birds. They deserve it, and it's a mighty poor sneak of a boy who would rob a nest!"

When Tom came by a little later, Louis was busy gathering apricots.

"There will be a lot ripe in a few days, and I can sell all that ripen on Saturday. Apricots are unusually fine this year, Mother says. No worms in them—thanks to the birds," he explained.

"By the way, Louis, aren't you going bird egg hunting this morning?"

"Not if I know it, Tom. Mother's right—we must befriend the birds if we wish them to help us. They were made for a purpose, just as well as we. I'll make my money for the library fund some other way than by destroying the homes of helpless song birds."

"Whew! You're foolish, Louis! I'll prophesy that the five dollars you subscribed to the fund is going to be left out."

"You will see, Tom."

But when the summer was over, and the Brand orchard had brought in returns, Louis found his savings exceeded the amount he had promised by several dollars and not one of his feathered friends had been made unhappy by his efforts.

A Kansas farmer was asked by a brewery agent: "What are you farmers going to do without a market for your grain, if you close the brewery and saloons?" "Well," was the reply, "stranger, I don't exactly know, but I guess we will have to raise a few more hogs and a few less jailbirds."—*Exchange*

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE CALL TO PRAYER

Be sure to read the "Call to Prayer" on page 10. The International Sunday School Association and the Sunday School department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union unite in this call, and ask that all who read it shall pass the word along to every other worker in our great temperance cause.

Cut and dried reports of W. C. T. U. activities are not always interesting to non-members, but if such reports could be presented in a somewhat novel and attractive fashion, they might be given a wider and more attentive hearing. Such a method is suggested in "Reports via Wireless," by Jane Stewart, which appears in this number. Read it and try the plan.

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, associate superintendent of Purity in Literature and Art writes: "Almost every white ribboner has personal acquaintance with some home or foreign missionary representing her own church. I believe all W. C. T. U. women ought to be impressed with the importance of corresponding with missionaries, urging upon them the importance of presenting the temperance work and of forming new unions; also teaching our L. T. L. songs in their schools, securing the observance of Temperance Sunday and freely using our total abstinence literature." Mrs. Pritchard thinks local unions might club together and send such workers a W. C. T. U. supply of Marching Songs, Manuals and temperance recitation books as a gift.

"Without Money and Without Price"

The frantic efforts of the license press of Maine to make the people believe that money is being paid to the prohibition workers and speakers to offset the money interests that are at work in behalf of the liquor dealers, brings to light the praiseworthy fact that most of these friends are *giving* their services. *The Portland Evening Express* says editorially, "Not more than half a dozen out of fifty speakers who are helping in the campaign for the retention of the constitutional amendment, are receiving anything beyond their expenses, and some of them not even that much. No moral reform, ever, perhaps, received so large a contribution of free service. It is appreciated all over the world, that the battle is not only for Maine but for mankind."

Roman Catholics as Temperance Advocates

The outspoken and positive advocacy of total abstinence by the Roman Catholics of America means much to the temperance reform. In another part of this week's paper we give the opinions of a few of the ecclesiastical leaders of the Catholic Church, which show plainly their recognition of the terrible evils of drinking and the liquor traffic.

At the recent national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, there were passed strong resolutions in commendation of the policy of many Catholic societies in excluding from their membership individuals engaged in the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The convention urged the organization of total abstinence societies among the young people, and the refusal on the part of Catholic publications of all liquor advertisements. It denounced the practice of dispensing intoxicating drinks at social gatherings of Catholic societies, clubs and other organizations, and in many other ways encouraged its members to take an active interest in the work of temperance reform.

Which Way Are We Headed?

"Is America trending toward saloon suppression?" asks *The Continent*, in an editorial on the Maine situation. The volume of the affirmative answer to the query is so great and comes from so many and such worthy sources that one can hardly catalogue them. *Collier's Weekly* summarizes the situation in these words: "The demands of modern industry are driving the world toward temperance. The education of the people is driving them that way. Even medicine is turning against alcohol with emphasis." Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Mississippi, have registered their emphatic affirmation as to saloon suppression. Other states, counties and communities are as uncompromisingly and aggressively putting themselves on record in favor of not only suppressing but demolishing the saloon. *The Continent* says, "If the future—even so distant a future as the next century—is going to outlaw the saloon and taboo liquor-drinking and eliminate drunkenness, then the intelligent and patriotic Maine man does not want it set down in history that in the enlightened year 1911, his state turned away from the march of human progress and set its face toward the rear." Every report from the "Pine-tree" state indicates that the intelligent and patriotic men of Maine will take no backward step, but at the coming election will furnish an object lesson of the trend of public opinion toward saloon suppression that will encourage and stimulate the temperance movement throughout the world.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGNS BEING PUSHED

The interest in the coming suffrage election in California is intense. The advocates of woman suffrage are doing everything in their power to make certain a victory for their cause on October 10. Oregon, Kansas and Wisconsin are also organized and busily engaged in campaigns, but have until 1912 to educate the voters of their respective states on the subject.

The lot of the liquor dealer and his family is not to be envied. By a decision recently handed down by the Supreme court of Connecticut, according to a statement in the *Epworth Herald*, it has been established that an insurance order is not obliged to pay the insurance policy of a member who engages in the liquor business. A certain John D. Burns, after becoming a member of the United Workmen, engaged in the liquor business, but continued to pay his premiums regularly. At his death the order refused to pay the $2,000 policy, on the ground that according to the laws of the order, a liquor dealer could not carry life insurance. On appeal, the order was upheld.

The advertisements in some of our metropolitan journals might be cleaner and more wholesome, if the heads of the advertising department would take the time to read and ponder over some of the excellent editorials which appear in the same publication. For example, a certain Chicago paper which gives generous space to brewery advertisements, moralizes in a most admirable fashion over the evils of drinking among chauffeurs and engineers. "An intoxicated man," says this paper, "is as unfit to guide an automobile as to have charge of an engine drawing an express train on a railroad. No railroad company will employ an engineer who drinks anything intoxicating. The automobilist who becomes even slightly under the influence of liquor is a peril."

The annual Report and Minutes of the thirty-fifth annual Council of the National British Women's Temperance Association has been received by THE UNION SIGNAL. It is a volume of 326 pages and is a valuable reference book, giving up-to-date information in regard to B. W. T. A. work in Great Britain.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, World's and National superintendent of the Peace department, is again able to attend to her official duties, and has returned to her home in Winthrop Center, Maine.

The address of Miss Eva Kilbreth Foster, National press correspondent, will be changed in the fall to 1661 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. She will be glad to have those interested make a note of the particular street and number named.

Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U., has given valuable aid in the Maine prohibition campaign. Her trip closed with an address at the W. C. T. U. prohibition rally recently held at Old Orchard. She ably defended prohibition and told the voters that she knew they appreciated Maine's prosperity and would never step down to local option. Mrs. Kuhl's expenses were paid by the Illinois W. C. T. U. Prof. A. R. Spaid, of Delaware, has just closed a very successful speaking trip in Maine, "striking twelve" everywhere he went. His expenses were paid by the New Castle county (Delaware) W. C. T. U.

A FLORAL CHRISTENING

At the launching of the new four-masted schooner, "Montrose W. Houck," at Bath, Maine, recently, a beautiful bouquet of pinks and roses was scattered over the stem of the vessel by Alice May Deering, who performed the christening ceremony. What more fitting than that such blossoms of beauty should supersede the use of wine, often used in initiating vessels into the mysteries of their seagoing careers. The craft was built by the G. G. Deering Company and 2,000 people were present when it made its debut into the waters of the Kennebec.

WINE AND WINSOMENESS

One does not ordinarily look for temperance sermons from a member of the theatrical profession, but Lillian Russell, the noted actress, in a beauty talk recently published in *The Chicago Tribune*, has told some plain truths in forceful English. She gives this warning:

"A woman who drinks spirituous liquors, even moderately, can expect a red, ugly complexion sooner or later, and a bloated form as the years go by, and it is a well-known fact to those who care for homeless girls in our great cities that the young women who drink have gone far on the way to ruin of body and soul. This is not the intemperate opinion of a fanatic. It is the sure conclusion of one who has seen much of the devastation liquor has left in its wake among young girls who work for their daily bread. Abhor liquor as you would your bitterest enemy, for it is the subtlest of destroyers, in stealing away your natural beauty and charm. Remember—you must choose between wine and winsomeness."

The churchman who does not oppose the saloon is not entitled to be called a Christian.

TESTIMONY OF A TRAVELER

A correspondent sends the following appreciative testimony to the value of the work of one local union:

"While traveling in the West this summer, I was obliged to wait in a small town from noon until nearly six o'clock for an outgoing train. The railroad station was small and full of men and flies. I inquired of the station agent for a public library and reading room, and he replied at first that there was none, then corrected himself, saying, 'Oh, yes, there is. The W. C. T. U. women have something of that sort over the postoffice.' I went to the place and in two small, but clean and light rooms, I found a little up-to-date circulating library and reading room. I felt personally grateful to the women whose hospitality and generosity I enjoyed that long, hot afternoon in that rather tough Western town. While I was there, there were ten men, three boys, and six girls who came and sat down and read and many people, young and old, who came to exchange books. Surely that W. C. T. U. is doing a good work. Possibly some of those ten men who came to read would have spent the afternoon with the men who were holding up the saloon walls on the main street of this little town that afternoon."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Virginia Green, of Troy, Idaho, an ex-president of the W. C. T. U. of that place, and an honored co-worker.

Mrs. Sarah A. Billings of Marion, Kansas, ninety years of age, and a member of the W. C. T. U. since its inception. Hers was a noble, successful life.

Mrs. R. A. Duke, president of the W. C. T. U. of Irondequoit, N. Y., who had given nineteen years of service to temperance work and was well beloved by her followers.

Mrs. Mary Marilla Hobbs, of Chicago, one of the pioneer white ribboners of Illinois, has ended her earthly activities. Mrs. Hobbs was for years an intimate friend and associate of Frances Willard in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has always been deeply interested in temperance reform, and at the time of her marriage was the president of the Martha Washington Temperance Society. She was one of the directors of the Frances Willard Hospital of Chicago, and officially connected with the Lake Bluff Orphanage, Burr Mission and the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, of which she has long been a member. Mrs. Hobbs was at one time connected with thirty-five different benevolent organizations, and gave to all of them a portion of her time and money.

Who points to the saloon as one of the attractive features of the town?

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

The mission of the W. C. T. U. is a holy far-reaching service; it goes out to all who have heard the cry of the world, and joins with them in seeking to bring peace and joy in places of strife and sorrow. It is a service which calls for deepened consecration, infinite fortitude and God-like faith. We must go forward with a steady step, and may it not be said of any of us that some light which has been entrusted to our care "failed on a certain stormy night to shine beside the harbor head." Rather let us raise the beacon high, knowing that there are no lights to spare. To be sure these late days are rich in fulfillment, but they are far more rich in promise. As children of God, believing in His sure promises, striving to walk with Christ, let us press onward to the realization of the great hope within our souls, that the black clouds caused by intemperance shall roll away. Then God's clear sunlight shall, like His glory, fill the sky and shine upon a nation whose people can sing with more meaningfulness than ever before, "All hail the power of Jesus' name, we'll crown Him Lord of all."—*Lillian M. N. Stevens*

Not that there be less to bear,
Not that there be more to share;
But for braver heart for bearing,
But for freer heart for sharing,
Here I pray.

Not for scenes of richer beauty,
Not for paths of lighter duty;
But for clearer eyes for seeing,
Gentler hands, more patient being,
Every day.

Not that joy and peace enfold me,
Not that wealth and pleasure hold me;
But that I may dry a tear,
Speak a word of strength and cheer
On the way.
—*Sharlot M. Hall*

Every morn is a fresh adventure. Why not go forth, then, with zest to what awaits us? We are not orphans in a desolated land, but children in our Father's house who go about His errands. If He lets us suffer, He will make sure also that we learn. To anticipate a listless day is to deny His love and care.—*Hilton Jones*

We must resist our daily temptation and do our daily duties in the strength of His grace. Every day brings its temptation with it; our Master knew that when he taught us, as duly as we pray for our daily bread, to pray, "Lead us not into temptation."—*Matthew Henry.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

AUGUST 28—(*Birthday of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.*)
SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*

A CALL TO PRAYER

As September 11 is the date of the special election in Maine, the Sunday School Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union joins with the Temperance Committee of the International Sunday School Association in its call to prayer to the Sunday Schools of the United States on Temperance Sunday, September 10, that Maine may retain constitutional prohibition.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE,
National Superintendent Sunday School Department

SUPERINTENDENTS

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

Question blanks have been sent out to each state except in cases where states had no superintendents, when they were sent to the state president. Will those who receive them, kindly reply telling of some open air work, for it is certain that at least a W. C. T. U. picnic has been held in each state.

The leaflet, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a Nutshell," is prepared especially for use at fairs and open air meetings, and is for sale at 25 cents per 100. It is a six-page leaflet full of condensed knowledge, and is intended to be a brief answer to the question, "What is the W. C. T. U.?" Temperance blotters have proved their usefulness many times. The "Cigaret Arithmetic" is good for school use, as is also the Cold Water Blotter. These golden summer days are the harvest time of this department.

Inquiries will be answered and samples sent, upon request.

979 El Molino St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, Tribune Building, New York City, N. Y., associate superintendent of the department of Purity in Literature and Art, has been appointed by the National General Officers to carry on the work so recently laid down by Mrs. Emilie D. Martin.

Any inquiries relating to this special line of endeavor will, therefore, be addressed to Mrs. Pritchard for the remainder of the W. C. T. U. year.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota—Faribault, August 22-25.
Utah—Salt Lake City, Sept. 12-14.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
Wyoming—Casper, Sept. 16-19.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, Sept. 16-19.
New Mexico—Las Vegas, Sept. 19-21.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 6-9.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 6-9.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

During the street car strike at Des Moines, Iowa, the mayor of that city ordered every saloon in the city to be closed. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* makes this sane and logical comment on the fact: "But it is the same saloon, doing the same business, in the same way, to the same demoralizing end, whether the strike is on or off. Why not order them to be closed and to stay closed?"

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

Among the twelve new inspectors appointed by the mayor of Greater New York in the Bureau of Weights and Measures there are two women. The mayor declares this Bureau to be "one of the most important branches of the city government."

In 1835 only seven industries were open to the women of the United States. The census of 1900 names 303 separate occupations, and in only eight of these were there no women workers.

The Norwegian representative to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at Stockholm gave figures showing an enormous increase in the women's vote since the women of Norway have been enfranchised. Her contention was that "Social rights are the direct cause of the development of social interest and it is therefore wrong to withhold the rights till after the development of the interest."

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CLERGY SAY

Let pastors do their best to drive the lague of intemperance from the fold of hrist by assiduous preaching and exhoration, and to shine before all as models abstinence, that so many calamities ith which this vice threatens both hurch and state may, by their strenuous deavors, be averted.—*Pope Leo XIII* in tter to Archbishop Ireland

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The drink trade is a public, permanent nd ubiquitous agency of degradation to e people of these realms. The drink ade of this country (England) has a eeping partner which gives it effectual rotection; every successive government aises at least a third of its budget by e trade in drink. The drink trade is ur shame, scandal and sin, and unless rought under by the will of the people, will be our downfall. Alas, in Ameri- also does the "sleeping partner" for a oney consideration, give its protection the drink trade. Do you know how our will may help to break up the unoly alliance between the government nd the greatest fraud of the age? Vote gainst it.—*Cardinal Manning*

The Catholic church is absolutely and rrevocably opposed to drunkenness, and o drunkard-making. In vain we profess o work for souls if we do not labor to rive out an evil which is daily begetting ens of thousands. In vain we boast of ivilization and liberty if we do not labor o exterminate intemperance. Education, he elevation of the masses, liberty—all hat the age admires—is set at naught by his dreadful evil. The individual concience is the first arm in opposing it, ut the individual conscience has to be trengthened and supplemented by law. he claim of saloon keepers to freedom n their traffic is the claim to spread disase, sin, pauperism."—*Archbishop Ireand*

Statistics claim that as things have een recently every fourth boy grown to nanhood today, is doomed, while 100,000 re each year marching steadily to a lrunkard's grave. A business so prolific f evil, carried on as a rule by the worst lement of society, conducted frequently n opposition to human and divine law, acked by wealth and ungodly politicians, as driven the God-fearing citizens of ur country to unite, that by combined fforts they might withstand this avaanche of iniquity that threatens modern ivilization. For this reason we are no onger satisfied to insist upon temperance in the confessional and pulpit alone, ut seeing our flock devastated for whose are and guidance the priests of the hurch have severed the nearest ties of he human heart, parents, relations, and ome, we go forth as Apostles on Pentecost day, and preach the self-denial of Christ boldly and publicly—in the courts of justice, in the temples and synagogues.—*Rev. Daniel Hughes*

A FAN CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY

The crowds which gather at the seaside resorts of New Jersey are having an opportunity to peruse stimulating temperance truths as they manipulate the unique fans distributed among them by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The idea of utilizing a fan to make temperance sentiment is proving very popular in New Jersey. The particular fan referred to originated with the Monmouth county W. C. T. U. Upon one side appears the picture used on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL of June 8, with the inscription, "*What shall it profit a community if it gain the whole world and lose its own boys?*" Below is given some excellent reading matter familiar to our readers. On the reverse side is the eloquent state-wide acrostic shown on this page, composed by Miss Helen P. Strong, president of the Monmouth county W. C. T. U. These fans are being ordered in large numbers by other counties of the state, and are being distributed at Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Atlantic City, as well as in many inland towns. Wherever there is a carnival, baby parade, fair or open air festivities of any kind, the fans are given out, with prayer that they may hasten the day when "New Jersey shall be redeemed."

Scientific Discoveries in regard to Alcohol,
The Happiness of Home Life,
Advancement of Society,
True Government,
Economy of Expenditure,
Welfare of Little Children,
Intelligent Citizenship,
Development of the Race,
Eternal Issues,

All Demand the PROHIBITION of the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

A MODERN "WORLD VISION"

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY
Denver, Colorado

Several years ago I climbed up to the wireless station on Mount Tamalpais, near San Francisco, and it seemed to me absolutely uncanny to think of listening for a message out of the infinite ether that surrounded us for one ear alone.

But, I take it, that is just what great souls have been doing through the centuries, and so it happens, that there have always been rare spirits, like Tennyson, who have had advance news of "all the wonders that shall be."

I was thinking of that sort of spiritual "wireless," when I chanced on these words of Frances Willard, uttered more than fifteen years ago:

"The three great movements of our time, the temperance, the woman and the labor questions,—all equal fractions of the great human question—are fast passing out of the hands of philanthropists into those of statesmen."

Surely not the sort of statesman whom Tom Reed defined as "a politician who is dead," but the kind we are yearning to believe really exist; who are alive to the finger tips to the needs of the people; who recognize that in the conservation of the great moral forces of the world lie the germs of the national greatness of the future, and work to that end.

We of the rank and file are beginning to see this "long result of time" in these modern days, and it is a significant fact that our own President Taft was materializing the "world visions" of the poets and reformers, as he called together at The Hague, delegates from fourteen nations. For what? "To consider the suppression of the opium traffic throughout the world, by mutual agreement of all nations."

Was ever so pregnant a suggestion uttered on this planet before by a great ruler?

Remember, it was born of the sublime spectacle of a vast nation, striving to throw off the shackles of a sin that is wrecking her people, body and soul, and you will realize that, as says *The Continent* of Chicago, "the very proposing of such an ideal has in it promises, not only for the end of the opium curse, but also for the suppression of the liquor trade by the same method."

Surely, when a statesman and a great newspaper as well can dream, even, of a world-compact against these gigantic evils, intrenched in law and custom, we of the white ribbon army can thank God that the soul of Frances Willard is "marching on."—*Rocky Mountain News*

HERE AND THERE

The white ribboners of Hancock county, Ill., held two large picnics August 2-4. Two silver medal contests were held in connection with the first one, and a silver medal contest and an excellent drill by the newly organized L. T. L., enlivened the second occasion. Two evening addresses were also given, one of the speakers being Miss Marie C. Brehm.

The Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of North Tampa, Fla., held a very interesting matron's silver medal contest recently: Those taking part were Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Mendenhall, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Pimm, the latter winning the medal. The L. T. L. assisted in the music. This union has held regular meetings all summer.

The Beaverdale (Pa.) W. C. T. U. will hold a basket picnic at Lovett, August 24, to which all the unions of Cambria county have been invited. As the county elects a judge this year, the W. C. T. U. feels that special work in that direction is needed, and it is expected that there will be a splendid temperance rally in connection with the picnic. Mining is the leading industry of Cambria county, thus attracting thousands of foreign speaking workers. Mrs. Ella B. Black, state department superintendent, is not unmindful of the field of usefulness thus presented, and is cultivating it well by means of a vigorous temperance campaign.

WYOMING'S TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT GROWING

WOMAN SUFFRAGE A POWER

Special Correspondence

The moral constituency of the state hails with delight the recent ultimatum of Governor Corey regarding prize fights. County attorneys and sheriffs have been notified to arrest promoters, principals, reporters or others who may, in any way, participate in this dehumanizing sport. Though the prize fight be called by the more euphonious name, "boxing contest," we trust our women will not be slow to communicate, by telegram, with Governor Corey, should such a spectacle be billed for any town.

Woman Suffrage a Power

That woman suffrage aids in the passage of most excellent bills is proven in the state of Wyoming, as well as in other suffrage states. Gambling is gone, prize fights are done away with, the open Sunday saloon is nearly a thing of the past and the hip pocket law is gone. A primary election law, a corrupt practice law, a headless ballot, a pure food law, a state industrial school for juvenile offenders, a law against the red light evil, one raising the age of consent to eighteen years, and many other equally good laws have also been secured.

Shifting Population Educated

If our residents were not so transient there is no end to the splendid things that might be accomplished in Wyoming, but the dry farmers find it impossible to endure a failure in crops three and four years in succession, so they move on and others take their places. In many cases this literally wipes a union off the map. We feel, however, that we are doing something when we reach these people by public addresses and literature, and educate and strengthen them for their next home. The women are very willing to work along our lines and distribute the literature we send and help us in Sunday school work, although not organized into regular unions.

Enterprising Unions

Pine Bluff union just held a very successful institute. Several delegates from the county unions were present. The first evening a spirited medal contest was held, Miss Carrie Blodgett carrying off the medal. A reception was tendered the three state officers who were present and nearly every woman in the town and surrounding country was in attendance. Excellent audiences greeted the speakers at the morning and evening meetings and Pine Bluff feels that she has experienced quite an uplift.

Wheatland union planned work at missionary points surrounding and in the city, to fill in fourteen days for one of the state workers. They, with the Muir union, planned a nicely arranged Fourth of July demonstration, having a patriotic address, boat ride, games, and a picnic dinner.

Sheridan W. C. T. U. is doing splendid work among the colored people and jails. It recently planned seven days' work for one of the state workers and they were full days indeed. Her work among the schools and aid societies was very satisfactory. Several ladies in this union gave of their time and strength and means to promote the work while the representative was with them, thus doubling its effectiveness.

Buffalo, an inland town forty miles up the valley from Sheridan, boasts of a new union. There is an opportunity at this place for a vast amount of good to be done, but the school board will not allow a temperance talk to be given in the schools. Buffalo is the only place in the state, so far reached, where such a request has been refused.

Temperance Growing Popular

Temperance sentiment is growing all through the state. The liquor interests have organized and are endeavoring to intimidate prospective candidates for next year's Legislature. It will surely be a "fight to the finish," as the temperance forces are equally determined to put up clean men for office. The Anti Saloon League is doing efficient work in the state.

Senator Carpenter has bought the *State Leader*, (the state organ of the Democratic party) and we are expecting things to turn our way a little more, as the Senator is an out-and-out clean man politically and a friend of the temperance forces of the state. A ringing letter from our president to every woman in the state was the cause of his election and he gives the credit to the women.

At Rock Springs the Baptist pastor sent word to the state president that he desired a W. C. T. U. organized. With the helps sent him, he organized one. Would that all pastors were like minded; how quickly would our work become popularized throughout the state.

S. T. I. Article Circulated

The state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction sent sufficient literature on the subject to every county superintendent of schools in the state, to supply the teachers of the state at their county conventions meeting this month. The article was a paper read by one of the state representatives at the State Teachers' Association and was requested for publication by the editor of the *Wyoming School Journal*. The state president had 2,000 copies printed for distribution.

Wyoming has, and is having, much trouble with the so-called "clubs" brought into existence by the Sunday closing law. They are full fledged saloons, bartender and all, only they sell whisky without a license. As to the advantages of the "clubs," over the saloons, the bartenders will tell you, if you ask them, that their patrons get drinks for ten cents per glass. Their *incorporation* papers reveal the startling fact that they are organized for the "social, intellectual, and moral (?) advancement of the people."

Casper to Entertain State

Mrs. Florence Atkins, National organizer, will deliver our convention address. We are to meet with the Casper ladies September 16-19. The state superintendent of Medal Contest work is planning a matrons' contest and Casper has in view several pleasant features. For those who can go to the convention, a rare treat is in store.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER INSTITUTE

Special Correspondence

The New Jersey annual summer institute was held at the well-known seaside resort, Ocean Grove, a favorite gathering place of many noted organizations. The two days, July 25 and July 26, were full to overflowing with enthusiastic and inspiring addresses, interspersed with beautiful music. The atmosphere was one of deep spirituality and Miss Elfreth, the new president, made a most favorable impression as a presiding officer. The principal papers of the first day were "Why I Believe in Equal Suffrage," by Mrs. T. M. Moore, and "Christian Citizenship," by Mrs. Mary E. Lawrence, who asserted that Christian men are greatly at fault for shirking their duty at the ballot-box, in consequence of which neglect the Government throws its protecting arms around the saloon.

Miss Emily B. Stokes' address on the subject, "Our Leaders, Past and Present," brought out the remarkable fact that the present president is only the fourth to hold this office in the thirty-seven years of the state's history.

An evening address by Hon. Homer Castle of Pittsburg, Pa., on "Christianity in American Politics," pictured the evils of the saloon and its effect upon politics. His description of the chariot race in Ben Hur illustrated the present corrupt political system in our country, where "only the man who makes the wheels go round under the stage knows who is going to be victorious in any race."

At a morning meeting, Mrs. Emma Bourne, former state president, and editor of the state paper, presented the claims of the National and state official organs.

The institute closed with a grand gold medal oratorical and silver medal musical contest. Miss Leola Moore won the gold medal for oratory and the silver medal for music was given to Mr. Frank B. Farley.

A communication was sent by the institute to Governor Woodrow Wilson, extending thanks for his veto of "specious and vicious" bills, and expressing the hope that nothing of an inebriating nature would be served at a forthcoming reception to be given in his honor.

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can? That is only possible by use of skilfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn; the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"Doctor, I've tried everything and I can't get to sleep," complained the voice at the other end of the telephone. "Can't you do something for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor, kindly. "Just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."

—*Success*

HERE AND THERE

The twenty-third annual convention of the South Dakota W. C. T. U. will be held in Aberdeen, September 16-19. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be the convention speaker and there will be a great temperance rally and a union mass meeting.

A "Keep Sweet" program was the feature of a recent meeting of the Toledo (Iowa) union. Verses, both biblical and otherwise, were given in response to the roll-call, and several members spoke briefly upon the subject.

The unions of Centerville and Apponaug, R. I., recently held a joint meeting at the Warwick town asylum, bringing sunshine into the lives of the fifteen inmates. After an interesting program, the well-filled lunch baskets were opened and a feast of good things followed. Each inmate received a bouquet and a little gift from the unions.

Pomeroy, Wash., observed its seventh annual Old Peoples' Day most successfully. Conveyances were provided for its honored guests, many of whom have grown gray in white ribbon service. After a bountiful dinner a most attractive program was rendered, following which there was a social hour of reminiscences. Flowers were presented to each guest upon departure.

The National W. C. T. U. department of Peace and International Arbitration is opposing a proposed movement to have the military drill introduced into the high schools of the country. The county superintendents of Maine have already protested to the Governor against this harmful step.

Prominent among the speakers at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. to be held in Holyoke, October 17-20, will be Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., and Miss Flora E. Strout, returned World's W. C. T. U. missionary to Japan. An evening will be devoted to the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. Branches.

Milton will be the meeting-place of the thirty-second annual convention of the Delaware W. C. T. U., September 27-29. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York's state president, and Prof. Charles Scanlon of the Presbyterian Church, will speak, and there will be a Branch and department demonstration and a gold medal contest.

The W. C. T. U. of Amber, Okla., a newly organized union, and the only one in its county, is entering upon its work with enthusiasm and courage. Its membership is growing and it is planning to spread the good news of the W. C. T. U. gospel throughout surrounding towns.

The November edition of *Feminal*, a Spanish magazine for women and written and printed exclusively by them, contains an excellent picture of Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, our late white ribbon comrade and returned missionary to Spain. It is accompanied by an article concerning Mrs. Fields and World's W. C. T. U. work. The magazine is in Catalan, the language of Catalonia (Spain) of which province, Barcelona, where the publication is issued, is the capital.

The W. C. T. U. of Clovis, N. M., gave a reception to eighty teachers of Curry county assembled in a summer institute. A fine program was given by them on the subject of scientific temperance instruction, good music and readings were rendered, and refreshments were served by the W. C. T. U. Mrs. S. C. Nutter, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., writes that it was "one of the most interesting affairs" she ever had the pleasure of attending. The reception was held at the Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. W. D. Margrave of Herrin, Illinois, accompanied by a party of young people, recently called at Rest Cottage and National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The visitors were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the opportunity afforded them to meet the General Officers and the corps of workers, and to view for themselves Miss Willard's home and the many interesting mementos connected with her life and works.

"Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, did splendid work in our state," writes Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, state president of West Washington W. C. T. U. "Her addresses at our Northwestern Chautauqua and Puget Sound Chautauqua were masterful and highly satisfactory." Mrs. Katharine Stone represented the W. C. T. U. at the Bellingham Chautauqua and Mrs. Platt gave an address on "Visionaries" at the Birch Bay Chautauqua located on the northernmost limits of the state, on the coast of the Gulf of Georgia.

FOR YOUR SON

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character means to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION CRY OF WOMEN

MRS. FLORENCE D. RICHARD

(Excerpts from address delivered at Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Independence Day celebration.)

I am sorry that the Legislature passed the Proctor bill, and I want to tell you right here that if you would let the women vote, they would bury the liquor traffic and would do it by statewide prohibition. We would bury it as the old lady said she was going to bury his Satanic Majesty, with his face down, so that if he ever came to life, the harder he tried to rise, the deeper he would go in.

Don't you know that nine out of every ten women dislike the saloon and are against the liquor traffic? They say it twists women out of shape to reach for the ballot box, but I want to say that I believe the women of this country would suffer less injury in reaching for the ballot box than in bending over the wash-tub to support a family impoverished by the intemperate habits of husband and father.

Some time ago, while speaking at a teachers' institute, one of the teachers approached me and asked that I visit the home of a pupil who had not been at school for some time. The father of the girl was addicted to drink and the teacher was afraid to visit the home alone. We found a dining room, living room, kitchen all in one. When asked why the bright intelligent girl of fourteen had been kept away from school, the mother replied, "Well, it is coming winter and I must have winter clothes for my children and my girl is fourteen years old. I need her to help with the eight or nine washings and ironings I do every week." As I saw the look of distress on the face of this poor woman, I thought to myself that it twisted a woman a good deal more to stand this kind of treatment than it would to take a little slip of paper and go down to the ballot box and vote.

"Vine and Oak" Theory Passé

I know they tell us that women are vines that ought to cling and the men are the great sturdy oaks, but when I look around a town which permits saloons, like Fort Wayne, and see so many of the sturdy oaks in the gutter and the vines clinging to the wash-tub, I think the old theory has about exploded.

Blind Officials—Blind Tigers

Regarding the charge that prohibition makes hypocrites, let me say it does not make them, it merely reveals those who are already hypocrites. The law is violated because people disregard it. We have 41,000,000 people today living in prohibition territory; we have over half of the territory of the United States under prohibitory rule. It has been my observation, and I think I have studied the subject carefully, that we never have blind tigers unless we have blind officers, and we never have blind officers unless we have a whole lot of blind voters.

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride an exhibit sample 1911 bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
Finest Guaranteed 1911 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1909 & 1910 Models all of best makes.... **$7 to $12**
100 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes and models, good as new..... **$3 to $8**
Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE
We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight,* and allow
10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL.
TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles *at half usual prices.* DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. *Write now.*
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. L. 309 CHICAGO

THE PLEASURES OF TASTE

G. PICCOLO

Translated from the Italian by E. W. Lake

Many people declare that they drink beer or wine, not for its effect, but because they enjoy the taste of it. The desire to augment gastronomic pleasures is justified, but the taste for beer or wine is bought at too high a price and at the expense of many other pleasures.

The use of alcoholic beverages perverts the sense of taste; the appetite of the drinker inclines almost exclusively to a meat diet. Those foods which are pleasing to the man whose taste is not corrupted, and toward which the child with his instinct extends longing hands, that is, the sweet fruits and sweets in general, are not liked by the drinker. Abstaining completely from alcoholic beverages, the drinker acquires again the taste of the child and the normal instinct corresponds here to the findings of science, which have established the fact that sugar is the source of muscular energy. In every language the word "sweet" has also the meaning of pleasing. He who, like the drinker, finds himself in an abnormal state no longer has a desire or taste for sweet.

If the use of alcoholic beverages were abolished, the pleasures of the table would be augmented very greatly and their variety would be greater. The olfactory nerves and those of taste being dulled by alcohol, the majority of men do not find their food sufficiently "tasty," their sense of taste is not satisfied, neither indirectly is the nervous system, which is another reason why they seek other stimulants. Then because of lack of money their food is poor in quality. If the drinker would use the money which he spends for narcotics for the betterment of his food, he would greatly increase his enjoyment of his viands and would cease to feel the desire for alcoholic beverages; he would abstain from them without suffering any privation, he would lose nothing, but rather gain new pleasures and increase the enjoyment of living.

THE CALIFORNIA COFFEE CLUB

(Continued from Page Four)

Praises the Enterprise

Mr. Ernest Fox, the founder of the coffee club in America, paid the W. C. T. U. of Campbell a high compliment when delivering before it his lecture on Toynbee Hall, London. The men of Campbell, he said, ought to be very proud of the manner in which their coffee club had been established; that he would have required a far larger sum in order to accomplish the same results.

A San Jose justice-of-the-peace gives this advice to men brought before him charged with being drunk and disorderly: "When you come to town give the saloons the go-by. Try the coffee club instead. There you will find warmth and light, when needed, books and papers, and nourishment that will not deplete your purse seriously and will strengthen, instead of weakening you."

An Excellent Substitute

There is no longer need for any one to consider the saloon "the poor man's club." The coffee club is entirely worthy of that title, since it gives rest, entertainment and food at nominal prices. A great mistake is made when a town leaves the social side of the nature to be catered to chiefly by those who do it for revenue only. Billiards, card-playing and gambling are not allowed in any of the coffee clubs, so the one managed by the W. C. T. U. is not exceptional in those particulars.

The world progresses, and in evidence of the fact, we invite you, friends, to visit the up-to-date coffee club in California, where the movement in this country originated.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Riverbank, Cal., the new Santa Fe terminal, thirty miles this side of Stockton, will start as a dry town. The railroad owned all the land to begin with, and the necessary restrictions are specified in the sales of all property. The Sacramento union says, "The absence of saloons is based on strict business principles and not any sentimentality, as it is believed that this restriction will gain for the railroad a better and more prosperous grade of employes, and furthermore that a dry town appeals to the better grade of colonists more strongly than the place without such restrictions."

BATH, ENGLAND, TO BATH, MAINE

The W. C. T. U. of Bath, Maine, has received a greeting from Bath, England. It is in the form of a resolution passed by the Bath Temperance Association, and extends to the prohibition champions of the Maine city its "congratulations, good wishes and prayers for success" in the efforts being put forth for the retention of the Maine prohibitory law. The English city publishes a paper containing matters of interest to the various cities in the United States which are her namesakes.

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The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

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2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION." 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
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THE WOMAN AND THE PAINT BRUSH

An Ohio brewing company painted its sign, without permission, on the high board fence of a white ribboner of East Akron, Ohio, Miss Minnie J. Ellet. Miss Ellet retaliated in a most unique fashion. She provided herself with a bucket of paint and a brush and alongside of the brewery sign she painted in the 500 or 600 feet of space, temperance sentiments, pertinent scriptural quotations, and a general condemnation of strong drink. The sign attracts much attention, and no doubt is a "thought arrester." Miss Ellet is often at hand to hear the comments, and add any verbal explanation necessary.

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A BLAMELESS SUFFERER

(Continued from Page Six)

like us, you can drop out without notice.' Then I took the small hand and gazed into that young face out of which all joy seemed to have gone forever, going away with a lump in my throat and an indignant protest in my heart against such dire evil as had befallen her.

Evelyn was present at the first session of the new Bible class and never missed a Sunday when she was able to walk so far. She was slow to respond to the affection I felt for her, and for some time seemed suspicious of any kindness. In the two years I knew her I never heard her laugh. After awhile, thank God, I sometimes saw her smile. She learned at last to believe in me and, I hope, to love me, and the fact of a loving, forgiving Savior took root within her and she gave herself to Him. I used often to walk home with her from the class and she drew near to me, yet she never told me the whole of her sad story. Her undoer made constant efforts to win her favor and once he spoke to her.

"'Do you know that young man, Evvy?' I asked: 'I hate him,' she returned bitterly. One Sabbath morning he appeared at church with a showily dressed young woman. After the service, he waylaid my little protége. There was scorn in her eyes, as she joined me a moment later. 'Does he think he can make me jealous?' she exclaimed. 'I'd rather die than marry him!'

"'It would be much better,' I replied emphatically and earned my little friend's instant approbation. She clung to me in a new way ever after. I had indeed been looking up the man's record and my worst suspicions were confirmed. The reason for his constant leisurely appearance on the street, his every-day 'hanging about' at the railway station was evident when I learned that he was a procurer for a low house in the city. Evelyn was possibly not the only victim his lower nature had betrayed before delivery to his infamous employers.

"As the spring advanced, Evelyn grew thinner and weaker. She was obliged to give up work altogether and to go to the home of a distant relative who lived in the suburbs. Her sister paid her board. I was myself unexpectedly detained in the city through the hot months of that summer. Those long trolley rides through green fields and fragrant gardens once or twice a week—the wan face of the shadowy little friend who was ever so glad to see me—the clasp of her small, hot hands—shall I ever forget it all!

"At first I found the poor girl in a reclining-chair, but later she took to her bed and I can still see her small, eager face and wistful eyes when I came into the room where she lay. I always tried to talk to her cheerfully and never left her without prayer. Her cousin told me she looked forward eagerly to my coming. One day I prayed with her—I kissed her for the last time. Early the next morning her fluttering heart ceased beating, the quiet of the larger life fell over her troubled spirit, the eyes that looked out so fearfully on life rested upon the face of the King. She had reached Father and Home—the Love that never betrays."

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THE RED MAN'S CURSE

"JAC" LOWELL

Moving picture manufacturers put forth some forceful temperance sermons in the form of picture-plays, now and then. One which is going the rounds of the best houses and silently preaching against the liquor demon, is "The Red Man's Curse."

"The Red Man's Curse" tells in vivid manner the story of a fine young Indian who goes to a Government school, graduates with honor, receives a prize for athletic prowess, and then returns to his tribe. Displeased with his Yankee clothes and manners, his own people refuse to receive him. He goes away despondent, and is bemoaning his fate when a wicked white man gives him a flask of liquor and tells him that it will drive away his troubles. The young Indian samples the drink, becomes intoxicated, casts aside his American "polish" and goes back to his own people. A few years later we see him in a cheap saloon at Yuma. He has become a drunken sot, and his craving for drink leads him to murder the bartender who refuses to let him loaf about. He hurries to his wigwam, orders his squaw to follow him, and to escape his followers makes for the desert. Drink has robbed him of his native cunning. He abandons his squaw in the torrid sands, takes another drink from the flask in his shirt, and staggers on, only to be overtaken and brought to punishment. The final picture shows two of his capturers holding up the half empty flask and solemnly declaring that the curse of whisky caused his downfall.

In many audiences before which this picture has been shown, individuals have murmured, "Yes, the red man's curse, and the white man's, too!"

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

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IS THIS YOUR INQUIRY?

"Please give me immediately the name of every UNION SIGNAL subscriber in our union."

No town or state is given, and the postmark is so blurred that it cannot be deciphered. When the writer reads this statement, she will know why we failed to reply "immediately," as we would like to do.

SAMPLE COPIES

"The August 3 SIGNAL is splendid. Send me ten copies as samples for free distribution." As previously announced, none of these papers are being sent as samples. Every one of the 40,000 copies will be needed to fill paid orders. A few are still on hand; price, $1.75 per 100. Orders are filled the day they are received. The money is refunded if the papers are gone before your order reaches us.

LATER: Send no more orders for August 3 paper.

We are glad to respond promptly to requests for sample copies of both THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* to use in conventions, or other meetings, for securing subscriptions. We send our own selection of papers, but all are good. Send date of convention early, giving name and address of the one to whom papers should be sent.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

The valuable Scientific Temperance Instruction material which Mrs. Edith Smith Davis prepares each month for *The Young Crusader* should be read by the grade teachers in your city school. Every teacher in the rural districts should also have the paper. The children will find it excellent for supplemental reading. The anti-cigaret pages, stories, programs, poems, etc., will all be helpful in the school-room. To place the paper in schools—*your* school—we offer it for the school year commencing September, 1911, and closing May, 1912, for twenty cents for the nine issues. This price applies to teachers and pupils. Will each local superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction consult with her local union as to the best method to follow in securing subscriptions. You want to have every teacher and pupil a subscriber during the coming school year. Send your subscriptions as early as possible. This offer expires September 30; the earlier your subscriptions are sent in the easier it is for *The Young Crusader* to handle them.

This offer is an especially good one for three reasons: First, the twenty-cents-for-nine-months price is good whether you send one or many subscriptions at one time. Second, you subscribe for the school year only and have no trouble in looking after the papers while teachers are away on summer vacations. Third, five of these nine-month subscriptions will be counted as equal to four yearly ones, if you request that they be credited for special watch premium or on your Circulator list. No other premiums will be allowed. Send all subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Illinois. Set to work at once. September 30 will soon be here. Ask each mother to subscribe for at least one copy of the paper for some teacher. The mother will be glad of the opportunity if you give her the invitation.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

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The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

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2. Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, each 60 cents.
3. Two, Edith Smith Davis, each 40 cents.
4. A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt, each, paper, 65 cents; cloth, $1.15.

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Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cts.

PLEDGES

Wall pledge (space for 240 names) for Sunday school and for L. T. L., each 25 cents; Pledge slip for use in public meetings, per 100, 15 cents; National W. C. T. U. Pledge, with or without the words, "as a beverage," per 100, 40 cents; General pledge, single and triple, per 100, 40 cents; Abstinence Pledge (coupon pledge for general use), per 100, 30 cents.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., AUGUST 31, 1911. No. 35

LABOR AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

STRONG STATEMENTS FROM ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MAINE CAMPAIGN

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer American Federation of Labor

The liquor traffic everywhere stands squarely for ignorance and against education.

The liquor traffic is a non-producer and the worst non-producer in the world, and labor has to support this thing which contributes nothing of use to society.

I believe that in ten years there will not be a licensed saloon on the American continent this side of the Mexican boundary line.

It would be better to license some institution that would spread tuberculosis than to license the liquor traffic.

What they call the bad saloon, the low down saloon, could never have lured my boy. If he had gone to the bad by drink, it would have been by the influence of some of the so-called high-class bars.

The idea of the people of Maine licensing an institution that makes less secure the opportunities for getting work. They can't afford to do it. I don't believe they will do it.

The man using alcohol loses his skill and alertness of mind, and it is only a question of time when his usefulness will be at an end.

If I vote for license, I am a party to every crime in the community growing out of the liquor traffic.

—*Portland Express*

MAINE WILL KEEP ON THE SAFE TRACK—THE HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY

I want to say to the people of Maine that if they desire self-government, they must retain the government in their own hands and not turn it over to the licensed liquor traffic.

The liquor traffic is always against the progress of Christianity.

What is the influence of the licensed liquor traffic in the matter of child labor. Open your eyes in your own neighborhood—you don't have to go to New York. You will find that the boys and girls of fathers and mothers addicted to strong drink will be started to work in the mills and shops on the average of two years younger than those whose parents are abstainers. I have been before Legislatures in the interests of the children and there were never any representatives of the liquor interests working with us. If they were there, they were working against the children.

What is the influence of the liquor traffic on the employment of women? Maine has not had license for fifty years. If it should have it, how many more women would be driven into industrial life.

Money spent for liquor is so much reduction from real wages. The licensed liquor saloon is the most striking example of the long work day. It is a menace to the man who is trying to shorten the work day.

Special Articles in This Issue

What About Personal Liberty—Life Insurance and the Liquor Question—Maine's Coming Battle—The Prohibition Question in the Southland—Popularity of the Comfort Bag—Loss of Workers Through the Liquor Traffic—The Campaign in Maine

WHAT ABOUT PERSONAL LIBERTY?

M. E. HAY, Governor of Washington

We confine the insane and the epileptic and isolate contagiously diseased, but permit the drunkard absolute freedom of indulgence. Yet when we suggest the rational thing to do, the saloon apologist cries out against encroachment upon personal liberty. Individual liberty of conscience, thought and action, within certain limitations, is the priceless heritage of every American and it is a principle that should be guarded with jealous vigilance. It is the ideal political state of man, but is subject to one other principle—the comfort, virtue and welfare of the community. Absolutely personal freedom is impossible. It is the dream of the anarchist only. Wherever there is a law, and law is necessary for our very existence, there are checks and limitations on personal liberty. In fact, every law of God and man restricts the liberty of the individual. We deny the right of the highwayman to take money or property by force. We deny the right of the thief to take things of value by stealth. We deny the right of the embezzler to take by deceit. We deny the right of the property owner to construct buildings of inflammable materials within the fire limits of the city. We deny the sportsman the right of killing game out of season. We deny the right of marriage without license and prescribed ceremony. We deny the use of firearms within the limits of an incorporated city. We deny man the right to carry concealed weapons. We deny the right of man afflicted with certain contagious diseases to mingle with his fellows. **Why, then, should we not in perfect harmony with our institutions and the fundamental principles of our government eliminate the greatest plague spot in our social organism?**

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The men engaged in the life insurance business cannot be accused of being sentimentalists or fanatics, but are accustomed to deal with questions presented to them in a matter of fact, dollars and cents fashion. Any statements made by them on the evils of drinking and any pains taken by them to place men engaged in the liquor traffic on their prohibited list indicate that they have arrived at that course of action after a careful investigation of its financial features.

A recent number of *The Modern Maccabee* states the situation in the following words: "Life insurance is a business and must be conducted on business principles. Careful men should not be made to pay for the recklessness of others with whom they may be associated for a common purpose. When the Modern Maccabees was instituted it accepted as members, persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A few years later it passed a by-law placing such persons on the prohibited list where they now remain. The principal reason assigned for this action was that men engaged in that business were short lived and a poor as well as an undesirable risk from an insurance standpoint."

Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers

The writer of the article refers to the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto, Canada, which has two sections in which it places its risks: One a general section and the other a total abstinence section. To become a member of the latter, one must sign a statement that he has not drunk liquor for beverage purposes for twelve months, and that he will totally abstain for a period of five years longer. This organization has made a great success of this phase of its business, and early in the year published a pamphlet giving a history of the abstainer's section, entitled, "Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers." According to this pamphlet, two sets of profits for the participating policy holders were established by the company, a higher for the abstainers and a lower for the general or moderate drinkers. The profits to the abstainers were 25 per cent higher than to the moderate drinker, and on a twenty-year endowment policy, there was a difference of at least $100. "Prudent men will not much longer consent to pay out of their hard earnings $100 towards the drink bill of those who care more for the easy than they do for the righteous life," comments *The Modern Maccabee.*

The pamphlet referred to goes on to say:

"It has long been recognized as an undoubted fact that an excessive use of alcohol shortens life. It is only within the last few years, however, that it has been definitely ascertained that moderate drinking has the same effect, although of course in lesser degree.

"For a century past this latter question has been in dispute. It has remained for the statistics collected by life insurance companies to furnish positive proof in regard to the matter."

Testimony of Insurance Companies

All insurance companies have long recognized this fact, as is evidenced by the answers which were made to a question sent out to various companies by a New York paper. The question read as follows:

As a rule, other things being equal, do you consider the habitual user of intoxicating beverages as good an insurance risk as the total abstainer? If not, why not?

The replies were:

Aetna Life: No. Drink diseases the system.

Bankers' Life: No. For habit is likely to grow.

Berkshire Life: No. Drink destructive to health.

Fidelity Mutual Life Association: No. Less vitality and recuperative powers.

Hartford Life: No. Moderate use lays foundation for disease.

Massachusetts Mutual Life: No. Drink causes organic changes. Reduces expectation of life nearly two-thirds.

Michigan Mutual: No. Drink dangerous to health and longevity.

Mutual Life: No.

New York Life: No.

Pacific Mutual Life: No. Predisposes to disease.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society: No. Drink cuts short life expectation.

Security Mutual Life: No. Drink shortens life.

Union Central Life: No. Use tends to shorten life.

United States: No. Use affects heart, stomach, liver and kidneys.

WHAT THREE GLASSES OF BEER A DAY WILL BUY IN A YEAR

1 barrel of flour.
50 pounds of sugar.
20 pounds of corn-starch.
10 pounds of macaroni.
10 quarts of beans.
4 twelve-pound hams.
1 bushel of sweet potatoes.
3 bushels of Irish potatoes.
10 pounds of coffee.
10 pounds of raisins.
10 pounds of rice.
20 pounds of crackers.
100 bars of soap.
3 12-pound turkeys.
5 quarts of cranberries.
10 bunches of celery.
10 pounds of prunes.
4 dozen oranges.
10 pounds of mixed nuts.

That is,—

Four Big Barrels Heaped Up;

and in the bottom of the last barrel a purse with two pockets: In one pocket a five-dollar gold piece, marked "A dress for mother;" in the other pocket a ten-dollar bill marked, "To buy shoes for the children." — *Christian Endeavor World*

"If the saloon is good enough for you to vote for, it is good enough for the patronage of your son and daughter."

MAINE'S COMING BATTLE

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR, Ex-U.S. Senator

It is unthinkable that the people of Maine will repeal state constitutional prohibition at the coming September election—or at any other time, whatever. It would be like removing a landmark on the highway to the millennium. That great state will not herself destroy one of the chief glories of her own history by advertising to the world that the vaunted "Maine Law," her most distinguishing contribution to the advancement and happiness of the world, has been proven by her own experience for sixty years a sorry failure, and still worse, a miserable humbug and fraud.

I was with Neal Dow in the battle of Port Hudson and made the certificate upon which his pension was granted for the wound then received which closed his active military career, although he suffered later as a prisoner of war. He was as staunch for prohibition in war as in peace, and I know that with other men, he would, if living, feel that the final failure of prohibition would be a great calamity to our country and our world.

Thousands of our greatest and best men and women who for three generations gave their lives and prayers to the great cause of temperance will turn over in their graves, in shame and grief, if the sons and daughters of the "Pine Tree State" should not vindicate the memory of their ancestors in the historic struggle now pending on the soil where prohibition of the liquor traffic was born. On a like occasion Patrick Henry exclaimed, "Forbid it, almighty God!" I have no fear of the result. Prohibition will win—now in Maine, soon in the nation, and then for the world. Let the battle be set for them all at once—and now.—*Portland Evening Express*

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION IN THE SOUTHLAND

MRS. SILENA MOORE HOLMAN

President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

The world has been astonished at the rapid growth of prohibition sentiment, and the spread of prohibition territory in the South. Naturally, the question arises, will this be permanent? Will not a thing that has a mushroom growth, pass away as it came?

I desire to say, first, that the growth has not been so rapid as it seemed. For years, before the world began to take notice, this sentiment was making a slow but sure and steady growth, winning a little here and a little there in such a quiet way that even the liquor men were not much alarmed. Then, before the people of the South themselves realized it, the movement had gained cyclonic headway, and was sweeping over their land like a whirlwind.

Prohibition has come to the South to stay. There will be no backward step. Day by day, the sentiment grows stronger in all the Southern states, and those states that have not yet secured state prohibition will do so at no very distant time. Though we may fail to win a battle now and then, the movement over the South is ever onward, and victory is certain in the end.

Survey of the States

A careful review of the situation, by states, will show the following:

Alabama failed in her fight for constitutional prohibition because the question got mixed up with the fight against the railroads; and she lost her statutory law, because those pledged to vote to retain the law were "persuaded" to violate their pledges. But people who know say that the sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition is stronger in the state today than it ever was, and is constantly growing stronger. Few doubt that the law will be restored when the next Legislature takes its seat, which will be in 1915. One ardent prohibitionist says that if a straight vote were today taken in Alabama on the question of state prohibition, it would carry by a 50,000 majority.

As the law in *Alabama* now stands, all the counties retain their prohibitory law, until liquor is voted in. A few counties have already voted to restore the saloon, and the fight is on in several others. But the liquor men chose for their first battle-ground those counties known to have a strong wet sentiment in them. In one, a large county, Colbert, so certain were the prohibitionists that it would go wet that they made no fight. The wets won by a majority of only seventy. The prohibitionists now feel that had they made a fight, they could easily have won. They will not make that mistake again. In the counties now getting ready to vote, the fight is getting warm, and if they lose, it will be only after a hard struggle.

Georgia will hold her law. At this writing, the liquor men are making a desperate effort to change, or modify, the law to some extent. But so far, all such bills have been voted down; and there seems a good chance to get through the most drastic measure yet passed—one forbidding the sale of any liquor containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol.

Mississippi's state-wide law seems to be entrenched behind so strong a wall of prohibition sentiment that the liquor men are making little fight in that state, so far, to regain their lost ground.

North Carolina, like other Southern states, grows stronger in her faith in her law every day. It has come to stay. Her last Legislature strengthened it by passing a stringent act prohibiting the sale of near beer. The liquor men made no strenuous efforts to repeal the law, so sure were they that it would do no good. Stronger efforts for the enforcement of the law are being made than ever before. North Carolina will take no backward step.

Tennessee has a stronger sentiment in favor of our prohibitory law than ever before. In no prohibition state have the liquor men made more strenuous efforts to regain their lost ground, but they failed at every turn. *The Nashville Banner*, a paper of big circulation and wide influence, that stood with us in our fight against the conscienceless liquor machine, though it has never been a straight prohibition paper, said in a recent editorial anent the Texas election: "Though there may be occasional retroactive movements in the crusade against the liquor trade, the gradual growth of the anti-liquor sentiment is plain. It is a persistent growth, likely to increase with time, and gather strength out of defeat. The saloons will go some day, as lotteries have gone, as race track gambling is fast going, and there will be none to urge their return."

Working for Prohibition

So much for the states having state-wide prohibition. The other Southern states each have a large extent of prohibition territory, and are looking towards state-wide prohibition at the earliest possible moment.

West Virginia will vote on the question of state-wide prohibition in the general election of November, 1912. The sentiment in favor of the extension of the law has been growing steadily many years, and continues to grow. They believe they will win. There has been and will be no backward step as to the ground already won under their local option laws and a tremendous victory was recently won when two counties that had not been dry in fifty years "climbed into the water wagon."

Virginia, too, has a strong sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition, with the sentiment growing daily stronger. At some time in the near future, they will strive for permission to vote on the question. The liquor men who there, as elsewhere, are all "local optionists," are concentrating their efforts on holding their local option law, and preventing the passage of a state-wide prohibition law.

Louisiana is holding what she has won, with a slowly growing sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition.

Florida failed to win her fight last fall for state-wide prohibition. However, she has lost no ground, so far as prohibition sentiment is concerned, and will lose none. Some day, she will take up the fight again, to win.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

POPULARITY OF THE COMFORT BAG

KANSAS W. C. T. U. SENDS 963 BAGS TO U. S. S. "KANSAS"

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

The Kansas state superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors was instrumental in getting ready for the U.S.S. "Kansas" 963 comfort bags. The sisters nobly did their work, and then came the great pleasure given to me, as National W. C. T. U. superintendent, of presenting them.

A Courtesy from the Navy

When I found the ship would go from Provincetown, Massachusetts, where the Atlantic fleet has been at target practice, to Norfolk, Virginia, her home port, I thought it was due our great organization that the ship should be sent to New York, as it would be easier of access, and the traveling expenses in reaching it would be less. I wrote to that effect to the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. George von L. Meyer, saying that to grant the request would not be establishing a precedent, as all ships are sent to near-by places to receive their silver service, and that as the comfort bags represented an outlay of nearly $1,000, it seemed the proper thing to do. The reply soon came: "August 22 the U.S.S. 'Kansas' will be in New York. Communicate with Captain Osterhaus of the fleet." This was done, cablegrams, telegrams, and letters being exchanged, and the "Kansas" was at Tompkinsville, August 22, to receive the gifts of the blessed women of Kansas, an honor shared by all the members of our great organization.

Comfort Bags Needed and Desired

Letters come to me saying the "boys" do not want the bags and that they are destroyed. Let me quote from Chaplain McNair of the "Georgia:" "Will you send us comfort bags? Not a man on the ship is here now who received the bags when given three years ago. We find them an entering wedge to the boys' hearts." Georgia says, "*Yes*," and their comfort bags are ready and soon will be presented by the indefatigable state superintendent, Mrs. Rowe.

The following has been received from the U.S.S. "Delaware" by Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, president Newcastle county W. C. T. U., "I have been selected from the Seventh division to write a letter acknowledging the receipt of the comfort bags. I will endeavor to express to the best of my ability the appreciation of the men of the generosity of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. . . . I am sure the personnel of our navy would be much higher if more Christian people of our country would do as you have done. *In all cases, the contents of the bags met a great need.* May God bless and prosper you all in the noble work you are doing to help your fellow men." The letter is too long to give in full, but it tells of the great appreciation of the men and their feeling that *some one* cares for the poor sailor. The ship has a temperance league organized under Commander Phelps, to which 150 belong.

Contents of Bag

Two sizes of black and white buttons.

1 spool of patent thread.

1 spool white thread, No. 24.

1 spool black thread, No. 24.

1 spool white darning cotton.

1 spool black darning cotton.

1 pair small blunt scissors.

1 package court plaster.

1 Testament.

1 White Ribbon Songster.

Pledge Card.

Leaflets on purity, tobacco and temperance.

Six needles No. 5.

Six coarse darning needles.

Six safety pins.

1 piece narrow tape.

1 pin ball filled with pins.

1 small roll of absorbent cotton.

1 small roll of clean muslin for bandage 2 inches wide, 3 yard length.

These may be bought at the drug store (pharmacy).

A good motherly letter

LOSS OF WORKERS THROUGH LIQUOR TRAFFIC

In his exhaustive and able essay on what it costs the people of Baltimore to secure the million dollars a year which the city now receives from the liquor traffic under the high license law, Rev. John Roach Straton, of that city, makes the following statements:

Another industrial loss is the economic value of the lives of those who are killed or driven insane or made criminals or paupers by drink, for all such lives are taken directly out of productive activity, and their value is, consequently, lost to the community. What are these lost workers worth to us annually? Dr. N. D. Hillis says:

"Statisticians reckon the average man's value at $600 a year. Each worker stands for an engine or industrial plant worth $10,000, producing at 6 per cent an income of $600. The death of the average workman, therefore, is equivalent to the destruction of a $10,000 mill or engine."

Applying these figures, we have the following summary:

Five hundred killed by drink annually (practically all men), equivalent to a loss of $10,000 each	$5,000,000
Number which go insane from Baltimore each year, 500; 40 per cent due to drink (practically all men), which is 200, valued at $10,000 each, is	2,000,000
Number kept in jail, penitentiary, and house of correction for an average of a year each, 1,536, annual value, $600 each	921,600
Deducting these from 16,369 annually arrested because of drink, we have 14,833. Estimate that the time lost by all of these is equivalent to a lost year for 2,000 workers (only about 12 per cent of the whole). These, at $600 a year each, equal	1,200,000
Economic loss through reduced efficiency of wage earners	36,000,000
Amount spent for liquors	12,000,000
Cost of criminals, paupers, insane, etc., due to drink	1,000,000
Total	$58,121,600

BLOW FROM THE BALL TEAMS

"Beer will not be a friend of any man in the Browns, if I know it," was the remark of Manager Wallace of the St. Louis Browns base-ball team. This manager, says *The Chicago Tribune*, has no use for liquor, never drank himself and it is plain does not deem it beneficial to a ball-player. The manager of the Chicago Cubs, which has made such a fine record in the base-ball world, is a well known advocate of temperance among those of the profession.

GETTING OUT OF BUSINESS

The *Ledger*, of Murray, Kentucky, recently published the following announcement: "All contracts for whisky advertisements in the *Ledger* have expired, and from this date no whisky advertisements will appear in these columns at any price. If saloon people desire to expatiate on the merits (?) of any particular brand of their damnation they can look elsewhere for a medium through which to extol their virtues. *The Ledger* makes no claim to sanctification, but when a saloonkeeper tells us that a six dollar advertisement in the *Ledger* has sold for him twelve hundred dollars' worth of whisky, it makes us feel that we have been in a small measure responsible for the damage done, and we promise to sin no more."

A DRUNKARD'S LAST WILL

I leave to society a ruined character.

I leave to my father and mother as much misery as in their feeble state they can bear.

I leave to my brothers and sisters the memory of a misspent life.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, and to my children the memory that their father fills a drunkard's grave.—*Exchange*

Open-air Meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Anaheim, California, held at the home of Mrs. Marie Yoeman

CAMPAIGNING IN CALIFORNIA

SUFFRAGE THE KEY-NOTE

Special Correspondence

Although the summer vacation has caused multitudes to flock to the seaside and mountains where, for a season, they could forget the cares and worries of office and home, there remained in the cities and on the farms many more who did not find it possible to lay down life's burdens even for a brief time of rest and recreation. Others who are struggling for the advancement of some measure of reform, or public good, and are giving all their energies to the work in hand, stayed bravely at their posts of duty, resisting all the allurements of golden summer days at the many resorts where nature vies with man in presenting beautiful and attractive surroundings.

Workers for Suffrage

Conspicuous among these faithful workers are our state president, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, and our vice-president, Mrs. Lucy Blanchard. These dear women are about the Master's business early and late, working and lecturing for temperance, and for the woman suffrage amendment which will be submitted to the voters of California on the tenth day of October. Many other W. C. T. U. women are bending all their efforts toward that end. They realize that God uses instrumentalities for the accomplishment of His beneficent designs, and that the ballot in the hands of conscientious women will do much to hasten the coming of His kingdom of peace on earth and good-will among men.

Dr. Laura Locke, who did such effective work during the session of the last Legislature, is still in the thickest of the fray, as secretary of the Central Suffrage Committee of Los Angeles. This committee represents the suffrage clubs of Southern California, and many of the members of our unions are active workers with them, in addition to carrying on their special efforts in the temperance cause.

Mrs. Marie Yoeman, president of a large and flourishing union in Anaheim, Orange county, held a very successful institute at her home on July 18. It was the second annual out-door meeting given by Mrs. Yoeman, and was attended by more than one hundred guests. Rev. Harlow of the Christian church, Rev. A. R. Zeigler of the Methodist church, Mrs. Viola Norman, president of Orange county W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. Kenney, a former state president, Mrs. Anna Hill, Mrs. Belle Rogers, and others were the speakers. A bountiful dinner was served under the graceful branches of the great pepper trees. The guests then assembled on the lawn, in the shade of wide-spreading palms, where the services were continued. Such meetings do much toward interesting ministers, teachers, and officials in the work the unions are trying to do for the uplift of the masses.

Another interesting meeting was held July 19 at Mrs. J. A. Garrison's home. The topic was suffrage, and the speakers were Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Marie Yoeman, and others. Morning and afternoon sessions were held. Dinner was served on the long porch which was screened in with yellow netting. Yellow flowers were abundant everywhere, while bunting of the same color and the Stars and Stripes draped the doorways. In the evening a mass meeting, at which literature was distributed, was held in the school auditorium. This was addressed by Mrs. Hester Griffith, Mrs. Blanchard, and Mrs. Funke of Colorado, a woman who had voted and was conversant with political affairs in that state, and thus spoke from knowledge of the good results of woman suffrage.

From Imperial, the southernmost county of California, bordering on Mexico, come reports of the activity of the various unions. Fountains are being dedicated, institutes, suffrage meetings, medal contests, and L. T. L. demonstrations are being held, and educational work along all department lines is being pushed.

The same good reports from other counties show that our California W. C. T. U. women are alive to the issues of the day and are everywhere potential factors in every community for the development of a social condition which shall result in a combination of maternal and paternal interest in government.

IN PROHIBITION KANSAS

TESTIMONY OF REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON

"Constitutional prohibition has done more than any other one thing to make Kansas the garden spot, morally, of the universe," says Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, known the nation over as clergyman and writer. "It has educated thousands of the finest young men and women to abhor intoxicating liquor as they would abhor any kind of sin and crime. It has helped educate the entire population in ways of sobriety and sober, healthy thinking and conduct, and has raised the entire moral tone of the state to the highest level of citizenship.

"Prohibition in Kansas is not a question mark, but a permanent fact. Something of its beneficent influence upon society may be discerned in the official statistics, disclosing that at the end of the last fiscal year twenty-eight county poor farms were without tenants; eighty-seven had no insane inmates, and fifty-four had no feeble-minded inmates. Twenty-one counties had no convicts in the penitentiary, thirty-six had no prisoners in the reformatory, fifty-two had no prisoners serving sentence in their county jails, and sixteen counties were without a prisoner serving sentence in any institution.

"Statistics show further that Kansas, with practically a fifth of New York's population, has less than one tenth the number of insane, and that Cook county, Illinois, furnishes more insane to the state hospitals and the institution at Dunning than the total population of all the Kansas charitable, correctional and penal institutions combined. Unlike a sister state, Kansas has no boast that hers 'is the largest penitentiary in the world.'"

CONFESSIONS OF AN EX-SALOONKEEPER

W. S. NORTON, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

The saloon in a small Western Pennsylvania community has just been closed, and as its discontinuance was a voluntary act of its proprietor, it may be doubted if there is a person in the region who regrets it. The nearest saloon, two miles away, is now the darkest menace to the peace and happiness of many homes to whose inmates the closing of Darby's place meant the dawn of a new hope. Many, also, in the borough fancy they can see in the significant event a local manifestation of the spirit of the times, as many sincere people attribute to the awakening conscience of the people the closing of many thousands of saloons recently by statutes North and South. The far-seeing among them also view with satisfaction the evident alarm of the liquor organizations as presaging a further widespread extension of temperance influence and sentiment, even apart from prohibition laws.

Years ago Darby and I were schoolmates and chums. He was never a bad fellow at heart, and at one time I was quite too enthusiastic a patron of his business. Just a little time before he closed his saloon (his license was good till May 1) he came to my house one Sunday and gave me a most interesting relation of his feelings and purpose, portions of which will be repeated here.

"I cannot express to you," said the narrator, "how utterly wearied and disgusted with the liquor business I have become since I engaged in it four years ago, nor with what joy I look forward to the time when I shall be free from what has proved to one of my temperament, its miseries. I have always had a desire to maintain a reasonable amount of self-respect, and I cannot say it was a comfortable thought that I was engaged in a business in which a proprietor's respect for a customer languishes and perhaps disappears in exact proportion as the customer's expenditures increase. How many times have the frequenters of saloons heard the harsh and contemptuous words spoken by a saloonkeeper to a drunkard, perhaps for the first time, that show that the speaker has no respect for one of his best customers. Well he knows, however, that the deadened intelligence and blunted sensibilities of the unfortunate inebriate forbid anything like a powerful impression upon him, and that he will come back to the bar with the first dime or dollar he can in any way procure. Doubtless 'What is the real secret sentiment of the saloon man toward me?' is a question that might well engage the attention of the drinker, whose bibulous habit, ninety-nine times in 100, is a thing of progression and growth—but I speak of the matter from the standpoint of a saloonkeeper, and tho thought is one that makes me want to quit.

"Another thought in this connection: Dividing the drinkers of the country into two general classes, for illustration, those who *can* afford to drink, as far as financial ability is concerned, and those who *cannot*, it would be found that those who cannot afford to constitute a very large proportion of all the drinkers of the country, and include a majority of wage earners and nearly all the inhabitants of small communities where everybody is engaged in a struggle for a competence or for mere existence. There is one sort of man for whom no good excuse can be made as a drinker, and that is the man who cannot afford to lose the money it costs.

"I have no desire to engage in lecturing on temperance," continued Darby, "but such thoughts persisted in obtruding themselves upon my mentality, and I cannot endure them. Conditions are bad enough in this world, I have decided, without one continuing in a business that makes them much harder for the fellow beings with whom he comes in contact. As to what the drink habit means, there are many bartenders who, through their intimate knowledge of it and daily observation, will not permit themselves to take a single drink, even without cost.

"I shall never forget the advice given me by a professional friend of mine before I engaged in the liquor business. Although his time was occupied in professional service, he was the proprietor of a roadhouse where liquor was sold. I had been in hard luck and was about to engage in such employment that I would have to call at homes and meet all classes of people. My friend invited me to have a drink, which I did. Then he gave me this advice: 'Make up your mind never to take a drink when you have any duty to perform. I practically never take a drink if I have a client to meet the same day. Some years ago I was a commercial traveler. I was successful where others failed. I never allowed myself to drink even a single glass of beer when I had to engage in a competition with a rival salesman. It never was so emphatically true as in these later days that a man must be sober and have a clear brain at all times if he would attain success in any calling.'

"I have recalled the words of my friend, himself a liquor seller, a thousand times," concluded Darby, "and they are and will ever hold true. I quit the business of drunkard-making forever, and I mean to engage in some occupation that will not call for any apologies or special pleading, either to myself or to my fellow beings."

OUT FOR PROHIBITION

TUNE: "A Thousand Years"

MRS. M. E. B. THOMPSON, Madison, Wis.

Lift up a song for our Columbia,
Ye who have toiled in doubt and fear,
Hoping and longing for the morning!
Lo, the bright dawn at last is near!

CHORUS—
"The dawn's at hand," sing hearts exultant;
"The glorious morn we've waited long;
The promised day of prohibition
Soon we shall hail with rapturous song."

Long have we borne our shining banner
Through doubtful struggle and defeat;
Now o'er the hills the day is breaking,
Triumphant strains its light shall greet.

Yonder a youthful host advancing
Jubilant voices loudly raise!
With joy we greet those reinforcements,—
For them the God of battles praise.

Onward, brave hearts, with faith and courage!
Forward,—the final conflict's on!
Victory shall crown our radiant banner;
God, with our hosts, the battle's won!

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES"

M. E. B. N.

"Why, Frances, I thought you promised to go home with me from school today, and here you are starting off in the other direction."

"I know, Mollie, but first I have to stop at Mr. B.'s to leave an order for some groceries for mother."

"Why do you go a half a mile out of your way when right here on this corner is Mr. L.'s store where we buy all our groceries?"

"Because Mr. L. sells liquor, and my mother belongs to the W. C. T. U. and she says she would as soon go into a saloon as into that store."

"Pooh! Nonsense! My mother is a member of the W. C. T. U., too, and she does not think it is any harm to deal with Mr. L. as long as we do not buy any liquor for ourselves, and besides Mr. L. gives trading stamps."

After hearing the above conversation between two little girls, I fell to wondering whether there are not many of our white-ribbon sisters who still think there is not "any harm" in having dealings with stores which are handing out death and destruction to families just as surely as are the saloons.

And in the matter of Sabbath observance I wondered whether our women are as particular as their mothers used to be about not purchasing the forgotten loaf of bread or the little extra milk on Sunday.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

ROY'S REPROOF

ALICE M. ROOS, Chicago, Ill.

"Oh, say, Mama, the lady's drank all of it—a whole bottleful! It's beer, isn't it?" The excited childish treble rose above the low murmuring of the quiet cafe.

"Hush, Roy," whispered his mother, "you mustn't make such remarks! Finish your luncheon, dear. I think you do not care for anything more, do you?" The child's voice dropped to a suppressed, yet clear whisper, "It is beer, Mama. Do ladies drink beer?"

"Hush, hush!" commanded Mrs. Raymond, her cheeks flaming, for the lady at the opposite table had turned and was looking at Roy with interest and amusement.

"I think you have finished. We must meet Papa at the station, you know; he will be disappointed if we are not there when his train pulls in," and Mrs. Raymond hastily gathered together her wraps, assisted Roy into his overcoat, and started towards the cashier's desk.

The boy calmly resisted the mothering hand that pulled him onward and stopped at Mrs. Howard's table.

"Is it beer?" he asked, looking inquiringly into the lady's face.

"Yes, my dear, that is just what it is," was the reply, with a somewhat forced, nervous laugh.

"Oh, please do pardon my little boy!" said his mother in great distress. "Come, Roy; come, child."

"Beer is dreadful!"

"Be quiet, child. Come, I tell you."

But Roy was not to be hushed up this time. "Papa says it bites like a snake," he went on. "Did it bite you? Papa says people ain't nice who drink it. Are you nice?"

"Your son is quite a little temperance man," said Mrs. Howard, smiling pleasantly, for Mrs. Raymond's horrified face was a study.

"I am sorry," replied Roy's mother, choosing her words carefully, "that he should air his opinions so publicly—but he is really only a baby. I must look closer to his manners in the future and hope you will pardon him."

"He is a splendid little fellow. I only wish he were mine. I trust that we may meet again, Roy. Goodbye."

"Goodbye, lady," said Roy, looking back as his mother hurried him forward.

"Well, it's a nice thing to be scolded in that fashion by a child," reflected Mrs. Howard, when mother and son had disappeared. "I suppose I deserve the lesson, though," and she eyed the empty bottle before her with disfavor.

As she rose to leave the table, she noticed a letter on the floor at her feet. Picking it up she read the address, which was written in a clear, masculine handwriting:

Master Roy Raymond,
282 Horatio Terrace,
Inglewood, Chicago

"Why, that is Earle Raymond's writing," she exclaimed; "I am sure of it, and he is the father of that boy! He's a noble little fellow—just such a child as one would expect Earle Raymond to have. Well, I must see that Roy gets his precious letter."

The next morning the postman handed Mrs. Raymond a large envelope addressed to Roy. It enclosed the lost letter, also a note that ran thus:

"*Dear Roy:*—I suppose this is your letter, so I send it to you. Ask your papa if he is the Earle Raymond who used to live in Plainville, and if he still remembers Janet Hewett, who went to school with him. Tell him how glad Janet Hewett Howard is that she met his little son. Your papa will remember that Janet Hewett never drank any beer or other intoxicants when he knew her. City ways and mixed company have taught many hard lessons, but Janet Howard can reform and be good again—and she will. Yours, with love, dear little Roy, JANET HEWETT HOWARD"

A TEMPERANCE SONG

The best drink for the children is water
clear and bright;
In all the springs it bubbles and sparkles
in the light;
It flows through greenest meadows for
thirsty flowers and trees,
And birds and lambs and rabbits have all
the drink they please.

So if this clear cold water is best for
birds and flowers
It must be best for every one in this dear
land of ours.
Then sparkling water I will drink, so
fresh and pure and free,
And every day I'll thank the Lord for
sending it to me.

—*Maud J. Baldwin*

Patient—"Say, that isn't the tooth I want pulled."

Dentist—"Never mind. I'm coming to it."—*Boston Transcript*

Peggy—Was that p'liceman ever a little baby, mother?

Mother—Why, yes, dear.

Peggy (thoughtfully)—I don't believe I've ever seen a baby p'liceman!—*The Continent*

THE LEGION WALL

Katharine Lent Stevenson

We know you liked our song tonight,
We saw it in your eyes;
We children know just when we please,
If we're not very wise.

Your hearts rejoiced to hear us sing,
In voices high or low,
The words our glorious leader gave,
Which say, "Saloons must go."

We know you like to see us stand,
Each in our own place here;
You like to see our banners wave,
Their mottoes gleaming clear.

You're glad our feet are keeping time
To the grand, rhythmic flow
Of words that mean so much to you
Who say, "Saloons must go!"

And yet I wonder if you feel
How much it means tonight—
This wall of legioners about,
With faces all alight.

Do you see how in days to come
(They're coming fast, you know),
We'll stand, a wall about the church,
And make saloons all go?

That is just what it means to us
In our dear L. T. L.
We're learning how to do it, too;
If you want to hear, we'll tell.

We mean to pray with all our might,
To work against the foe;
Then we'll all vote just as we pray,
And the SALOON WILL GO.

Frank had been sent to the hardware store for a thermometer. "Did mother say what size?" asked the clerk. "Oh," answered Frank, "gimme the biggest one you've got. It's to warm my bedroom with.—*Success*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

MANY UNIONS PROTEST

State W. C. T. U.'s are sending to President Taft vigorous protests against the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, acting as honorary president of the International Brewers' Congress to be held in October, and urging that the President take immediate steps to stop this seeming coalition of the U. S. Government with the nefarious liquor traffic.

That our Italian friends may have the benefit of the clear and logical statements contained in the article on "Prohibition vs. License," by Lillian M. N. Stevens, appearing in our issue of August 3, it is to be translated into the Italian language by Mr. Piccolo of *L'Araldo*, the only evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles.

The successor to the Miller-Curtis bill is the Curtis-Sheppard bill, introduced, on August 3, in the House of Representatives, by Hon. Morris Sheppard of the First Texas District. This is a bill, "To constitute intoxicating liquors a special class of commodities and to regulate the interstate commerce shipment of such liquors." This same measure was introduced in the Senate early in the session by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas. Every possible opportunity should be utilized to impress upon our United States Senators and Representatives the great and vital importance of pushing this measure at the next session of Congress.

Prohibition Increases Growth

Some of the license papers of Maine are presenting the argument that prohibition has prevented prosperity in the "Pine Tree State," and even insinuate that the states of the Union which have adopted prohibitory laws have either experienced a material decrease in population, or have fallen very far behind the other states in their growth. This gives the prohibition papers of the state an opportunity to produce some very interesting figures from the last United States census, which show that the states having made the greatest increase in population east of the Rockies are Oklahoma and North Dakota, both prohibition states; that Kansas, under prohibition, has increased in population during the past ten years, faster than either Nebraska or Missouri, her near neighbors. The census also shows that Maine has grown faster in the past decade than in any period of the same length in its history, while Vermont fails to show a like increase, and New Hampshire has decreased by one-half its population since it abolished prohibition.

Where Shall They Go to School?

In many a home circle at the present season, the question of where to send the sons and daughters to begin or finish their education is a matter of grave concern. It is a deplorable fact that there are many educational institutions which tolerate methods of lax living, thus making them unsafe places for young men or young women. The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* gives some wise advice on the subject of where *not* to send the boys. He says: "We would not send our boy into a college atmosphere where liquor drinking or loose ways of living were indulged in by the teachers and discussed as jokes, or a regular part of a 'gentleman's life.' There are such colleges, and while they have turned out some strong and able graduates, they have also led boys into ruinous habits, and embittered the lives of men and women who have seen their life-sacrifice turned to ashes by this line of modern education."

The Standard, of Chicago, calls attention to the fact that among the classes of applicants to which Leland Stanford University refuses admission are "persons who use intoxicating liquor," which in itself is an admission that there are certain dangers to the students of our higher institutions of learning which should be clearly recognized and against which everything possible should be done to protect them.

The College Young People's Branch of our work is proving itself a strong factor in creating sentiment against drinking and immorality in college life. If parents would take into consideration the attitude on these vital subjects of the college, or university, to which they intend to send their children, they would not only guard their own offspring, but encourage the particular institution selected, in its endeavor to provide for the students a safe moral environment. It is a matter worthy of serious consideration.

Why Don't They Advertise Them?

Did you ever know of a town or county or state which deliberately advertised itself as being possessed of numerous saloons and places where liquor could be purchased? Did you ever read a "booster" that enumerated at the head of its column, or at the foot, the number of saloons of which the town advertised could boast? An employer never puts in his advertisement for help, "Drinking man preferred." On the contrary, advertisements appear even in the liquor journals for sober and abstinent employes, and to quote the words of the *Battle Creek Enquirer*, "The argument that a wet county is better than a dry county never goes past campaign use—it never gets into community advertising." Ideal residence towns like Pasadena, California, proclaim to the world that "ours is a city of churches and without a saloon."

Society Must Save Itself

Society is learning that it must save itself by doing away with the liquor traffic. The recent contest in Texas, which demonstrated so clearly the growing weakness of the liquor interests, was an attempt on the part of that state to work out its civic salvation by securing a law prohibiting the liquor business. That is the significance of the great movement in Maine which demands the retention of a constitutional law that declares "the saloon with all its evil and corrupting influences, shall never be protected by the law of the state."

Some years ago the emphasis was placed upon the salvation of the individual drunkard, a work in which every Christian man and woman should evince whole-hearted interest. But today while there is no less pity for the victim of drink, the vicious and corrupting effect of the saloon as an institution is being realized, and society is showing a determination to rid itself of this curse.

"Pity for the family of the drunkard has been largely replaced as a motive in the temperance movement, by the cool-headed appreciation of the real strength of the saloon in its commercial and political elements," says *Charities and Commons*. "Less is heard about the sin of drunkenness and more about the lawlessness of the saloon. No doubt sin is most reprehensible, but crime can be reached by grand juries, and interests which are essentially and persistently vicious, corrupting and anti-social in one way or another, can and must be brought under social control. This we believe to be the genuine significance of the present extraordinary anti-saloon movement."

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

The great Maine campaign for the retention of the prohibitory amendment is at its height. The temperance forces are waging a tremendous battle. It is safe to say that hundreds of meetings are held each night with local speakers, state speakers and speakers of national and ininternationaal fame. The unions all over the state are actively at work. The only possible chance of defeat on September 11 lies in the over-confidence and apathy of some good temperance men. It is well known that it was in this way that Vermont lost its prohibitory law; that there were enough "stay-at-homes" in the county alone to have saved the state law, had all the men who believed in prohibition gone to the polls and so voted.

All the W. C. T. U. speakers are warmly welcomed wherever they go in Maine, and, as a rule, are greeted with large audiences. This is especially true of the speakers who come from south of Mason and Dixon's line. A recent evening meeting in the Portland Auditorium, addressed by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, and presided over by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, was the largest of any campaign meeting yet held, with the single exception of Captain Hobson's Portland meeting at the opening of the campaign. At Mrs. Armor's meeting the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, Miss Anna A. Gordon, general director, were in splendid evidence, and Master Leo Lyons, the gifted six-year-old vocalist, added greatly to the entertainment and success of the meeting. The Auditorium was decorated with green pines and golden rod, and in front of the large audience, surrounded by the American flag and festoons of pine, was an immense motto.

Vote No September 11

it said to the voters, and this silent appeal added force to the stirring admonitions of the "whirlwind orator" from Georgia.

Many men are speaking under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., among them Captain R. P. Hobson, Prof. J. R. Nicholls, General A. S. Daggett and Mr. Robert Bradshaw Batty of England.

More than half the dailies and nearly all the weeklies give large space to campaign news and arguments for no license.

Prof. John A. Nicholls Misrepresented

An alleged interview with Prof. John A. Nicholls, a member of the automobile party which has been touring through Maine in the interests of the amendment, has appeared in the *Boston Post*. Prof. Nicholls repudiates this interview *in toto*, and wrote a letter to that effect to the *Post*, asking them to publish it. Up to August 19, it had not appeared. He desires that his repudiation of the interview be given publicity through other papers. His letter is as follows:

Aug. 14, 1911.

Editor *Boston Post:*

Dear Sir:—I know of no reason why the *Post* should try to misrepresent me, and yet it certainly did me a very great injustice in the alleged interview which it published yesterday. The sentiments which I am there made to give utterance to are the exact opposite of those which I entertain. We did not on our recent trip find whisky and beer easy to obtain anywhere, nor did I say, nor do I believe, that Maine is honeycombed with kitchen barrooms. The statements with regard to the way liquor was sold in Pittsfield and Portland were not made by me, and, as a matter of fact, I was never in Pittsfield in my life, and never saw a bar in Portland fitted up in what was formerly a coal bin.

I distinctly stated to your reporter that one saloon in Boston doing business on Saturday night from five until eleven would sell more liquor than fifty so-called kitchen barrooms in Maine would in one week of seven days. I saw no signs of sale of liquor in Lewiston, even in the section where it is said to be sold. A so-called saloon in Bath I found to be a cigar store, with no visible signs of the sale of liquor. The tour was not a tour of investigation, and Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson did not take part in any so-called investigations. She did, however, do splendid service for prohibition in Maine by showing the utter failure of our high license local option law. The law is undoubtedly violated in Maine, but even imperfectly enforced it has been a great blessing to the state. If your reporter is looking for violations of law he will not have to leave Boston. Yesterday afternoon, and last night, he could have found young girls and men drinking beer and liquors in many of the so-called hotels of this city, and not the slightest effort being made to secure obedience to even the plain letter of the law. In spite of the desperate efforts of the allied liquor forces to capture Maine, I have every reason to believe that Maine will maintain her righteous law, and still guard her people from the evils of the license system.

I trust that the *Post*, in the interests of fairness, and as a reputable newspaper, will give to my letter as conspicuous a place as it accorded to the so-called interview, the sentiments expressed in which I absolutely repudiate. I may add that Mr. Lewis alone met the expense of the trip. Yours very truly,

JOHN A. NICHOLLS

MISS STROUT IN DEMAND

An opportunity to hear of the work of the World's W. C. T. U. in Japan is being presented to white ribboners of this country by Miss Flora E. Strout, returned missionary from that country. Her word pictures of actual personal experiences, combined with a setting forth of the various phases of the temperance question in the Far East, reflect the enthusiasm of one who has been there and seen for herself. Great appreciation of her addresses has been expressed by the New England states which have heard her, and from Canada, too, come expressions of highest commendation. Quite recently Miss Strout has spoken, with splendid acceptability, at some ten county conventions in Vermont.

The joint resolution for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood was signed, on August 21, by President Taft. The resolution provides that Arizona shall eliminate the judiciary recall clause from its constitution.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

"We should waste no moments in weak regret
If the days were but one;
If what we remember and what we forget
Went out with the sun,
We should be from our clamorous selves set free
To work and pray,
And to be what the Father would have us to be,
If we had but a day."

Take unto Thyself, O Father,
This folded day of thine,
This weary day of mine.
Its ragged corners cut me yet—
O, still the jar and fret!
Father, do not forget
That I am tired
With this day of thine.
—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps*

"So let our lips and lives express
The holy gospel we profess—
So let our words and actions shine,
To prove the doctrine all divine."

Every resolute person has found that when some great trouble seems to stand in the way, if he goes forward courageously, it either proves not to be there or it is far less serious than he anticipated. Bunyan's Pilgrim thought his end had come when he saw two lions in the pathway before him, but he pressed forward, in spite of his fears, and found that the beasts were chained and powerless to do him harm.—*Theodore F. Seward*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

THEODORE A. HAWLEY, husband of Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, vice-president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. Mr. Hawley, who was a lawyer by profession, has always been a warm friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To Mrs. Hawley, in her bereavement, goes out the tender sympathy of the great army of white ribboners, who have been inspired and helped by her beautiful songs and writings.

LILLIAN M. HOLLISTER, supreme commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World. Some years ago Mrs. Hollister was an active and valuable worker in the Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having in charge the department of work among the young people.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*
FOURTH SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER—*Universal Temperance Sunday.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MRS. ELLA HOOVER THACHER

My report blanks are in the hands of each state superintendent of this department. Where there is no superintendent, a copy has been sent to the state president. If the blanks have *not* been received, please write me at once.

COMFORT BAGS

I am afraid I have little patience with good friends who throw cold water on the blessed comfort bag work, *which really pays*, as you will see by my article in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. Mississippi, Missouri, Florida, and Georgia are all busily at work. I want about 1,000 bags for the "Utah" and 900 for the "Wyoming." The officers, as well as the men, march in line and are profuse in their thanks for these gifts. From the Captain down, *all* are proud to be remembered. If all states would help, the "Utah" and "Wyoming" could soon be fitted up. It is too much to ask of these respective states, as their membership is small, but the nation could do it. **Will it?** All who are willing to help will please write me.

The comfort bags, which should be 9 inches long and 7½ inches wide, when finished (see cut on another page), should be made as follows:

Take *strong pretty* cretonne 11 inches long (36 inches in length will make 6 bags) and 1 yard wide, cut a strip 2½ inches wide from the width (1 yard) for pin balls and button bags, leaving 33½ inches in width. Cut this in two pieces for two bags. On wrong side of cloth, 4 inches from top edge, fasten three pieces of *new* flannel, red, white and blue, with pinked edges for safety pins and needles. This should have a piece of narrow white ribbon sewed on (one underneath and the other on top) to tie up in a roll so that the needles will not rust. Fasten a small bag for buttons on the other side where the casing will be made. Sew up *side* and *bottom*. Turn down 2 inches at top for frill, stitching two rows (one inch apart) for casing for *two strings* of pretty colored braid, *each* 21 inches long, to be run in either side for opening and closing bag. The pin ball should be 2 inches in diameter (or wide); when finished, fill with pins. The scissors should be 3½ inches long.

Make wall pockets like a large envelope, but of white table oil cloth. Fill with clippings cut from *good* reading matter. Sew a ring on each corner and run ribbons through to hang it up. Mark it from W. C. T. U. These are used in hospitals, etc.

Testaments, 8 cents, *Songsters*, 5 cents, with postage added, pledge cards, 40 cents per 100, with flag, Miss Willard's face, and stub for return, also leaflets *can* be purchased from me.

N. B.—All unions and L. T. L.'s competing for *banner* **MUST PUT** in all the articles mentioned above, *The White Ribbon Songster for this department being used.* (Compiled for this department.)

The button bag must have a plain piece left on at the top for fastening in casing. After buttons are in, pin the *bag* together with safety pin.

MEDAL CONTESTS

MRS. ADELIA E. CARMAN

There have been a number of requests for Spanish contest reciters, also selections for contests in Italian. We have a splendid Spanish reciter, and six recitations have recently been compiled and printed in Italian. The medals are engraved in both languages and it is hoped many contests will be held.

Report blanks have been sent to the state superintendents. Let me urge that you send as complete a report as possible and endeavor to get a full report on the questions regarding the prizes offered in the Plan of Work. Lest you forget, I will again remind you that Frances E. Willard contests can be held at any time during the year. The selections are from her writings, and compiled by Miss Gordon, who has taken special care to have emphasized different phases of reform work, as advocated by Miss Willard.

The Black Rock series of compilations are being used with fine results. This is giving advanced speakers an opportunity for what they call "hard work."

Fine reports are anticipated by us, but much depends upon the local worker who reports to her state superintendent.

5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Minnesota—Faribault, August 22-25.
Utah—Salt Lake City, Sept. 12-14.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
Wyoming—Casper, Sept. 16-19.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, Sept. 16-19.
New Mexico—Las Vegas, Sept. 19-21.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 6-9.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 6-9.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown. Oct. 10-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

"If you have not much time at your disposal, do not fail to profit by the smallest portions of time which remain to you. We do not need much time in order to love God, to renew ourselves in his presence, to lift up our hearts toward him, to worship him in the depths of our hearts, to offer him what we do and what we suffer. This is the true kingdom of God within us, which nothing can disturb."

CALIFORNIA NEWS NOTES

The Pasadena Federation of W. C. T. 's is holding temperance meetings in ibrary Park each Sunday from four to e, with able speakers and a good audi- ice.

Pomona, Lordsburg, San Dimas and laremont united in a great picnic in anesha Park and heard a suffrage ad- ress delivered by Mrs. Hester T. Grif- th.

An occasion long to be remembered as the luncheon given to Mrs. Viola D. omans, and other National and local . C. T. U. workers, by Mr. and Mrs. evi Benson, whose vine-covered, flower- urrounded home is ever a center of hos- itality for white ribboners.

At a summer meeting of the Los An- eles (Cal.) Federation of W. C. T. U.'s, eld in Sycamore Grove, a city park, uffrage was the chief theme discussed nd hopes for victory on October 10, the ate of the vote on the amendment, were ften expressed, accompanied by a de- ermination to take no vacations until fter that date. The Japanese L. T. L. as present and sang sweetly and an our was given to white ribbon recruits.

At the quarterly executive meeting of Los Angeles county, Cal., held the first week in August in Echo Park, the question asked of the unions was "What are you doing for equal suffrage?" and various plans for more aggressive work were considered. Glendale union gave a suffrage dinner which was a great success, 120 being present and an evening of speeches eliciting marked attention on the part of the audience. Mrs. Jane Dawson, over eighty years young, was the last and best speaker.

On August 11 Gardena W. C. T. U. of southern California dedicated a substantial fountain at Strawberry Park. The dedication speech was made by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, county president, and especially interesting was the talk to the L. T. L. given by Rev. T. Komuro, who helped Clara Parrish Wright, then a World's W. C. T. U. missionary, to organize the first L. T. L. in Japan. Mr. Benjamin Walton, who has been instrumental in erecting over twenty fountains in Los Angeles county, and has given generously of both time and money, was present at the exercises.

HERE AND THERE

A rest tent fitted up and maintained y the Central W. C. T. U. of Lexington, Ky., during the Blue Grass Fair held here early in August, proved an attrac- ion for many visitors. The tent was eautifully decorated with flags and pic- ures, and literature was distributed.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U. has secured he services of Col. George W. Bain for he month of September. It will have as he speaker at its state convention, to e held September 29-October 3 at Hop- insville, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson.

A "great meeting" at Summit Camp, Del., held by Newcastle county W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, president), made August 13 a red letter day for white ribboners and their friends. Mrs. Armor, the speaker, was at her best and assisted in raising a large collection. Mrs. Florence Atkins, National organizer, was also present, giving efficient aid. Miss Rietta Emerson, program director of the National Y. P. B. Branch, and Mrs. Foster of Philadelphia, president of one of the largest Y. P. B.'s in the state, were both present. Altogether the day was one of pleasure and profit.

August 16, the eventful date for the annual outing of the West Side W. C. T. U. of Buffalo, N. Y., was well utilized in spreading temperance truths and advertising the principles of our organization. Fort Erie Beach, Ontario, was the goal of the white ribboners and the ride across the Niagara River to that delightful spot was one of keen pleasure. There were feasts of both a physical and mental nature and the music was of the best. Financial needs were met by the securing of a rebate of five cents for every twenty cent adult ticket sold, a hint for other local unions "outingwards" inclined! An address made by Rev. Clarence Allen, pastor of Richmond Avenue M. E. Church, was regarded as exceptionally good, and it was well matched by an address by Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer. Both speakers gave many forceful arguments why the liquor traffic should not be tolerated anyhow, anywhere.

DAY OF PRAYER

The District of Columbia is planning for a day of prayer for the retention of prohibition in Maine on Monday, September 11, beginning at 10:30 a. m. The meetings will be held at W. C. T. U. headquarters, 522 Sixth St., Washington, and will continue until three o'clock in the afternoon, with different leaders every half hour. Men and women prominent as ministers and laymen, and women who are wives of pastors, or greatly interested in the work, will occupy the time. Much interest has been manifested in this gathering together of righteous forces. Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, District president, will preside, and Mrs. Anna G. Van Arsdale is secretary of the committee which has the arrangements in charge.

A SUGGESTION

The editor sat in her easy chair,
Her thoughts ran on apace:
"How can I crowd a yard of report
Into a foot of space?

"'Tis three to one, you surely see,
The thing cannot be done;
Therefore the poor editorial 'we'
Will have to cut it down.

"And now, my dear contributors,
That nothing may go wrong,
Please send ideas one yard deep,
But only one foot long."

—EDITOR *Michigan Union*

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

The W. C. T. U. of Tromso, Norway, has just organized an L. T. L. with 53 members.

Quebec has two more life members in the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. James Geggie of Quebec City, by the courtesy of the Quebec Provincial union, and Mrs. Amelia Currie of Montreal, whose membership is the gift of the Willard Y of Montreal.

The Nanking W. C. T. U. was organized many years ago, but owing to interruptions of various sorts it had ceased to exist until it was reorganized last year by Mrs. Bishop Bashford, after the visit of Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, who was so graciously sent out by the World's W. C. T. U. to visit the Orient in the interests of temperance. At present it has a membership of over 130 from the different schools and churches. Its meetings are held once a month on Friday afternoons in the University chapel, at which good programs are presented.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N .J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TEXAS ELECTION

MRS. NANNIE W. CURTIS, President Texas W. C. T. U.

The Investigating Committee appointed in the Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining the methods and scope of the fraud perpetrated in our recent election has been sustained by the courts, and Judge Street of Galveston has handed down a decision that will compel the anti-organization to appear and testify. The pros have turned in their books and filed their accounts and told their story, but the antis have refused to produce their records, saying the Investigating Committee was without authority. The decision of Judge Street causes our hearts to rejoice and if the antis will only tell all they know, Texas will have some "mighty fine reading matter." These gentlemen claim that some of their books and records have been mysteriously destroyed. All things, however, indicate to the people of Texas which side is the honorable one, and thousands of honest antis would, I believe, if they had another opportunity, vote for the amendment.

This investigation will serve to show the weak places in our election laws and will no doubt result in the passage of some wholesome legislation.

Our state convention will be held October 4-6 in Dallas, and we expect a great feast. September 4 is the day of prayer for the convention.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made for itself a name in the last campaign, and has gained a place in the hearts of the people that will make it a strong factor in the future history of the state. Letters come to me daily, asking for the services of an organizer, or for directions as to how to organize unions, insisting that there must be a W. C. T. U. in that particular section of the state. In many places where heretofore we could never even secure an opportunity to speak, women are begging for an organization, or for me to come and organize. How I do wish I had one thousand lives that I might give them all to my country to save it from the curse of liquor.

IOWA TAKES FRESH COURAGE

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, our W. C. T. U. state president, gives added inspiration to our white ribboners in her recent report, which is as follows: "In Iowa we have much cause for encouragement this month. On July 1, eighteen counties and eighty-eight cities and towns went dry as the result of the failure of the liquor forces to renew their petitions of consent which expired on that day.

"Statistics show that 238 saloons closed up for at least a year, or until the consent petitions can be again renewed.

"In addition to these, 130 saloons have been closed this month as a result of the interpretation placed upon the Moon law by the supreme court of the state. In addition to these, there is a total of 256 saloons, breweries and distilleries in litigation at the present time. Iowa is not so bad after all. Let us thank God, take fresh courage, and press on to complete victory—state-wide prohibition."

New Unions Multiply

Mrs. Ida B. Wise, state corresponding secretary, is constantly flitting afield, doing valuable service for the cause. She has recently organized a union of earnest, consecrated colored women and a Y. P. B. in Clarinda. New unions are being formed faster than they can be reported. Our beloved evangelist, Rev. Anna M. Palmer, has recently formed a union in Lenox.

The eighty-six saloonists in Des Moines are filled with apprehension because of the aggressive work of the Citizens' Committee.

Our state convention will be held in Shenandoah in October. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be the chief speaker.

DELAWARE'S SONG OF SUCCESS

Special Correspondence

Our state is praying for victory in Maine. With such a leader as Lillian M. N. Stevens, right must prevail.

Our state president, Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, is indeed "a rose that never withers." She has worked hard for prohibition in Delaware, and we are all so thankful that she has lived to see her own home town, Smyrna, and her own county, Kent, dry. She is happily, cheerfully, and faithfully working, as she has done for thirty-two years, to make the map of Delaware and the nation all white.

"Where the wheat-fields wave in beauty,
In the peaceful Land of Kent,
There true men will do their duty,
Doom the foe to banishment;
True-blue sons and fathers loyal,
Each the victory will share;
Each will give his mandate royal,
'No Saloon in Delaware.'"

Splendid temperance meetings have been held at three camp gatherings, with Mrs. Armor, Rev. Wesley Burns, Rev. Mr. Cleland, Mrs. E. E. Caulk and Mrs. Smithers as speakers.

A NEW HOSPITAL

A fine hospital named for Frances E. Willard will soon be erected in Los Angeles, California. Dr. E. Augustus Somner, who has had wide experience in hospital work, will preside over the executive department, and the other incorporators are progressive and well-known physicians of Los Angeles. The building will be in the shape of a letter, "E," (thus giving to every room full and free access to light and air) and will probably cost a quarter of a million dollars. The structure will be one of the largest and most thoroughly modern hospitals west of Chicago.

There are the same difficulties in enforcing the restrictions of license as those of prohibition. We have also learned that if prohibition does not always prohibit, neither does civilization always civilize, nor education educate, nor Christianity Christianize. But they are God's great levers by which we can lift; His blessed tools with which we can work; His leaven in the lump of humanity obedient to the slow, sure law of growth.—*Frances E. Willard*

THE FOUR MACHINES

Here are four little machines. I step up to the first little machine and say, "Hello, little machine, what are you?" And the answer comes back, "I am a saw mill." "A saw mill? And what is your raw material?" The reply is, "Old logs." "What is your finished product?" "Lumber." "Lumber worth more than logs?" "Yes, certainly." "Then you are creating values?" "Certainly, I am." "Then you are an industry worthy of the protection of this republic, and we will throw our arms around you."

I step up to the next little machine and say, "Hello, little machine, what are you?" And the answer comes back, "I am a grist mill." "What is your raw material?" "Corn and oats." "What is your finished product?" "Meal and flour." "Meal and flour worth more than corn and oats?" "Certainly." "Then you too, are creating values, and we will throw our arms of protection around you."

I step up to the next little machine and say: "Hello, little machine, what are you?" The answer comes back, "I am a paper mill." "And what is your raw material?" "Old rags." "And what is your finished product?" "Linen paper." "Linen paper worth more than old rags?" "Certainly." "Then you also are creating values, and we will throw our arms of protection around you as an industry worthy of protection."

I step up to the next little machine and say: "Hello, little machine, what are you?" And the answer comes back "I am a gin mill." "A gin mill? And what is your raw material?" And if it tells me the truth, as the others tell me the truth, it must point its finger to yonder boy, and that other boy, and that other, and say: "There's my raw material." "What is your finished product?" And again, if it tells me the truth, it must point its finger to yonder bleareyed, bloated-cheeked old drunkard, staggering down yonder back alley, soon to drop into a drunkard's grave. Is the finished product worth more than the raw material? No, no! The more the grinding process went on in the grist mill, the finer and the greater in value the product turned out. The more the grinding process goes on in the gin mill, the less fit for future usefulness or service the product that is turned out. The gin mill and the traffic is not an industry worthy of the protection of the American people.—*George R. Stuart*

THE UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS

HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND, JULY 26-29

CHRISTINA E. ROBERTSON, Ayr, Scotland

World's W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the Liquor Traffic and Native Race Department

Twenty-two governments sent representatives; fifty nations were represented at this Congress; and there were 1,200 members in attendance. The payment of a guinea constitutes one a member, and large numbers of women are on the membership list, many of whom are young. All showed an intense interest in social questions and public affairs, but were, perhaps, more anxious to deal with practical issues than with scientific theories.

The Congress has for its avowed object "to discuss in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and the East, between so-called white and so-called colored peoples with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings and a heartier co-operation."

Universal Brotherhood Emphasized

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the interest in the Congress was sustained throughout the sessions—and what an audience there was! It was composed of all nations and peoples and tribes; of men and women of diverse colors, black, white, brown, red, yellow; of philosophers, jurists, scientists, sociologists, whose names are known all over the world. Lord Weardale was a courteous and urbane chairman and Mr. Spiller an able and energetic secretary. Universal brotherhood was emphasized by every speaker and the reference was each time received with enthusiastic applause.

Alcohol and Drug Resolution Introduced

At the close of the Congress resolutions were in order. One of these contained nine suggestions to be sent to governments, The Hague Conference, Peace and various associations. To these Mr. Thomas Searle, ex-member of the Senate of Cape Colony, moved the following addition:

"To induce the people of all nations to abandon the use of opium, alcohol, and other intoxicants, and to encourage all governments to abolish such enemies of the races from the commerce of the world." The motion was seconded by Mr. Tom Honeyman, international secretary of the I. O. G. T. It would have rejoiced the hearts of UNION SIGNAL readers, could they have heard the response. The resolution was carried by acclamation and its passage was practically unanimous. Before presenting his resolution to the Executive, Mr. Searle had taken the precaution to have it influentially signed.

Congress Crowded With Speakers

The Congress proved so large and the number who wished to speak, so great, that it was impossible to give all an opportunity. Because of this fact, the special message from the South African W. C. T. U., with which Mr. Searle was charged, could not be delivered, but the white ribboners are to be congratulated on the resolution introduced by their representative.

A lasting memorial of the four days' Universal Races Congress is a volume containing the scientific papers on racial questions prepared for the Congress, written in simple, clear language by highest authorities of different nationalities. It forms a compendium of reliable information on the subject and treats of the anthropology of the race, of sociology, and of the problems of race equality, and considers conditions of progress, inter-racial economics, the modern conscience in relation to racial questions, positive suggestions, etc.

Organized in about fifty countries as is the World's W. C. T. U., we are surely a factor in breaking down race prejudice, and in building up those friendly relationships which shall yet weld into one, the whole family of God.

TEMPERANCE ILLUSTRATIONS

WHY DID THEY WRITE?

A young man some years ago was found drowned in the Mersey River, England. On a paper found in his pocket was written, "A Wasted Life.—Do not ask anything about me; drink was the cause." Within a week of the publication of these particulars the coroner of Liverpool received two hundred letters from fathers and mothers all over England asking for a description of the young man.—*The Sunday School Chronicle*

THE WRONG KIND OF A MAN

Two men were calling on a trainmaster on a western railroad to ask for employment for a man who had seen him the day before and had been refused. "Is the man tall and dark?" asked the trainmaster.

"That's the man."

"Then," asked the trainmaster, "did you not notice that man's left hand?"

"No," was the reply; and as a man with a crippled hand cannot pass the physical examination, the two men thought at once that he had probably lost a finger.

"Well; you go back and look at that man's fingers; he's a cigaret fiend, and any man that takes the time to roll as many cigarets as that man smokes, hasn't time to work at anything else. We need men just now and need them badly; but when I see that color on a man's finger, I haven't any use for him."

A TEST OF MANHOOD

Two hundred feet above the East River two men were working on the Manhattan Tower of the Queensboro Bridge. Ten feet below, half a dozen workmen were engaged, and farther down others, perhaps a score in all, toiled each at his particular task. A steel beam of several tons' weight was lowered, on the day in question, to its proper position, the business of the two men being to guide it into place. Before the great weight of steel could be securely fastened it began to slip, and the efforts of the men were powerless to keep it from sliding toward the open space below. They had only to stand out of the way to see many of their fellow-workmen crushed to death. An instant for decision and one brave fellow gasped, "I'll stick to it if you will." The other nodded, and the two held on grimly until their fellow-workmen could swarm up the ladders, and again attach the derricks to the mighty beam. *In the meantime a hand of each of the heroes had been ground off at the wrist.* Why won't men do the easier things of self-control for their brothers' sakes?—*Harper's Weekly*

DOES PROHIBITION COUNT?

"Prohibition does not prohibit," says the "disinterested" orator, who goes up and down the land arguing for personal liberty. According to this teacher of morals, the sots of the nation congregate in prohibition states, and the real orgies take place, not in our maligned saloons, but in the private homes of "dry" towns. If you wish to save men from drink, you must let the whisky run like water. Somehow you cannot convince the city of Worcester with these excellent arguments, for Worcester has tried no license, and has voted to try it again. During the first year, in which prohibition was tried, the arrests for drunkenness fell off from 3,924 to 1,843; for assault and battery, from 382 to 263; for larceny, from 343 to 255; for neglect and non-support, from 112 to 87; for disturbing the peace, from 210 to 109. There were only 144 patients in the alcoholic ward of the city hospital as compared with 274 the year before, and only six deaths from alcoholism as compared with thirty the previous year.—*Success Magazine*

HINTS FOR TEMPERANCE LESSON

September 10

ZILLAH FOSTER STEVENS

Secretary Temperance Committee, International Sunday School Association

Lesson, Daniel, Chapter 1. The Story of the four Jewish boys captive in Babylon. What had they brought with them? One thing—one only—we know. Each of these boys could say, "*Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee.*" Psalm 119:11.

Because this "Word" was in the hearts of these boys, controlling their thoughts, words, and deeds, they came safely through their dangers; kept body, mind and character pure and strong, able to do splendid service. Their ten-days' experiment with pulse and water proved the arguments of their keeper to be false; proved that abstainers are ahead in strength of body, mind and character.

In presenting this lesson, give the latest facts which prove false the old-time arguments in favor of alcohol as a stimulant, a remedy, etc.

It is suggested by Mrs. Zillah Foster Stevens that such facts can be found in Teachers' Leaflet, No. 5, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wis., 2 cents single copy, $1.00 per 100; "The King and His Wonderful Castle," which is now running as a serial in *The Young Crusader;* "Control of Body and Mind," published by Ginn and Company, Chicago, 50 cents.

The prohibition map, temperance cartoons and articles appearing in THE UNION SIGNAL can also be used to advantage.

All Christian temperance workers are urged to make September 10 a day of prayer for Maine in their schools: "September 11, just one day later, brings the special election day in Maine, when the state will vote whether constitutional prohibition shall stand or shall be repealed. This is a world-battle in the birthplace of prohibition. Every Sunday school should heed the appeal to make September 10 a day of prayer for Maine, that a temperance victory may be won on September 11."

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SUFFRAGE NOTES

France has passed a bill permitting women lawyers to act as magistrates in trying cases of children under thirteen.

Men's Leagues for equal suffrage have just been organized in Sweden and Denmark and one is in process of formation in Germany.

The state of Washington's eight-hour law for women workers, which went into effect June 8, is being obeyed throughout the state and is proving satisfactory.

Many California physicians have sent communications to the Woman Suffrage headquarters expressing sympathy with the cause and promising to do their part in securing the passage of the suffrage amendment.

The suffragists of Spokane, Washington, having secured the right to vote, are preparing to send two women to Olympia at the next Legislature as members of the Spokane legislative delegation.

Rev. Charles Aked, former pastor of the Rockefeller church in New York, is touring the state of California in the interests of woman suffrage. Dr. Aked is drawing immense audiences and is proving a great help to the cause.

The refusal of the Atlanta Superior court to admit a young woman to the Georgia bar, although she was graduated with honors from the Atlanta Law College, has started the women of that state after the Legislature which is just convening, and one of the first bills to be introduced will be one to give women an equal right with men to practice law in Georgia. It has every prospect of passing.

It is said that during a campaign on the question of exempting improvements from taxation in the township of Gisborne, New Zealand, this spring, it was shown that in ten years land values had increased from $740,000 to $5,600,000. Gisborne is a community of about 7,000 persons, many of them farmers. This is significant in view of the fact that the opponents of equal suffrage claim that its practice has brought New Zealand to a state of bankruptcy.

The opening address of the woman suffrage convention at Stockholm on June 12 was delivered by Fru Anna Margret Halmgren, who spoke in English, French, German and Swedish. Fru Halmgren is the widow of a professor of ancient and honored Upsala, is the mother of eight children, and has the distinction of having formed forty-eight flourishing suffrage clubs. Her father was one of the governors of Alaska when that territory belonged to Russia.

PROHIBITION QUESTION IN THE SOUTHLAND

(Continued from Page Three)

South Carolina has a strong and slowly growing sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition. While there is no *immediate* prospect for a state-wide fight, they hope to take that up successfully, later on. The liquor men are concentrating their efforts on keeping the state wet through their remaining six wet counties.

Texas, as all know, has just passed through one of the most strenuous battles in the history of the prohibition movement. There is little doubt in the mind of any honest person, familiar with the situation, that the prohibitionists really carried the day. Much fraudulent voting, in some counties, more votes being counted than they had voters, and much illegal voting being done, together with all the frauds usually known in that kind of election, carried the state for the liquor men by a majority of about 5,000. This was a very small majority in the tremendous vote of nearly 470,000 that was cast in the election. Leaving out the fraudulent vote, the negro vote and the Mexican vote, the prohibitionists would have carried the state by at least 85,000 majority.

A recent newspaper article says of the situation there: "The result of the election is unique, in that nobody is satisfied with it. . . . *The Fort Worth Record*, which fought the amendment with the desperation of death, says editorially that 'the saloons are doomed, and they must go, and the results of the election prove it beyond all doubt.' Present conditions, with absolute certainty, foreshadow the complete wiping out from the politics of Texas of the liquor interest in next year's election. The forced recognition of this fact has spread dismay in liquor camps throughout the state."

In the North, the South, the East, the West, the liquor traffic is doomed. This source of all evil things, with its train of crime and sin and shame and want and woe, must go. It will be swept away with the advancing tide of civilization.

No Christian worker is adequately prepared for his labors until he has informed himself on the great problems of temperance. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, realizing that the great moral battle of the next century will be with the liquor interests and for the overthrow of the traffic, have arranged that the young men who are to enter the ministry of their denomination shall be intelligent on the great theme. In the course of study prescribed for these candidates for the ministry are to be placed many works on temperance.

Intoxicating liquor is the prolific cause of disease, misery, pauperism, vice and crime. By it the health, morals, peace and safety of the community at large are still threatened.—Durien vs. State, 80 Pac. Rep. 987. State vs. Durien.

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German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

THE CORK AND THE WHALE

A little cork fell in the path of a whale,
Who lashed it down with his angry tail.
But in spite of his blows
It quickly arose
And floated serenely before his nose.

Said the cork, "You may flap and sputter
and rap,
But you can never keep me down.
For I am made of the stuff
That is buoyant enough
To float instead of to drown."

—*Exchange*

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

R. A. Torrey, the evangelist, says: "I want every last ounce of influence that I can have with anybody, and if there is anything, I don't care how innocent, pure, or pleasant that will hurt my influence with anybody, I am going to give it up. One of the godliest ministers I ever knew, who smokes, was invited by a Christian woman to her home. When dinner was over her husband said to the minister, 'Would you mind my smoking? Of course you don't smoke.' 'Yes, I occasionally smoke a cigar.' No sooner had the minister lighted his cigar than the man hurried in to his wife, and said, 'Come and see your saint smoking on the front porch.' And never could that minister reach him after that."

A SUFFRAGE OBJECT LESSON

List of Laws in States Where Women Are Enfranchised

In view of the suffrage campaigns now being waged in four states, it is of interest to note the kind of laws passed at the 1911 legislative session, by the commonwealths of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, where women have the ballot. The fine quality of the legislation secured is an emphatic denial of the assertion often made by the opponents of woman suffrage that where women vote, progressive law-making is a thing of the past. The National Council of Women Voters sends out the following information:

Colorado

The most progressive, most scientific and reasonable child labor law ever passed anywhere.

An anti-strike breakers' law.

A miners' lien law.

Miners' commission law, providing for investigation of accidents, etc.

A measure providing that in case damages are awarded for injury, interest must be paid to the injured person if payment is delayed.

Employers' liability law.

Amendments to factory inspection law, making it stronger and more complete.

Measure granting increased pay for state free employment superintendent and assistant.

An anti-cigaret bill.

Idaho

A measure providing for the commission form of government in cities.

A series of bills prepared under the direction of the state board of health, to prevent the sale of impure food and drugs, to provide for sanitary conditions in all places where food products are prepared or supplied to the public, and to care for the public health in other particulars.

Improved school laws, including provision for a state board of education to be composed of expert educators.

An improved primary law.

A pure seed law and other measures designed to benefit farmers.

An anti-trust law said to combine many of the best features of all state laws aimed at corporation evils.

Two anti-liquor measures: (1) A "search and seizure" law designed to stop "bootlegging." (2) A law making it illegal to buy liquor in a drug store without first subscribing to an oath before an official.

Utah

A law to prevent traffic in women.

A law prohibiting the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any occupation dangerous to physical or moral welfare.

A measure extending to women the protection of the nine-hour law; that is, prohibiting their employment for more than nine hours a day, or 54 hours a week.

A law providing for medical examination of school children, authorizing boards of health to protect the public against venereal disease, and several other public health measures.

A law providing for sanitary inspection of all dairies, slaughter houses, or other places where foodstuffs are prepared.

A law providing for sanitary inspection.

A law prohibiting sale or gift of cigarets, or cigaret papers.

A law making it a felony to sell opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotics.

A law by which wife deserters may be made to pay a stipulated sum each week for the support of their families.

A liquor measure providing local option in cities and towns; counties outside of cities and towns to be prohibition territory unless voted wet. Minors cannot be employed in places where liquors are manufactured or sold.

Washington

Providing for initiative and referendum except upon constitutional amendments.

An eight-hour bill for working women, excepting those employed in fruit and fish canneries.

Providing for recall of state officers.

Restoration of supreme judgeships to direct primaries.

An employers' liability bill, providing for the compensation of injured workmen or their dependents. This is considered an exceptionally good law. It abolishes the doctrine of "contributory negligence," and takes the matter of compensation out of the jurisdiction of the courts.

Providing for the commission plan of government for cities of from 2,500 to 20,000.

The women's protests brought about the defeat of a bill legalizing prize fights.

Wyoming

A measure providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.

A measure providing for the adoption by the people at a special election in cities of 8,000 or over, of the commission form of government in lieu of the present political form.

A measure providing for the holding of primary elections for the nomination of all candidates for office and prescribing rules to govern the management of political parties.

A corrupt practices act, limiting the candidate's campaign expenses and compelling a sworn statement of all expenses, during both the primary and the general election.

The headless ballot act, prescribing a form of ballot to be voted at all general elections, with no square or circle at the top and printed in three columns.

A measure creating the offices of state chemist and assistant state chemist, and revising and re-enacting the pure food laws so as to conform to the pure food laws of the United States.

Prescribing a penalty of imprisonment for assault or assault and battery upon a female with the intent to commit the crime of rape.

A measure providing for the establishment of a state industrial school for juvenile offenders, its location and maintenance, and levying a tax for the same.

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WILL IT "POUR"?

The convention season is here and we are anxiously watching our circulation sky for "showers" of subscriptions. There is no better method of creating temperance sentiment than by putting THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* into new homes. Agitate and educate if you would help bring the temperance victory.

YOUR HOSTESS

You carry home with you pleasant memories of your convention hostess and her friendly family. Send her THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. She will read the papers for your sake and remember your visit with pleasure each time a paper comes.

FIVE TO FOUR

Five little weeks—once there were more;
One by one they've slipped away, and now there are four.

Only four weeks more in which to secure *The Young Crusader* for teachers and pupils in your school—nine months for twenty cents. Offer expires September 30.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

The November issue of *The Young Crusader* will be "just the thing" to distribute on World's Temperance Sunday. Plan to order a liberal supply. Special prices will be announced later.

WE KNEW YOU WOULD

It is such a satisfaction to say, "I told you so." We are very grateful, but not surprised, for the prompt response to our "distress sign." To each of the dear, faithful friends of our papers who have written of the subscriptions for *The Young Crusader* to be sent later to teachers we send a hearty "Thank you."

MAY WE HELP YOU?

Are you to present the merits and claims for support of the SIGNAL and *Crusader* at your convention? Would you like to know some of the arguments successfully used by others? The Circulation Department will be glad to supply them.

USUAL REASON

"He used to be a straight enough young chap. What made him get crooked?"

"Trying to make both ends meet, I believe."—*Toledo Blade*

SUCH A LANKWITCH

Our language is a curious thing
It is, upon my word!
A crowd of folks we call a "throng,"
A throng of deer a "herd."

A herd of geese we term a "flock,"
A flock of ships a "fleet,"
A "bevy" is the synonym
We use for maidens sweet.

A group of "cops" we call a "squad,"
A squad of thieves a "band"—
No wonder aliens find our tongue
So hard to understand.

A band of wolves we call a "pack,"
A pack of bees a "swarm,"
A swarm of herring is a "shoal,"
So lexicons inform.

Our noisy kids we term a "troop,"
A "gang" of "hoodlums" they;
If of barbarians we speak
A "horde" is what we say.

A horde of oxen is a "drove,"
A drove of whales a "school!"—
To learn the variants of this term
You've got to be no fool.
No, sirree!

THERE ARE OTHERS

Miss Young—"In Turkey a woman doesn't know her husband till after she's married him."

Mrs. Wedd—"Why mention Turkey especially?"—*Boston Transcript*

A melancholy looking German asked a not very prosperous artist to paint a portrait of his father. Satisfactory terms were arranged, and the next step to be considered was the date of the first sitting.

"Ach!—mein fader is dead!" said the simple-minded German.

"That's too bad," replied the portrait painter. "A portrait from a photograph is seldom satisfactory. Still, bring all the pictures you have, and we'll do the best we can, won't we?"

"I aindt got no photographs."

"Then how under the heavens can you expect me to paint his portrait?"

"But aind you an artist?"

The sum of the matter was that, at the earnest solicitation of the applicant, the artist agreed to "do" a picture of the father along the general lines of the son's visage, aided by the latter's description. When it was done the German gazed at it long and earnestly, the tears trickling down his cheeks as he observed, in tones broken with emotion, "Ach, mein poor, poor fader! How he schanged vas!"—*Exchange*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
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Helps for Temperance Sunday, September 10

Programs by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine. The Doom of Prince Nicotine. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. A Plea for Freedom from King Alcohol. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Uncle Sam's Vision. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Old Glory in Peril. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Notes of Victory. Each 5 cents; per 12, 55 cents; per 100.....$4.00

Program Ten Wonderful Men. Per 100 ..... .40

Books Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25. A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt. Each, paper 65 cents; cloth $1.15. The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown. Each ..... .35

Leaflets Achievements of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. Per ten, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents. Beer a Dangerous Drink, per 100, 25 cents. Beer or Flour, Which Will You Buy? per 100, 25 cents. Emperor William of Germany speaks against the Drink Evil, per 100, 25 cents. General Grant and Prohibition, per 100, 25 cents. Prohibition Promotes Prosperity, per 100, 25 cents. The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. (6 short leaflets) per 100, 25 cents. The License System, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents. What Prohibition has Done for Kansas, Gov. W. R. Stubbs, per 100, 40 cents. Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, per 100, 25 cents. Excellent Story Leaflet, (for distribution among boys and girls) How a Little Lad Helped a Town to go Dry, per 100, 75 cents. General Sheridan's Answer, per 100, 10 cents. Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco, per 100 ..... .15

Music Temperance Songs for the Sunday School. Each 5 cents; per 12, 35 cents; per 100, $2.00. Young People's Temperance Chorus Book. Each 15 cents; per 12, $1.50. Marching Songs for Young Crusaders, No. 2, 10 cents. Song Leaflet, Make the Map all White, (with music). Each 5 cents; per 3, 10 cents; per 10 25 cents; per 100 .....$2.00

Pledges Wall Pledge (space for 240 names) 25 cents. Total Abstinence Coupon Pledge, per 100..... .30

Poster Flag Poster in colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children. Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100 .....$3.50

7 Posters (Size 20 x 30) Which Will You Protect? Do You Know These Facts? Alcohol. Beer! Beer! Exclusion of Objectionable Postcards from United States Mail. Temperance Truths (two). Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100..$3.50

5 Posters (Size 14 x 18) Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set.. .15

5 Posters (Medical Temperance) Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol. Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each ..... .05

2 Posters (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each .05

2 Posters (Scientific Temperance Instruction) Beer or Flour? Each 10 cents. Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each ..... .05

The Union Signal

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TOURING FOR TEMPERANCE

SECOND AUTO TRIP IN THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON
President Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

You have heard of the Massachusetts auto party, which flitted "hither and yon," creating such splendid enthusiasm and crystallizing definite sentiment in behalf of the retention of the prohibitory law, which has distinguished the state of Maine for fifty years. Now it is my pleasure and privilege to tell you of another automobile trip which two Rhode Islanders, together with one of the most distinguished citizens of Maine, in company with his son, took in the interests of the same law. Mr. Hiram W. Ricker, who with his two brothers controls the world-famed Poland Spring House and three other hotels in the state, all run without the aid of a bar or wine room, was the ideal host of the party.

Packed Audiences Greet the Party

We left Poland Spring House on Saturday, August 20, for an eight day trip in Franklin county. Our first stop was at Farmington, the birthplace of America's great prima donna, Madame Nordica. Sunday morning a union service was held in New Sharon, the Methodist church being packed to hear and see the "Ricker Auto party." The evening found us in Weld—another union service and another packed house—and this experience was repeated from day to day.

We spoke in churches, town halls, and in the open air, with the town bands to assist us. Everywhere the children helped with songs and flags and pennants, (which they waved enthusiastically) thereby creating sentiment which will find expression in the "No" vote on September 11.

"Personal Work" the Motto

Many were the happy incidents along the way. We shall never forget the cordial welcome of the people gathered in the camp meeting at Salem. As we took our departure, they surrounded the auto, singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." We not only spoke wherever we stopped, but all along our way distributed literature at the farm houses and villages, giving away over 10,000 pages of printed matter. This afforded us opportunities for hundreds of interviews with farmers, store-keepers and men in every kind of business and profession. Permission was given us to go through several large lumber mills and one large ouarry, and talk to the workmen. "Personal work" was our motto, and we kept at it from morning until night.

Prophetic Music of the Bagpipes

One of our pleasantest memories was an incident which occurred at North Jay. News had reached the Scotchmen employed in the quarry that two members of our party were from "the land of the heather," and as our auto drew up in the square, we found a large company gathered to meet us. Just as we began the open air meeting, the plaintive wail of the bagpipes could be heard far up on the mountain side. Nearer and nearer it came until we recognized the strains of one of the old warrior songs of Scotland. While the average American may recognize nothing of beauty in the music of the bagpipes, when a Scotchman listens to the sounding of the pibroch, he hears in it a call to sacrificial service, an impetus to deeds of valor, an assurance of coming victory. That was what the music on this occasion meant to us. The minister of the party stood with head uncovered, as the music ceased, and pleaded with the sons of the old Covenanters to be true to the best that was in them and stand for the law which had blessed more than any other law, the land of their adoption.

"Magic" in the Name of Ricker

Mr. Ricker's name was "magic" throughout the county, and as he told what Maine had accomplished during her fifty years of prohibition, he made a profound impression upon the minds of all those who heard him. He spoke of the great increase in the number of summer tourists during this period of time—from 50,000 to 450,000, the estimate for last year.

"These people want the protection for their families which our prohibitory hotels afford," he said, "and their coming means not less than $22,000,000 each year to our state." In a like inimitable way, he added, "These tourists take nothing away from our national resources, but *good health*."

Mr. Livingston's Strong Testimony

Mr. Livington was able to speak out of the experiences of a long pastorate in a license state, knowing intimately the conditions that exist in a license city. As he portrayed the poverty, disease and crime which constantly come under his personal notice, as a result of the liquor traffic, the people felt that he spoke "facts and figures" that could not be gainsaid.

A word of most sincere appreciation must be said of Mr. Charles Ricker, who ran the car so admirably that we did not have a single mishap, nor were delayed for a moment during the nine days of our sojourning. Surely indeed our "going out and our coming in" was in safety.

Not only in Franklin county, but in every county in which I have been privileged to work during this great campaign, have I found loyal and true men and women, offering their best for the sake of the cause, and working day and night for the retention of the law, realizing that they are fighting for the safety of their homes, as well as for the prosperity of their state.

A Tower of Strength

Towering above all others in this great conflict, is the woman whom the white ribboners of the United States love to call "Chief"—Lillian M. N. Stevens. In the midst of work that would crush many of the greatest in our ranks, she remains calm, selfless, never retaliating, always just, ever inspiring with courage those who labor with her to keep the "Pine Tree State" leading the prohibition hosts.

VOTE "NO"

The world looks on at Maine today,
In conflict great with Satan's power,
For this old state, we work and pray,
Today is Maine's most crucial hour.

The call comes loud and clear to you,
To help us in this righteous fight,
Oh, Men of Maine, what will you do—
Stand for the wrong, or with the right?

God waits to hear your answer, men,
The children wait, the women plead,
The voice of Church, the power of pen,
Both for our homes now intercede.

So vote then, men, a mighty, "No;"
And hasten in the better day,
When prohibition's lasting blow
Will end the liquor traffic's sway.

Saloons Increase Taxes and Lessen Demand for Labor

A POPULAR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

The advocates of license claim that

1.—The saloons would pay a part of our taxes.

1.—Wherever a saloon pays one dollar of taxes, it produces the necessity for the levying of a considerably larger amount. What causes the astounding expense of the most of our criminal trials? What is at the bottom of the majority of divorce suits? What produces physical and mental deterioration as nothing else does, filling poor-houses, reform schools and insane asylums? The saloon! Do not these things cost money? Do they not increase taxes much more than the revenue from the saloons can possibly diminish them?

The advocates of license in license states say:

2.—If saloons were suppressed, an enormous number of people (now engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants) would be thrown out of employment.

2.—The people who would be thrown out of employment as a result of the suppression of saloons, would soon be engaged in making and selling the furniture, the carpets, the clothing, the boots and shoes, the groceries of all sorts, the barns and the houses, and the thousand and one other useful and beneficial things that the families of drunkards (as well as of some moderate drinkers) would then have the money to buy. Does anyone for a moment imagine that the millions of dollars spent annually for drink, would not be spent for something else if the saloons were put out of business? Would the owners of all this money destroy it just because they could no longer spend it in saloons? On the contrary, such a stimulation of trade in other lines would follow as one can scarcely conceive of; for a hundred dollars spent for drink gives far less employment to labor than does an equal sum when spent for furniture, clothing, groceries, etc.

Of $100 spent for hardware, $24.17 goes to labor.
Of $100 spent for furniture, $23.77 goes to labor.
Of $100 spent for clothing, $17.42 goes to labor.
Of $100 spent for liquor, $1.23 goes to labor.

ANALYSIS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Economically the saloon is the greatest waste in the domestic life of this republic

Many telling speeches were made in the Texas campaign, among them one by State Comptroller Lane, which was reported in full in the *Dallas* (Texas) *News*, and excerpts from which are here published. After showing conclusively that the use of liquor takes away from the farmer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the workman, the merchant, the preacher, money which would otherwise be invested in business, or devoted to some other good purpose, he said:

"I affirm that there is no sound argument from either a moral, financial, business, economic, hygienic, social, political or religious standpoint in favor of the open saloon and the use of retail liquor as a beverage.

"Much as you have all heard about the enormous profits of liquor dealers, I declare to you from a lifetime of observation that it is also a financial failure to the men who engage in it. Such money will not bless men and seldom remains permanently in the possession of those who earn it through the saloon.

"Business men should see that a large per cent of the money that is spent in the open saloon comes out of the pockets of the laboring man, thereby decreasing the amounts that he can spend in other lines. It impoverishes the legitimate channels of trade to the same extent it enriches the coffers of the whisky barons of other states. It has been demonstrated over and over again within four-fifths of the territory of our state that liquor is a vampire feeding upon other business interests.

"Ethically the liquor traffic trains up no fine sentiments and high ideals, principles or rules that should guide such a life as would elevate mankind. Upon the peace, welfare and prosperity of the home, church and school the ethical standards of the state depend. The saloon is in direct conflict with the teachings of these three great moral forces of society and the open saloon in its obscene surroundings can have no ethical standing.

"Morally the liquor traffic is degrading to both the man who engages in the traffic and the man who patronizes it. No man can show an instance where one man's character has been elevated by the saloon.

Waste in Domestic Life

"Economically, the saloon is the greatest waste in the domestic life of this Republic. It is conservatively estimated that more than $2,000,000,000 are wasted annually in the United States for liquor. This is equal to the gross earnings of all our railways, but great as is this waste of money, it is small in comparison with the waste in earning capacity of our citizenship and the destruction of the morals, happiness and lives of our people.

"Hygienically, the liquor traffic engenders and aggravates disease, retards digestion, depresses the nerves, deceives the judgment, inflames the emotions and deadens the conscience, weakening muscular and mental capacity and shortening life and usefulness. Physicians unite in admonishing us that the safest plan is avoidance of all alcoholic liquors as beverages.

"Socially, the liquor traffic panders to the lowest and most debasing elements of society. I say that no young man ever entered a saloon and listened to a conversation there that gave him an inspiration to higher and better living and no man was ever made better by having entered a saloon.

Saloon Dangerous Politically

"Politically the open saloons are the most dangerous, the most corrupt and the most unscrupulous influence in our civic, state and national life. Even Henry Watterson, the greatest of all advocates of the saloon, has been forced to admit that the saloon is the place where 'every office from President down is handed out over its counter.' It has its influence throughout every phase of our national and state government.

"Religiously, the saloon is the devil's handmaiden, ever ready to do his bidding, and there can never be a compromise between the church and the liquor traffic. In the same proportion that the saloon prospers, the church will surely suffer, although it is unfortunately not always true that the saloon suffers as the church prospers.

"While the saloon would destroy the church if it could, the church can destroy the saloon if it will. How many, professing to be Christians and knowing this condition to exist and the antagonism there is between Christ's church and the saloon, will vote to perpetuate it?"

GOOD SENSE EXHIBITED

Upon the recent occasion of the presentation before the Massachusetts Legislature of a bill providing that dealers in firearms must be licensed and may sell firearms only to persons who have a license to purchase, the opponents of the measure declared that "the best way to curtail careless or vicious shooting was *to stop issuing liquor licenses*, as most crimes are committed by persons under the influence of liquor."

MAINE MUST KEEP PROHIBITION

Special Correspondence

A mighty struggle is going on in Maine. All the forces of righteousness are on the side of the home and against the saloon. It is confidently expected that the temperance cause will win September 11.

Prayer Meetings—Parades—Mass Meetings on September 11

As voting day draws near, the anxiety is great. Prohibition meetings are multiplying and arrangements are being made for parades by The Young Campaigners. Sunday, September 10, temperance services will be held in the churches and the Sunday schools. On election day, Monday, September 11, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has arranged for all-day prayer meetings in the churches. At the beginning of each hour, the bells will ring.

Will Take Voters to Polls

W. C. T. U. Headquarters will be opened near the polling places, and refreshments will be served. Arrangements are being made to bring voters to the polls. Pennants bearing the inscription, "Vote No" will decorate carriages and automobiles. "Vote No" cards are being displayed in the windows of stores and numberless residences, and the "Vote No" buttons are worn by thousands.

Good People Thoroughly Aroused

The people are aroused as never before. If only all the good people will vote for prohibition, the state will roll up an immense majority for the retention of the amendment. The misleading statements of the enemy will doubtless deceive some.

The Grangers of the state, 60,000 strong, the Maine Sunday School Association representing 100,000 members, and the superintendents of schools, have all passed ringing resolutions for the retention of the prohibitory amendment.

Young Campaigners Working Hard

The organization of Young Campaigners for Prohibition, under the able leadership of Miss Anna A. Gordon, is a winning factor for the amendment. In the not distant future, these young people will have the responsibility of keeping in the state constitution the prohibitory law of the great state of Maine

The men are doing splendid campaign work, but all the prohibition forces recognize Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens as the magnificent leader of the greatest campaign that ever has been waged.

Captain Hobson in Maine

It is well known that a prominent politician in Maine objected to Captain Hobson's speaking in the state for the retention of prohibition, even asking his Alabama constituents to prevent his participation in the campaign, but Captain Hobson is coming and Mrs. Hobson will accompany him.

Mrs. Stevens is arranging for Capt. Hobson to speak at some of the particular points in the state, beginning September 3, at Bar Harbor, and speaking each day until September 11.

The following letter from Captain Hobson to his Alabama constituency shows the true character of this great hero:

"*My Dear Constituents:*

You have no doubt noticed in the press, criticism of my action as a Democratic member of Congress in accepting an urgent invitation to go to Maine and take part in the critical struggle now going on to preserve prohibition in that Citadel of Temperance. Realizing my full accountability to you as a public servant, I think it is right and timely for me to let you know that I have been taking part, as far as my official duties permit, in fights for prohibition and temperance in various states, Democratic states, Republican states, and doubtful states, and that in this great social and moral question I recognize no party lines, but simply the obligation and duty that rests upon good citizens of all parties.

As it is my firm purpose to continue in this path of duty, in Congress and out of Congress, and as the question is liable to arise from time to time, I am sending you under separate cover a speech of mine on the subject, and wish to make a personal request that you read it carefully and when you have done so and recognize the living vital truth that impels my action, I know, whether your ideas have differed from mine or not, that I will stand justified in your eyes as I do before my own conscience.

Holding myself ready to serve you at all times, I remain,

Your friend,

(Signed) *R. P. Hobson*"

August 14, 1911.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN MAINE

In an interview with a reporter for the *Portland (Maine) Express*, Charles F. Nesbit, of Washington, D. C., President of the Southern Public Service Corporation, said that he had observed the conditions in Maine because he had been told by a number of men outside of the "Pine Tree State" that the prohibitory law was a failure. "I determined to observe for myself and I can say that the law has not proven a failure and I make that statement not because I am against or for local option. Conditions in Maine under the prohibitory law lessen the temptation for men to drink as they certainly cannot get liquor as easily as they can in licensed communities," said Mr. Nesbit.

"A Horrible Example"

"This is my third year in Maine. In the South where my business has called me most of the time for several years past, the question of wet and dry was agitating everybody, and Maine was often referred to as the horrible example of the prohibitory law. I frequently heard the statement made by apparently responsible and well informed people, that Maine was full of drunkards and that whisky was sold as freely as anywhere in the country.

"Three years ago I traveled over most of the state, spending five or six weeks, and was greatly surprised as day after day I kept my eyes open, to find that I could not see the slightest evidence of the sale of liquor anywhere. During the six weeks I was in the state, I saw two men under the influence of liquor. Both of them were on a train going from Bangor up into the Aroostook county and had a bottle of whisky on the train and were clearly under the influence of liquor. But during the six weeks' travel about the state, that was the only time I saw liquor, or saw it being consumed, or saw any evidence of its consumption.

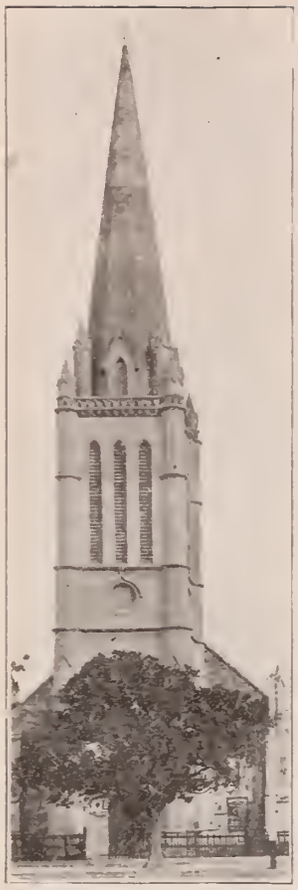
Conditions in Boston

"Thinking this over, I returned South, and said to myself, I will now see what happens when I enter a license state. I got off at the North Station in Boston about nine o'clock one night. I met two drunken men before I had passed two blocks. As I stepped on to the pavement, I was forced to step off again or be reeled into by a man so drunk he could not walk; so that I met three drunks before I had been in Boston twenty minutes.

"Since that first visit, I have been over Maine twice, two different years since. In all that time I have seen but two other drunken men. North Carolina has gone dry and I do not think the people of the South will ever again tolerate the open saloon. I think the American people are gradually making up their minds that the so-called American saloon has absolutely failed to work any good and has only worked harm; and I think they are also coming to the conclusion that all the distilled liquors are drugs and should be treated as drugs. I think the medical and scientific world is almost a unit in this conclusion.

"I had a laugh, when in Portland two years ago, at a man who boastfully said one night in a hotel that he would bet $25 to $5 that he could take any man to five places within an hour where they could get any kind of liquor they wanted. I took out $5 and told him I would be glad to lose it to find out where the places were. He backed down and was made the laughter of his companions. The place he had named was at the other end of the state. We offered to go there the next day, or any day he would name. One of his companions then said to him: 'Bill, you are like all the other fellows. It is always in another town that you can get whisky. Now I will bet you $5 to $1 you cannot get a drink in this town tonight, and I will pay for the drinks.' But this same man refused this bet. So I came to the conclusion that the easy sale of liquor in Maine is mostly in men's imagination."

South Australia W. C. T. U. Headquarters



Lady Holder, vice-president - at large of the Australasian W. C. T. U. and World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of W. C. T. U. Exhibits, writes enthusiastically of the new headquarters of the South Australia W. C. T. U. (incorporated) and says: "Our building cost four thousand pounds, apart from the land. We are very hopeful to make it a successful enterprise, and through it to do much good work."

A crowded audience, composed of members, associate members and friends, was in attendance at the formal opening of the headquarters, which was preceded by a service of praise and thanksgiving. The dedicatory address was made by Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, state president, and appropriate remarks were made by the other officers.

The union has had four homes, and is delighted to be in a building of its own, which enables it to better prosecute its work.

New W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Adelaide, Australia, Including the Church

QUEENSLAND'S W. C. T. U. WORK

The Brisbane district union held a most successful conference recently, and had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Helen Barton of Glasgow, who lectured at the evening meeting. Good work was reported by all local unions, and very interesting accounts were given of the work at the military encampments, where refreshments are sold and meetings held.

The fair which was given to aid the state union funds was a great success, seventy-two pounds being raised.

Headquarters a Useful Center

Our headquarters building is proving its usefulness, helpful gatherings being held there frequently. Mrs. E. B. Harris recently addressed a large number of ladies on "The Moral Dangers to Children on the Streets at Night," and we trust that soon a Curfew law, or other legislation on this subject, will be brought before Parliament. Mrs. Harris is doing much good by a series of talks to factory girls on the subject of purity.

Toowomba union has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, assisted by the state president, Mrs. J. Williams, and the secretary, Mrs. Carvosso. Besides a successful evening meeting, a helpful afternoon conference was held.

New "Licensing Bill" Pushed

A large and representative deputation recently waited on the Premier and the Home Secretary, asking for the speedy introduction of a new licensing bill placing in the hands of the electors the power to determine whether there shall be licensed houses or not, and the incorporation of certain other provisions, particularly that of *no compensation*. A very sympathetic reply was received.

We rejoice that the readers containing Bible selections, prepared by a selected committee and published by the Education department, as the result of the passing of an act of Parliament last year, are now ready for use in all state schools. The authorized, the revised, and the Douay versions have each been carefully consulted and an effort made to include as many as possible of the familiar passages of the Bible, especially where found to contain direct moral teaching, or to be of special literary beauty. A junior and a senior course has been published. Many of our women worked hard in this grand cause, and the victory is the result of years of persistent effort.

Miss Lucy Broad, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, will spend the next two months in our state.

FACTS ARE FACTS

The following side-lights thrown on the prohibition question by the *Mars Hill View* of Blaine, Maine, are of interest to UNION SIGNAL readers:

"Who says prohibition is a failure? The brewer and distiller? Yes, they say it. Who else says it? The saloonkeeper and bartender? Yes, they say it, and say it a dozen times a day. The sot in the gutter? Yes, he says it, and he certainly looks like it was a failure. The man who violates the liquor laws? Certainly he says it, and does all in his power to make it so.

"Who says prohibition is a failure? The gambler? Yes, he says it, and he associates with the very set that would make it a failure. The whole set of boot-leggers, joint keepers and blind tiger men, they say it. Of course they do, and do their best to make it so.

"In a private letter to a saloonkeeper friend, one of the largest wholesale wineries in the country lamented that, 'Here in Virginia we are fighting for our very existence; if this thing continues much longer we shall all be broke, even if we win.' This may not be an over-grammatical sentence, but one plain to understand. The writer continues: 'In the last year we have lost over $300,000 of established trade, legislated out of existence.'

"Do you say that prohibition is a failure? Think a minute. If as much whisky is sold under prohibition as under license, in the name of common sense why do not all the saloonkeepers work for prohibition, save their license money, and sell as much as ever? When they do all in their power to defeat prohibition, and pour out money like water to do this, they acknowledge by their actions that prohibition prohibits altogether too well to suit them."

FRANCES WILLARD AND YOUNG PEOPLE

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

Few great people have had warmer sympathy for young people, and have done more to influence the lives of those younger than themselves than did Frances Willard. The memory of her happy childhood and youth, her youthful thoughts and aspirations, was never eradicated by the flood of big and broad activities which engaged her mature years. She was always young in spirit. She possessed a penetrating insight into the higher and deeper needs and feelings of young people, and she exercised a wonderful power in drawing out the confidence of those with whom she came in contact and in awakening their highest aspirations.

Her Influence Strong Yet Gentle

It was as a teacher that Miss Willard began to practice the gentle art of influencing for good. Her custom was to seek out lonely and homesick pupils, to cheer and comfort them, and to get near to them in heart. At such times, the girls would respond in frank outpouring of their perplexities; and the earnest teacher would pray, "God make me love all these girls and they me; and may I do them only good."

Character-Development Held First

She was not a teacher in the narrow, technical sense, but became the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of her pupils. Development of character was her constant care, for she recognized that "character is higher than intellect." The question that was continually kept before the girls was not "What are you going to be in the world?" but "What are you going to do?" Six months under her tuition inspired each one with a definite idea of a life work.

Inspired Highest Ideals

One of her pupils, now the wife of a college president in the South, said:

"She was always planning for our happiness, and would go to any amount of trouble to gratify us. Then she was always reasonable; she never insisted that a thing must be, simply because she had said so, but was perfectly willing to see and acknowledge it, if she herself was in the wrong. Her ideals of life and character were very high, and she succeeded in inspiring her girls with a great deal of her own enthusiasm. I never lived under such a constant, keen sense of moral responsibility, nor with such a high ideal of what I could become as during the years in which I so proudly called myself one of her girls."

Consecrated Herself to Service

Miss Willard herself tells us, in her autobiography, of her consecrated desire to lead the young women in her charge: "I pray that I may do them good in all true and pleasant senses. At devotions in the morning when I read and pray before them, I feel a thrilling desire to help them toward eternal life."

She constantly visited the girls in their rooms, and almost always knelt with them, to ask God's blessing. It was at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, that she introduced "the church roll talks," having the young ladies all to herself in the huge old chapel; and after calling the church roll, to know if they had been in attendance punctually upon the Sabbath day, she says:

"I talked to them in a familiar, sisterly fashion about all sorts of things interesting to them and to me. It was an hour of genuine pleasure on my part, and they professed to like it, too."

Her pupils never passed beyond this loving sympathy. Even in her busiest years she found time to correspond and keep in touch with many of them. Her interest in girls never abated.

Personal Recollections

The writer, who was one of her "Y. girls" and associates on the editorial staff of THE UNION SIGNAL in Chicago,

has vivid pleasure in the recollection of Miss Willard's pervasive and persuasive influence. I well remember the first public address which I heard her give to young people. It was on "Y Night" at the first great World's W. C. T. U. Convention held in Boston in the fall of 1891. We young women members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, familiarly called the "Y's," (and then led by that charming and gracious leader, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New York City), were upon the platform; Miss Willard was called on at the close of a varied program, in which the beautiful and noble Lady Henry Somerset had been the chief inspiring speaker. It remained for Miss Willard to clinch it all in choice sentences that are cherished still in memory, and to impress it upon us with her keen, powerful intuition. Although she was then in her fifty-third year, she looked scarcely a day older than many of her eager auditors, who were young enough to be her daughters and whom she regarded with the loving look and sweet solicitude of the great, consecrated mother-hearted soul.

Young For Her Years

Her light golden brown hair was parted in the middle, and was waved back from a high, unfurrowed brow. She was as slender as a girl of eighteen and as quick and agile in her movements. Her voice, despite a quarter century's hard use, was sweet, clear and ringing, and could be heard in the farthest corner of the great Tremont Temple. In closing she said:

"What a happy, holy time we have had! God make us, in the inmost thoughts and purposes and convictions of our souls, worthy of such high companionship. What carefulness it wrought in you! What clearing of yourselves! Let that then be the motto of the 'Y's'—'What carefulness it wrought in you, what clearing of yourselves' since your hands began this sacred service of the Lord. So may we each and all ask the question: 'Is all this anything to me?'"

Quick at Repartee and Sally

Several years later, in a similar young people's meeting at the Cleveland, Ohio, National Convention, a bright young Southern speaker declared in welcoming Miss Willard: "We wish you might have a hundred years to enjoy; but even though you should live to be essentially old, we still will claim you as a 'Y' because you will always be young in hope and young in heart, and our constant inspiration."

To these words the great leader, with characteristic facetiousness, blithely responded:

"I should like to say to my dear young Southern friend, who has wished me to live a century, that she ought to have congratulated me on having got more than half through with the job."

Thoughts for Young People

Then, with growing seriousness, she went on to say:

"I was thinking as I came down the aisle and saw this audience so intent and so kindly, and I think a larger one than we have had (and I was pleased that they came out in greater numbers for the girls than for the old ladies)—I said to myself, what is it about? Because an organization is for the purpose of causing something to come to pass. That is the very root and core of it. And then I thought, it is to make home happy. That is not a very new idea, but there is not a sweeter nor holier idea on the face of the earth."

. . . * * "We want girls to learn ingenious, womanly, gentle, smiling, imperturbable ways of making young men choose between them and the insignia of an indulgent and false, and really unchivalrous life," she continued, "and there are a thousand ways to bring it about. You know Carlyle wrote the epitaph of a great woman, and he said she had about her—I think it is one of the finest phrases ever used in literature—he said she had about her a 'soft invincibility.' To have the softness without the invincibility would be to be a nothing and a nobody. There are, alas, too many of just such people walking about. To

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

A VICTIM OF THE PAY CHECK SYSTEM

MRS. MARY P. SAYERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I need the money tonight, Mr. Bentley." Jack Harris leaned back against the half open office door, and gave his employer a wild look of entreaty. He fingered a pay-check nervously, and his face wore the look of a hunted man.

"Well you've got it, haven't you? What more do you want?" John Bentley resumed his figuring with an air of finality characteristic of his make-up. His employes knew better than to push a point too far. But tonight, Jack Harris persisted.

"You know what I mean, Mr. Bentley. My family need things tonight. The banks have all closed and the storekeepers don't like to cash checks Saturday nights, so what am I to do?"

"Your credit ought to be good for a couple of days," sneered Bentley. "If it isn't, you can get that check cashed at the saloon. Casey's is making a point of cashing the checks from this house!" Bentley was about to ring for the office boy, when he caught sight of a fierce gleam in the eye of his employe.

"My credit was good until you got up your infernal pay-check scheme!" flashed Harris. "I guess you get a share of the saloon's profits." Bentley's face grew red, but he choked back the retort that came to his lips and assumed an advisory air.

"You ought to have more strength of character, Jack, or you'll never get on in the world. It isn't safe for us to keep any great amount of money on hand in the office, so we do all our business through bank checks. I suppose the saloon men expect you to take a social glass with them, but you really shouldn't let it go any farther." Bentley's voice was growing impatient. He had a good many accounts to finish before he could leave the office for the night. "Don't be cowardly, Harris. Refuse to take more than one glass."

"Yes, I'd talk of strength of character and being cowardly, I would! A man that's willing to peril another man's soul because he's afraid to keep a little money on hand is a coward himself." Jack Harris flung open the office door and stalked out, despairing and defiant. He had gone but a little way when a voice called him by name. Harris responded gruffly.

"Wait a minute, Harris. Say, how much money do you really have to have tonight?" It was Hilborn Bentley, his employer's son, who stood barring Jack's exit through the outside doorway.

Harris was about to answer that it was nobody's business, when, glancing upward, he saw a look of earnestness in the young fellow's face. "Because, you see, if it isn't too much, I have still my whole week's allowance, and I'll just cash that check myself. Then you and your wife can do your trading after supper. You mustn't think I'm meddling, but just tell me how much it is."

"Why—" stammered Jack, his heart growing lighter, "it's fifteen dollars. I guess you haven't that much with you, have you? I'm not a coward, but you know I'm not myself when I once get inside of a saloon. I promised Mary I wouldn't go there tonight, but I hadn't counted on being refused the money." Here Harris suddenly grew grave, and he lifted his hand to prevent young Bentley from counting out the money. "Say, Hill,"—that was the nickname the employes gave to Hilborn—"say, Hill, you won't take it to the saloon, will you? Because—"

"No, no!" interrupted Hilborn, as he handed Harris the fifteen dollars and took his father's check. "No, sirree! Governor's kind of out of sorts, I guess. Don't mind him, Harris." And the young man strode into his father's office.

The older man turned to his son with a cynical smile. "Humph!" he exclaimed testily, "some of these fellows are getting too uppish. I'll have to take one or two of them down a peg. All the other houses are doing business on the pay-check system, and it isn't any worse for us than for them. It saves a lot of worry and trouble, and I don't see what's gotten into Harris, anyway." Hilborn noted the tired, harassed look on his father's face, but he made up his mind that this was his opportunity to speak. In spite of his home training and because of the misery he had seen emanating from the saloon business, Hilborn Bentley was a staunch young prohibition defender. He squared his shoulders and waited for his father to finish talking. Bentley must have felt the magnetism of his son's crusade spirit, for he glanced upward inquiringly.

"Has it never occurred to you, father, that it isn't just fair to put an employe in such a position? Some men are a little weak in the way of drink, you know."

"And so my son comes dictating to me, does he?" accused Bentley, his face growing livid with anger.

"Let me put it another way, if you don't like that," entreated Hilborn earnestly. "Don't you see that every time you send an employe to a saloon to get a check cashed, you are owning to a weakness in your financial system? Don't curry favor with the saloon men, father!"

As young Bentley ceased speaking, he noticed a sudden change in his father. The man's head drooped and his face was drawn and grey. "If you knew—if you only—knew—Hilborn," he faltered, without lifting his head, "if you only knew what's coming—why—"

Three weeks later the town was thrown into a state of excitement over the news of the failure of Bentley and Company, and the fact that both Bentley and his son had taken positions with the new firm. Bentley, broken in health and spirits, went with the other employes to cash his Saturday night pay-checks, and on more than one occasion even Hilborn was compelled to get his money at the saloon counter.

At first John Bentley utterly refused to take anything in the way of liquor, even though he was the object of jibes and jeers and scornful remarks from those who stood waiting about for drinks. He finally offered a commission on each check cashed for himself and Hilborn, but to no purpose. "This saloon isn't in the discount business," he was told.

Weeks passed and Hilborn found other employment where the Saturday night pay-check system was not in vogue, but his father was not so fortunate. He seemed fit only for the one position he had occupied so many years. One Saturday night, on presenting his check at the saloon counter, he met with his first rebuff. "This ain't no bank!" snapped the clerk. "When we do a man a favor, we expect him to favor us! If you don't want anything to drink yourself, treat the other fellows!" Bentley stepped back in dismay, then he looked about him. Only scornful glances greeted him, and he speedily realized that he was about to take a taste of his own medicine, or get out. It was a bitter alternative. He had never been a total abstainer, but that night he took his first glass in a saloon and treated the crowd.

After that it was easy. Checks were cheerfully cashed, the crowd was always treated, and Bentley himself went down, down, down through the "just one glass more" theory of being a jolly good fellow. He was often ashamed of the condition he was in, and he even faced the manager of the new firm with a request for a different pay system, but without avail.

One memorable night Jack Harris found John Bentley drunk in the gutter, the sharp, stinging wind of winter cutting his white, upturned face. For a moment he looked at the man with utter disgust, then, with the help of a passer-by got his former employer to his feet and into a drug-store, where he telephoned for Hilborn.

Not until Mr. Bentley was safe at home and under the doctor's care did his son mention to Harris the tragic incident.

At last he said feelingly, and with tears of gratitude, as he grasped his friend's hand, "You've saved father from a disgraceful death in the gutter. You'll never know how much I bless you for it, Jack!"

"It was for your sake, Hill," responded Harris, the old nickname coming readily to his lips. "That night you helped me out of my dilemma, I vowed, God helping me, that I'd stand by *you*, if you needed a lift. Tonight was my opportunity, Hill. Oh, if the pay-check system could be abolished forever!"

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DONALD IN SCOTLAND

M. DISQUE, Chicago, Ill.

It was Donald's first trip abroad—"across the big pond," people sometimes call it—and everything seemed new and wonderful. His father, Dean McAllister, met people everywhere whom he knew, or with whom he soon grew acquainted. This left Donald much time for seeing and thinking, but not much for talking things over with his beloved and learned parent. Knowing the shy, observing nature of his son, the Dean decided to set aside a certain time each day for him.

"Well, Donald, what have you seen or learned today?" was the usual signal for Donald to pour out many things which he considered interesting, or puzzling.

Scotland proved to be fairyland itself for the boy. While his father was traveling about, note-book or camera always at hand, talking, or asking questions about Burns, Scott, MacLaren, and many others, Donald kept close to his side, with eyes and ears wide open.

One evening after a journey of several hours, the two arrived at a small hotel in Aberdeen. There seemed to be quite a commotion about the place, and what was their surprise and joy to find a party of students from the very university with which Donald's father was connected.

"All hail the Prof!" was shouted and sung amid college yells and general confusion, and before the dignified Dean knew what it was all about, he was hoisted upon shoulders and borne across the dining room and seated in royal state at the head of a long table.

"You are thus installed to be our great and good presiding genius at this feast," was next announced. Of course Donald came in for a goodly share of the attention and greetings, but he felt far more comfortable when no one seemed to be noticing him.

Oh, it was a memorable feast, Scotch foods, Scotch songs and jests. Last came the Scotch liquors. Dean McAllister was in the midst of relating an adventure just as a huge tray was deposited near his elbow. He paused, looked over the liquor, then gave a low-toned order to the waiter who at once picked up the tray and left the room, while the Dean continued his story. Before it was quite concluded, the waiter reappeared, this time bringing lemonade.

"Oh, I say, Dean, what have you done?" demanded a chorus of voices.

"Merely fulfilled the duties of my office in being your great and good presiding genius at this feast."

There was disappointment in many faces and a lull in the merriment but only for a short time. Soon the merriest of toasts were proposed and drunk to lemonade, and arrangements were discussed for a hunting trip the following day.

Early the next morning all set out with horses, horns, guide and hounds. Passages of "The Lady of the Lake" kept occurring to Donald and he kept thinking of himself as Fitz-James, and almost believing that they would encounter a Roderic Dhu here in these highlands, but no deer was seen.

"Dean McAllister, this hunting party's starved out! We're so 'weal' we couldn't give chase if a deer leaped from every crag around here. Let's sound the horn and get all our valiant trenchmen together," called one of a group of students from another hill.

"But have you found a desirable place to spread our feast? This spot doesn't look inviting," shouted back the Dean.

"Yes! Just around here there's a beautiful cliff edge, quite high and picturesque. Plenty of cool breezes and ample room for man and beast!"

"Where you lead we'll follow!"

Soon the Bonny Scotch Highlands were ringing with songs, shouts and many other glad anticipations of the feast. Donald thought that the best kind of banqueting where everyone helped himself until sharpened appetites cried out "Enough!" Wonderful tales were being told when suddenly some one shouted, "Silence!" "Seems to me I hear sheep bleating," said Donald.

"I hear them, too!" cried several voices.

"Where could they be? There's no place near here where sheep could graze," remarked Dean McAllister.

"There they are, way down below here—three sheep on a ledge of rock jutting out from a precipice," informed the guide.

"How did they ever get there, Papa? And how will they get back?" asked Donald.

"I don't know," answered his father.

"There's a little path winds up to the top of that hill. They followed that path, saw a clump of grass just below and jumped down to get it. Then they saw another green patch just below and jumped down to that, so they kept going a trifle lower and lower, and finding it easier to go downward than to turn back, kept on in that way. Now they've reached the edge where they can't go further nor turn back, nor climb up again. They've been obliged to stay until now. They're almost starved." This explanation had hardly been given by the guide when Donald again asked, "Will they have to die there?"

"Yes, or maybe the eagles will swoop down and frighten them until they jump off and are dashed to pieces. See that!" Just then a rifle shot rang out, one sheep dropped over the edge and the other two leaped madly after. "Members of some hunting party, probably, who have permission or orders from the shepherd to put an end to the sufferings of those of his flock he was unable to rescue."

The return journey was very tiresome to Donald. He could but think of the tragedy of those poor sheep. He was glad when at last he and his father were alone in their room.

"Well, Donald, what's the most interesting thing learned today?"

"Not to take any steps downward, Papa."

"Yes, that's the greatest lesson you can ever learn, Donald."

Donald lay thinking for some time about the banquet last night and the day's occurrences. Suddenly he said:

"Papa, I think you're the best Papa that ever lived!"

A TEMPERANCE SOLDIER

MARY A. BAKER, Maywood, Ill.

I'm a brave soldier from Temperance Town,
My foes are beer, whisky, cider and wine,
These steal a man's brains and make him a clown,
And then steal his legs so he tumbles down
Into the gutter with swine.
I wouldn't take alcohol drinks, would you?
I'm a temperance soldier, brave and true.

Kindly Old Gentleman—"Well, Tommy, caught anything?"

Bright Little Boy—"No, I don't believe the silly worm was trying."—*Punch*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

PRAY FOR MAINE!

As the Maine election draws near, the hearts of all workers for the cause of temperance and righteousness are lifted in prayer that the "Pine Tree" state may vote to retain its prohibitory law, as we believe it will.

The Temperance Committee of the International Sunday School Association, through its secretary, has issued a call for prayer for Maine,on September 10, in which the Sunday School Department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union joins.

The Call

"September 10, is quarterly Temperance Sunday. September 11, just one day later, brings the special election day in Maine, when the state will vote whether constitutional prohibition shall stand or shall be repealed. This is a world battle in the birthplace of prohibition. Every Sunday school should heed the appeal to make September 10 a day of prayer for Maine, that a temperance victory may be won on September 11. Urge your school and every Sunday school that you can influence to use September 10, quarterly Temperance Sunday, as a day of prayer for Maine."

Do not fail to read Mrs. Vayhinger's suggestion for the celebration of Miss Willard's birthday, September 28, which appears on Page 10.

The liquor traffic is a non-producer and the worst non-producer in the world, and labor has to support this thing which contributes nothing of use to society.

Harvest Home and Young Crusader Day

No branch of our great enterprise was nearer and dearer to the heart of Frances E. Willard than the work among the little men and women. In it, with her clear, far-sighted vision, she saw a prophecy of the triumph for temperance which we are realizing today. It is especially fitting that the anniversary of her birth, September 28, should be observed as L. T. L. Harvest Home and Young Crusader Day.

The program for the occasion, given in this number, suggests a review of the past year's advance along temperance lines in the world and the nation. A close study of the history of this advance movement reveals the significant fact that the impetus of much of it has come from the youth, now grown to maturity, who were trained in children's temperance societies. It is credibly stated that in a no-license town, in one of our large states, nearly every member of the no-license league that so successfully fought the efforts of the liquor traffic was trained in the W. C. T. U. Loyal Temperance Legions.

Let all white ribboners frequently remind themselves of these wise words of a wise leader: "If we would take the citadel of the liquor traffic, we must get the children afield."

What Is Your Boy Worth?

Some one has computed that at the age of fifteen a *good* boy who has received the advantages of city life will have cost not less than $5,000, estimating compound interest on the sum invested. If he goes to college, the cost will be practically doubled. In the case of a so-called *bad* boy, who indulges in injurious and expensive habits and gets into trouble, the amount invested would necessarily be much larger.

A careful business man hesitates long before taking any action which would jeopardize a $5,000 or $10,000 investment, and yet how many fathers who consider themselves shrewd men of affairs, imperil the money, time and affection they have put into the lives of their children, by voting for the perpetuation of the legalized liquor traffic.

At a meeting, in a western town, to raise money to prosecute liquor sellers in the county, a hard working farmer arose and said: "Put me down for $20. I have six boys and, if necessary, I will make my subscription more. To save them, a $100 bill would be a small amount."

No license was ever placed high enough to cover the value of the boy, or the girl, in your home or that of your neighbor. What are the boys worth? Are they not worth the abolition of every liquor shop in all this country? Are they not worth an enthusiastic endeavor to train them through such splendid organizations as our Loyal Temperance Legions?

The Subject of the Hour

The liquor business is getting more free advertising nowadays than it ever has in the past. However, a very small part of it is of such a character as to make it pleasant reading for men engaged in the "drunkard-making" trade. Never has there been a time when our leading periodicals have devoted so many pages to the subject and so many great conventions reserved for it a place on their programs. They do this solely and simply because the public demands it. The injury inflicted by the liquor traffic and the way to do away with the abomination are the things the world is thinking about, the subject the world is talking about.

At the recent International Hygiene Exhibit at Dresden, for the purpose of imparting hygienic instruction to the people and thus strengthening in the masses the sentiment for health and hygiene, a section was given to the study of alcoholic beverages, injurious effects of alcohol, and legislative restrictions which should govern its manufacture and sale.

The Universal Races Congress in London adopted strong resolutions in the way of encouraging all Governments to abolish alcohol, "an enemy of the races," from the commerce of the world. We have already noted the masterly fashion in which the subject was dealt with in our own country by the convention of the National Educational Association, the Charities and Correction Conference, and the international meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society.

Every good body which has for its purpose the preservation of the health and happiness of the individual, of the nation and of the world, puts itself emphatically on record as opposed to the infamous traffic.

BANKING AND DRINKING

Bank officials do not want their business entrusted to the befuddled brains of drinkers. The bank clerks of Utica, N. Y., have a custom of uniting once a year in an outing in honor of the bank clerks of Syracuse, the banks of the two cities taking turns in doing the honors and paying the bills. This year the officers of the First National Bank of Utica, says the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, announced that it would pay its share on one condition, that there be no intoxicants served. The clerks were indignant, but the bankers refused to change their decision, and the outing was abandoned.

WHY NOT PERSONAL LIBERTY FOR THE SALOON'S VICTIMS?

"Are the saloons and their friends to enjoy forever a monopoly of personal liberty? Is it not high time to consider the personal liberty of the saloon's victims—the widows and orphans they have made, who cry out to high heaven for deliverance from the toils of this beastly and deadly octopus?"

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and many other philanthropic and reform organizations, as well as religious bodies, are appealing to the President of the United States, requesting that the United States Government, through its Cabinet, or in any other way, shall not give official recognition to the International Brewers' Association and the Brewers' Congress, scheduled to meet in Chicago, October 12-22.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR "HARVEST HOME" MEETING, SEPTEMBER 28

Song, "The Harvest Home," author, Anna A. Gordon (Page 28 "Marching Songs"), by Loyal Temperance Legion

Response to Roll Call: Reading of items showing advance in temperance movement throughout the world. (See World's W. C T. U. Notes in UNION SIGNAL; also news-letters and items from foreign representatives)

Paper, "Prohibition and Prosperity in the United States," (Material for this may be found in THE UNION SIGNAL of August 3 and August 27)

Paper, "Temperance, the Subject of the Hour," (See reports of Christian Endeavor Convention, National Educational Association, Charities and Correction Conference and Universal Races Congress, in UNION SIGNAL)

Song, "A Harvest Hymn," (Page 6 "Marching Songs") by Loyal Temperance Legion

Reading. "Frances E. Willard and Young People," in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL

General Discussion of growth of local W. C. T. U., and importance of encouraging L. T. L. work and increasing circulation of *The Young Crusader* among the children and public school teachers

HONOR FOR CURFEW SUPERINTENDENT

An honor has come to our National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Curfew work, Miss Mary E. Brown, in her appointment by Mayor Dilling of Seattle, Washington, as a regularly commissioned police officer. Her special work will be to look after wayward girls.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. T. E. Patterson, president of the Georgia W. C. T. U., rejoices in the recovery of her husband from a serious illness of four weeks. Many white ribbon friends remembered her in loving prayer and with tender messages of sympathy.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., is to be in Maine from September 1 to September 10. She will speak in Kennebec county, in the vicinity of Augusta, during the entire time.

Miss Flora E. Strout has recently spoken for prohibition at a reunion of the Strout family at Raymond, Maine. Some 600 members of the family were present on the happy occasion.

Friends of Mrs. Nannie Curtis, Texas' state president, will be glad to learn that she is recovering from the operation undergone by her recently, and is busy in her preparations for the state convention.

The sooner the Catholic church realizes that it was never intended to be the tail of the saloon dog the better for the church.—*Father Patrick J. Murphy of Texas*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MR. E. W. NEWTON, husband of Mrs. Kate F. Newton, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. Mr. Newton passed away after a lingering illness of many months. He was a man of sterling worth and high ideals, and has always been a friend and helper of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. His departure will be keenly felt by his friends and co-workers in Missouri. White ribboners the nation over unite in tender sympathy to Mrs. Newton in her bereavement.

MRS. E. HULEN, a member of the W. C. T. U. of Marshall, Ill., and a daughter of the late Elder John A. Williams of Salem, who was one of the first temperance lecturers in the state of Illinois. Mrs. Hulen will be sorely missed by her many friends, and especially by her daughter, Mrs. Hester A. Frank, herself a devoted W. C. T. U. worker.

REV. JESSE GRIDER and AMELIA GRIDER, his wife, both members of the W. C. T. U. and prominent in missionary work.

MRS. MARY L. BEARDSLEE, a long-time member of the Gouverneur, N. Y., W. C. T. U. A faithful worker and one who donated generously to the cause.

Get high enough up and you will be above the fog; and while the men down in it are squabbling as to whether there is anything outside the mist, you, from your sunny station, will see the far-off coasts, and haply catch some whiff of perfume from their shores, and see some glinting of a glory upon the shining turrets of "the city that hath foundations." —*Selected*

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Thoughtfulness is always doing little kindnesses; thoughtfulness has an instinct for seeing the little things that need to be done and then for doing them. —*Ruskin*

Be noble—that is more than wealth,
Do right—that is more than place;
Then in the spirit there is health,
And gladness in the face;
Then thou art with thyself at one,
And, no man hating, fearest none.
—*George Macdonald*

We have not learned, some of us, how to love our friends, to say nothing of our enemies. Good Christian men and women who have beautiful qualities mar their lives, and never seem to get any nearer the standard of Christ, on account of this one fault of quickness of temper in the face of wrong. I think myself that the temperament that is so exceedingly sensitive that it cannot stand rebuke is to be pitied. But a Christian, of all persons, should learn to overcome. Jesus anticipated this habit in men's lives when he said that we should forgive seventy times seven. How many of us have found it hard at times to forgive even once?—*Charles M. Sheldon*

A merry heart, a merry laugh,
A face with lots of sun in it,
A merry tongue with merry chaff,
And quip with lots of fun in it!
If trouble comes, and trouble will,
Keep on a smiling face, and still
Strive on and make the best of it!
Then learn to leave behind you care,
Don't be a victim to despair,
But always make the best of it!
—*New York Sun*

"The greatest science men can study is the science of living with other men. There is no other thing that is so taxing, requires so much education, so much wisdom, so much practice as how to live together." We are studying how to control the forces of nature, but the forces of human nature are more difficult still. There is no art that is finer than the art of being at peace with our neighbors, national and individual.—*Selected*

A friend whom you have been gaining during your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone is many years becoming a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.—*Saadi*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*
FOURTH SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER—*Universal Temperance Sunday.*

Loyal Temperance Legion Branch

Dear Co-Workers:

We are nearing one of the very important Red Letter days in our W. C. T. U. calendar, September 28, L. T. L. Harvest Home and *Young Crusader* day—the birthday of our dear Frances E. Willard.

We often celebrate these birthday occasions by presenting to our dear ones beautiful flowers fresh from the hand of the florist. These tokens of remembrance express our love and appreciation, but in a few days the fragrance and beauty have departed and nothing but the memory of them remains.

We are to celebrate the birthday of our sainted leader, not by bringing flowers, but, first, by offering *ourselves* for the work among the children. I met twenty-five beautiful girls from ten to thirteen years of age who were so eager to do something to help rout the liquor traffic, but could find no one to lead an L. T. L. They said "no one would do it." A sad state of affairs! Many places are in the same condition, everywhere having children who are eager to join a Legion, but who cannot because there is nobody to lead one. Will you not first make a birthday offering of yourself for the boys and girls? We have prayed for leaders in our unions. When the disciples prayed for reapers for the field of the Lord, He bade them arise and go. This is our L. T. L. Harvest Home occasion. The field is white. The Lord calls you. Will you be a reaper? The fragrance of this offering will be lasting.

I am surprised to find so many of the white ribboners in my own state who know nothing of *The Young Crusader*, and yet the subscription price is but twenty-five cents a year. Now, dear sister, before you lay down this paper, resolve to subscribe *for yourself*, and then, if possible, for some boy or girl of your acquaintance. You think of it as a children's paper and yet you would learn many things from it. Will you do it?

Yours for a real ingathering of boys and girls, CULLA J. VAYHINGER,
General Secretary

REQUEST FROM L.T.L. SECRETARY

MRS. CULLA J. VAYHINGER

We are nearing the convention season. In our L. T. L. conferences at the Milwaukee National Convention, there will be a round-table in which all leaders of Legions, even though not present, may take part.

We would like to have *any* leader who has a perplexing question to solve, or a hard situation to confront, in her Legion, and who would like help from the conference, to write to us, plainly stating the facts. We will choose women from the different states, give them the questions, and ask them to prepare answers. We hope we may be able to summarize these and print for use next year. Send your questions soon.

Upland, Ind.

WORKABLE IDEAS

"Home coming week" in Luray, Va., was well observed by the W. C. T. U. in the provision of a rest tent made comfortable with easy chairs, fans, and ice-water, and converted into a temporary temperance publicity bureau by the use of many posters containing strong facts in regard to the liquor traffic. These were not only read by those who were about in the day-time, but men and boys stopped at night and read the truths by the aid of artificial light. Temperance literature was also sown broadcast and was courteously received and carefully preserved. Visitors to the number of 500 registered, among whom was the Governor of Virginia. The members of the various unions of Page county acted as hostesses each day and regard the thought and time given to the preparations as a well-spent investment.

A correspondent from Oregon makes good use of back numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL, giving them to the city and county prisoners working on the rock pile near his home.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Utah—Salt Lake City, Sept. 12-14.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
Wyoming—Casper, Sept. 16-19.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, Sept. 16-19.
New Mexico—Las Vegas, Sept. 19-21.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 6-9.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 7-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

A CALIFORNIA EVENT

It has been customary for the W. C. T. U. of Fresno, Cal., to take charge of one service each season at the Sunday evening union services held in the courthouse, during the summer months. This year Rev. Mary J. Borden, ex-president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., gave a forceful address on "The Coming Citizen." She closed with an appeal to the men to support the suffrage amendment at the polls, October 10.

Children dressed in white, and bearing the names of the prohibition states, gave a striking exercise, which brought forth rounds of applause, when they unitedly stepped forward, and pointing to California, appealing asked,

"California, are you coming, are you coming, are you coming,
To be a temperance state?
Things must really get to humming, get to humming, get to humming,
You would *better* fix a date."

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN

Blanks for state superintendents' ports were sent to every superinten- nt in June with the request that re- rts be sent to me by October 1. This rly date is set because I shall be at ate convention early in October, d after that I shall be away om home until the National Conven- n is over. Of course mail will be rwarded to me, but it will save me nsiderable trouble if I can have the ports all in before leaving home. I ve never asked this favor before of ate superintendents, and may never ed to ask it again.

Will state superintendents be careful send me a full statement of the best unty report they receive, and also the st local report, as there is a prize r the best county and local reports the nation.

Posters and Leaflets

I still have some of the posters in cloth, "Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine" for ten cents each. If the women only knew how good these are, they would hang them in Sunday school rooms, Grange rooms, and elsewhere as educators. The same poster can be had in paper for five cents. Four other department posters at five cents each. Get a set to show at conventions. Get the 25 cent sample package of leaflets, also, and at conventions pin them to a sheet of muslin two yards long. The people do not know what good literature the W. C. T. U. has against alcohol. Show them.

Every union should own the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine" to lend to ministers, physicians, teachers and others. It costs only $1.25, although it has 435 pages. It can be ordered from National Headquarters, or from me.

Marcellus, N. Y.

HERE AND THERE

Plainly labeled, "W. C. T. U. Free heds," six spacious hitching sheds for e use of people driving into Richford, Y., now stand as a silent testimony to e energy of the union. Since the work this direction was undertaken, new embers have been added to the ranks d old members have been enthused ith new interest. Hitherto hotel sheds ve been the only accommodation of e kind.

"What so rare as a day in June"—only is was in July! At any rate, it was a la day for the inmates of the Rice Kansas) county farm, for whom the ven unions of the county, Mrs. S. A. eacham, president, had planned a pic- ic dinner of the very best brand. The ests numbered about 100, and so plenti- l were the good things that the men f Lyons were invited "to come over and elp us!" It was the general opinion at the day was one of unalloyed pleas- re and the personal uplift which comes those who serve others less fortunate an themselves.

"The grandest of heroic deeds are ose which are performed within four alls and in domestic privacy."

FOR YOUR SON

When your son returns to his work or school you will wish you had told im how much his career and his char- cter mean to you. Our beautiful card, To My Son," does this in a few words nd the dainty water color effect of old ose and brown on ecru card makes it oubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send any of your friends and they will ead it day after day and value it for self, as well as for the fact that it was our thought. They are well worth fram- ng. Send five cents for one of them, r twenty-five cents for six, assorted or f one kind, to THE KEADMA COM- PANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

About seventy-five citizens of Washington, Ill., were given a genuine treat this summer in the form of an "automobile outing." They comprised those who through age, physical infirmity, or the grind of daily toil, were unable to get about the town. The many improvements and the fine residences erected since the sale of liquor was done away with, were pointed out to them, and the eyes of the "promoters" and "guests" alike shone with genuine pleasure.

OUT TO WIN

Over six weeks ago a remonstrance against the sale of intoxicants at the Allen county fair, to be held in Fort Wayne, Indiana, backed by the county and local W. C. T. U. (Mrs. Martha J. Ridenour, president) and by other righteous forces, was filed with the county commissioners. The case was fought with determination by both pros and cons. At a secret session of the deciding body, a committee of men appeared asking that a license be granted "for business reasons," thereby arousing the wrath of the temperance advocates, but the commissioners granted the license. Township temperance remonstrators, among them farmers, and business and professional men, have now filed an appeal from the decision, the personal bond given representing over half a million dollars. They believe they will yet be victorious.

DRY COUNTY THE ONLY SAFE PLACE

"Get into a dry county, where you can't get booze, and keep sober," advised a Michigan judge to a prisoner brought before him for the third time in thirty days. This is wise and sound advice, but with it must be coupled an insistent demand upon every voter to give to every man or boy, a safe environment.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsenllen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munroe and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallett Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.

"We never have blind tigers unless we have blind officers, and we never have blind officers unless we have blind voters."—*Florence D. Richard*

FOUND RIGHT PATH

After a False Start

"In 1890 I began to drink coffee.

"At that time I was healthy and enjoyed life. At first I noticed no bad effects from the indulgence, but in course of time found that various troubles were coming upon me.

"Palpitation of the heart took unto itself sick and nervous headaches, kidney troubles followed and eventually my stomach became so deranged that even a light meal caused me serious distress.

"Our physician's prescriptions failed to help me and then I dosed myself with patent medicines till I was thoroughly disgusted and hopeless.

"Finally I began to suspect that coffee was the cause of my troubles. I experimented by leaving it off, except for one small cup at breakfast. This helped some but did not altogether relieve my distress. It satisfied me, however, that I was on the right track.

"So I gave up coffee altogether and began to use Postum. In ten days I found myself greatly improved, my nerves steady, my head clear, my kidneys working better and better, my heart's action rapidly improving, my appetite improved and the ability to eat a hearty meal without subsequent suffering restored to me. And this condition remains.

"Leaving off coffee and using Postum did this, with no help from drugs, as I abandoned the use of medicines when I began to use the food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

W. C. T. U. CONGRESS OF REFORMS

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

The Congress of Reforms, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northern California, was held this year at Pacific Grove. The first note was sounded in the morning sermon delivered by the pastor of the large M. E. church in which the meetings were held. "Sabbath Observance" was his appropriate theme. The afternoon was devoted to a highly instructive and entertaining program for children prepared by Mrs. M. F. Gilley, state L. T. L. secretary.

Mr. Robert C. Root, Pacific Grove secretary of the American Peace Society, of which our faithful and untiring state superintendent, Mrs. M. F. Gray, is a vice-president, gave the evening address on "The World-wide Movement Toward Peace." As the speaker told of the great advance made toward international peace and arbitration, the glowing faces of the audience showed keen interest in the subject.

Wisely Planned Program

The president, Mrs. Dorr, had arranged her long and full program most skillfully. Every morning at nine-forty-five there was an hour of Bible study, conducted by Rev. E. Philleo, which daily gathered good congregations. Following this, on Monday, was a free and profitable parliament on "Preparation for Citizenship"—topic, "The Child." In the afternoon, "The Larger Home," by Mrs. A. J. Kenneday, was an able and strong presentation of the responsibility of environment for all children. Judge Goshey, of San Jose, gave a most suggestive address on "The Child in the Juvenile Court," while the remarks of Prof. Hyatt, state superintendent of Public Instruction, were equally suggestive as to "Teaching Economy."

After the child in our midst, in his relation to future citizenship, naturally comes the consideration of the immigrant. Dr. Hugh Gilchrist, in the evening discourse on the "Evangelization of California," gave a startlingly vivid presentation of the changing conditions of this state as the flood tide of immigration rises with the opening of the Panama Canal, and the opportunities and duties involved in the years before us.

Purity the Theme

It has been understood all this year that the leading departments for the year's work are Purity and Suffrage, both of such vital interest at the present time. The attempt to pass the Red Light Injunction bill at the last Legislature demonstrated the necessity for education on that line, and there is little doubt of securing the law at the next session. At the recent convention of the N. E. A. in San Francisco, the public was deeply stirred by the very plain talks given on the subject. The Congress was fortunate in having Dr. John C. Spencer, state bacteriologist, and a professor in the medical department of the State University, as a speaker on the subject. Mrs. Rose M. French, well-known in W. C. T. U. work for years, spoke from personal experience in both rescue and preventive work, and with the clear vision of one who sees the light ahead. An animated discussion which followed unavoidably became a first-class demonstration of equal suffrage enthusiasm! The topic, "The House with the Closed Blinds" gave evidence that the special work for purity this year has not been wasted.

Thursday morning belonged to the young people and it was a joy to the veterans to see the Y. W. C. T. U., under the fine leadership of the state secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Clarke, so ably and gracefully taking its place in the work.

Suffrage Dominant Note

The fact that suffrage was the dominant note of the Congress undoubtedly emphasized all studies relating to the duties of citizenship, for which we are all preparing. "The Science of Government" by Mrs. Bridelle C. H. Washburn, National organizer, and the "Commission Form of Government," by Mrs. Effie D. Whitman, president of Santa Clara county, made an interesting afternoon program. There was an evening equal suffrage grand gold contest, at which Mrs. Lottie M. Devert well earned the medal.

A practical conference in regard to methods brought the climax of interest and faith, hope, and enthusiasm were everywhere apparent. The speakers were all at their best, and Sarah Severance, the able and beloved pioneer leader, with old-time vigor told us that "Opportunity Means Duty."

The president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, was winningly eloquent, and Mrs. Wall from the College Equal Suffrage League was also present. All the forces of righteousness are drawing near to each other in the hope of making election day, October 10, a victorious one.

In the evening Mrs. Watson led off, followed by the mayor of the city, Judge Hayden of San Francisco, and Rev. Williams. The men simply could not stop and the large audience sat almost without moving until well after ten o'clock. That was a testimony that suffrage is a live issue.

There was a good attendance at the state W. C. T. U. executive meeting, which always meets on the Saturday afternoon preceding the opening of the Congress.

TEMPERANCE TACK-HEADS

W. G.

It never rains whisky but that it pours tears.

Keep firing away at the Saloon Hawk with the Krupp-gun of prohibition, determined to exterminate it within the next decade.

Remember it is the cause you are seeking to push, not the individual.

Don't try to carry on this year's work with last year's plans.

You can't help the temperance cause along by forgetting to attend your union meetings.

Many a fight has been lost because some committee was lukewarm in interest and remiss in duty.

It's the woman who pays, prays and practices what she preaches who is the perfect stone in the great temperance mosaic.

Never let the sun set on a remembrance of your unpaid dues.

HERE AND THERE

A white ribboner of Hot Springs, Ark., has tendered the use of ten acres of ground just outside of the city limits, to be used as an experimental farm for boys.

A prize oratorical contest was conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, vice-president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., at the annual temperance rally held in West College Corner, September 2. Col. George W. Bain and Rev. J. E. Murr were among the other speakers.

As a reward of merit for having taken a bath daily for the past year, twenty-one children from the W. C. T. U. settlement school at Hindman, Ky., recently spent a day's outing in Cincinnati, O. They made the forty-mile trip to Jackson, the nearest railroad point, in wagons.

Hoping to influence the voters who will cast their ballots in a local option election to take place in the fall, the unions of Ontario, Canada, are enthusiastically distributing temperance literature, serving meals at fairs, and in other ways striving to arouse the public conscience.

The next four months in West Virginia will be busy ones along organization lines. The state is bent upon securing 100 new unions within that period of time. No doubt some will, before the National Convention, be added to the list of those already organized, and thus be included in the state's report of the year's work.

A W. C. T. U. has recently been organized at Port Said, Egypt, by Mrs. Rhoda Gaches, formerly president of Skagit county, West Washington. She also met with the union at Jerusalem, delivering a brief address. Mrs. Gaches is taking a trip around the world and will leave "a trail of white ribbons" wherever she goes.

Mrs. Viola D. Romans, National lecturer, and corresponding secretary of the Ohio W. C. T. U., has been traveling in the state almost continuously this summer, doing institute and Chautauqua work. The state holds "star No. 2" presented last year by the National department for the best work, and this year even greater honors are anticipated.

The W. C. T. U. of Lyons, Kansas, recently entertained sixty elderly ladies at a dinner given in the home of Mrs. Whittleton. The guests were seated according to their ages, Mrs. Phoebe Jay, eighty-one years young, being given the place of honor at the head, with Mrs. Ebright, who had reached the "eighty mark," at her right. During the social hours of the afternoon, refreshments were served and old-time songs were sung.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

MOTHER AND CHILD

THE BOY'S COMPANIONS

"Where is John?"

Father, who had just returned from his day's work, made this inquiry concerning his five-year-old son.

"I thought he was out in front watching for you," Mother replied.

"I did not see him."

"He must have gone down the street then. I can not keep track of him any more. He is off every chance he gets."

"He'll be back in a few minutes," Father remarked indifferently.

Why be concerned about the child's absence. There was no danger. The street was a quiet suburban one, with no cars and few vehicles.

No danger? Ah, but John is more than physical body. He is mind and soul as well.

John returned just as Father said he would. He had been in a neighbor's house and there was no harm done. No harm? Then why did John hurry so with his supper and leave the house so quickly when the meal was ended?

Ah, well, the neighbors liked him. Of course they did. Who could help it? His absence had its advantages also, for Father had time to read the afternoon paper and Mother to do her evening work.

"Where is John?" Five years later Father asks the same question.

"I think he went down to Anderson's," Mother replied.

"Why does he go there so much?"

"The boys have built a cabin in Anderson's yard."

"Which boys?"

"Oh, the Andersons and the Griffiths and Will Hamer and Sam VanLeer and a few more."

Boys from the best families in the neighborhood. No cause for alarm here.

But, come, Father, and see that cabin. Come quickly for the moments are precious. This is it. Open the door. Whew! What an odor of stale tobacco smoke. Do not hesitate on the threshold for your boy is part owner here. What is that small box behind the rafter? Ah, cigarets. And these papers, Father, what are these? Dime novels. And this little book with no title on its yellow cover which is pushed way back beneath the other papers, what is this?

Quick, Father! Have you a match? Burn them, the booklet, the papers, the cigarets, the shanty! All of them.

But stop a bit. The nicotine poisoning, the lies, the false conceptions of heroic manliness, the vile stories, the impure thoughts, the corrupt practices, can you burn these things out of your boy and leave him unscarred? Can you gather them together in one hideous mass of corruption and so utterly destroy them that he will know them no more forever? Can you? Say, Father, if you can do this, come with the speed of the lightning's flash and the glory of the morning's light to show us other fathers how to do it.

"Where is John?" The same inquiry is made when another five years is past.

"He went down to the creek," Mother answered.

"Why does he go down there so much?"

"They have a boat and boat house."

"Who?"

"The Anderson and the Griffith boys and Will Hamer and Sam VanLeer."

The same old crowd. Boys from the best families in the neighborhood. But, mother, did John forget to tell you that a few more boys had joined that company? Jack Quinn, whose father keeps the notorious saloon, and Mike Donnelly, son of a low-bred politician, and more of that type? No matter, perhaps they are not so very different from your boy after all.

"But this is Sunday," Father suddenly remembers. "Doesn't he go to Sunday school any more?"

"He hasn't been there for several weeks."

"Why?"

"I suppose he thinks he has grown too big."

Go after the boy, Father. To the boat house? Yes, or to any other place he may be this Sunday afternoon. Do not go in anger with stern reproach or arbitrary command, but go with loving pity and sympathy to bring him back. And wherever he goes, be his companion. Let his interests be your interests. Learn his ambitions. If he has none, create some.

Another five years pass and there comes the same old query, where is John?

"I do not know," Mother replies. "He never tells me now."

Ah, the pathos of it! But try as you will, sweet mother-lips, you can not utter the sob that is in the heart. It seems but yesterday that those same lips sang the baby John to sleep while the heart built magnificent castles: virtue, love and achievement. They seemed so sure, so strong, those castles, but now they are blown over with the breath of these few words, "He never tells me, now."

Where is John? You have asked that question many times in the past, Father; and you were satisfied when Mother answered. You will ask that question many times in the future; but there will be no answer. Long after the lips have ceased to repeat the query, your heart and soul will reiterate it, for in your innermost being will be the bitterness of a fearful disappointment. How gladly would you then recall the days when the little fellow romped through the house while you complained of his noise or shunned his society. Because you spurned his companionship then, you will one day yearn for a fellowship which you can not win.

—*Harry E. Bartow* in Mother's Magazine

From a Boy Away From Home

Dear Mother: I inclose $10, which please apply on my long standing indebtedness to you. I intend to pay you back both in cash and love, or as far as they can go toward paying you. If I lived to be a million years old and made weekly payments I couldn't begin to discharge the debt in full, but at least you will always know that I am not forgetting what I owe you for skimping and denying yourself so much, that I might get an education.

The account stands as follows, according to my reckoning :

To sitting up five hundred nights when I was a baby, at $10	$ 5,000.00
To walking 2,000 miles (approximately) trying to put me to sleep, at $1 per mile	2,000.00
To rocking me to sleep nine (9) hundred nights, at $5	4,500.00
To singing while rocking nine (9) hundred nights, at $10 per song	9,000.00
To various sums advanced for ice cream, candy, etc., etc. (approx.)	500.00
To interceding with father in times of impending danger	2,550.25
To dresses you needed but didn't get while I was going to school and college	2,000.00
To efforts to make me wash, say prayers, read Bible, go to Sunday school, and other Herculean tasks	10,000.00
To loss of sleep while worrying about me when I went swimming, etc.	2,000.00
To cash advanced on present fortune hunting crusade	35.00
To interest on above	50,000.00
	$87,585.25

Deducting the ten which I inclose leaves $87,575.25, which is still due you, and I shall vigorously fight any compromise, no matter how much you may insist upon settlement in affection alone.

Your affectionate son,

CHARLEY

—*McCutcheon* in *Chicago Tribune*

PURE FOOD HISTORY

A BRIEF REVIEW

DR. L. C. PURINGTON,
National Superintendent Department of Health and Heredity

Saturday, June 23, 1906, after one of the wildest times of the session, the House passed the Pure Food and Drug bill, 240-17. The Senate had voted favorably in February. Thus the Fifty-ninth Congress, after years of agitation by earnest men to check commercial frauds endangering life and health, enacted a law "to protect the people against the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments."

To Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, for twenty-eight years at the head of the Bureau of Chemistry, was assigned in a pre-eminent degree the matter of enforcement. And now the trouble begins! It has ever been so since the promulgation of the Ten Commandments. For awhile everything went well, but soon the outcry arose, "business interfered with." It waxed louder and louder from manufacturers of dishonest food and drink; of chemical preservatives the use of which was against the law; of patent medicines; of beer by the substitution of chemicals for barley, malt and hops; of canners who preserve waste matter with benzoate of soda, for instance; and especially from the whisky trust, paying our Government an annual tax of $130,000,000.

It was a foregone conclusion. For fifteen years the special interests had blocked legislation at every step; and senators aided, representing important business interests at home—firms that the proposed legislation would affect unfavorably.

As early as 1899 a bill was drafted at the Pure Food Congress, and introduced into the House by Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania; and this was the basis of all subsequent legislation. After that followed the Hepburn bill and the McCumber bill, each with slight variations.

The two prime objects were: 1. To declare in the act what are impure and adulterated foods. 2. To prevent interstate commerce in them.

It is a strange fact that all this time because of opposition to imported food products and drinks, a bill had been in operation providing for their inspection; and thousands of packages had been rejected. The American consumer was protected, in part, from foreign adulterations, but not from domestic ones.

Benzoate of Soda Controversy

As we study the liquor traffic through its enemies, as well as its friends, so must we study food matters.

At the demand of the special interests (three conspicuous instances) the enforcement of the Pure Food law has been seriously interfered with; its rules and regulations damaged as to efficiency, and this especially by the rulings of a "referee board," the appointment of which was declared illegal by good authority. The president of this board, from whom it takes its name, is Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University. To the five members, Doctors Remsen, Long, Chittenden, Taylor, Herter, were submitted these special questions:

1. Whether the use of benzoate as a preservative was wholesome or deleterious. 2. The use of sulphurdioxide as coloring matter in peas and other vegetables. 3. The use of saccharine.

The harm or harmlessness of benzoate of soda is the question that has towered above all the rest.

It has come out in the investigation that these experts employ others—some known and some unknown—to do the work. The findings justify the use of benzoate as a harmless preservative. Secretary Wilson is of the same opinion; also the trusts and special interests; Dr. Dunlap, associate chemist, Solicitor McCabe, and a measure of political affiliation agree.

On the other side, as opposed to its use, are Dr. Wiley, a host of reputable chemists and food and drug experts, the press, the people, every prominent reform organization, medical and health associations, prominently the Consumers' League (Alice Lakey, chairman of its Pure Food committee), women's clubs, and state boards of health.

Long before the Pure Food law was enacted, Dr. Wiley and other chemists opposed the use of benzoate, and their contention was upheld by a committee and on the floor of the Senate and House. An appropriation of $100,000 was asked for to defray the expenses of a commission. After a discussion as to the authority of such a commission, the House sustained Dr. Wiley, and declared it would be illegal.

The following are illustrations of workings: At the State and National Food and Drugs Association convention held in Denver, in 1908, through influence from the Department of Agriculture, the association was made to go back on its record (many not voting) and vote for the use of benzoate as a preservative. And yet, every reputable food firm in the country is opposed to its use.

In 1909, the American Association for Purity in Food Products sent a protest to President Taft because non-users of benzoate were accused by Secretary Wilson of substituting acetic acid and essential oils of spices—a false accusation that specially irritated the manufacturers of pure food.

The Indiana case is a long story, and one in which the state Pure Food officials were in direct variance with the Referee Board, and were specially hampered in their work by the Department of Agriculture, seventy-five of its clientele being deputed to assist the manufacturers, as against the state authorities, in defending the use of the preservative.

An order from the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, forbidding the sale of glucose as corn syrup, was suppressed by three members of the Cabinet having jurisdiction in such matters; thirty chemists had been hired by the Corn Products Company to refute the decision (sensational testimony at the hearing).

Steps in the Prosecution of Dr. Wiley

(a) The special charge against the chief chemist was that he employed irregularly and illegally Dr. Rusby, dean of the New York College of Pharmacy, at an annual salary of $1,600—a charge based upon a letter Dr. Wiley never saw.

This letter (a copy of it) was taken from the files of the Department, garbled as to its original intent, and used against Dr. Wiley; the Attorney General was duped (Washington despatch) into taking up a cause, basing a decision upon a document untrue in particulars.

(b) Evidence at the investigation brought out the fact that in the Inspection Board (Wiley, Dunlap, and McCabe) Dr. Wiley was outvoted by the other two, from principle! Solicitor McCabe, not a chemist, agreeing habitually with Dr. Dunlap. At least two-thirds of the cases brought before the Board were over-ruled, and Dr. Wiley felt it useless to appeal to Secretary Wilson.

(c) Members of the Board were detailed to go into other states and give evidence against the main contention of the chief chemist—their expenses being paid by the Government—noticeably in Indiana, and at Denver.

(d) Other underhand methods were used to trap the confidential agents and friends of Dr. Wiley.

When asked before the committee as to the scientific standing of the Referee Board, Dr. Wiley replied, "Better before their findings on benzoate of soda than since; they are held in great esteem by manufacturers who adulterate their goods."

It is reported that the National Brewer's Association has the Secretary of Agriculture as one of its honorary vice-presidents. The record of the Referee Board includes an investment of $175,527 for two rulings; more than $120,000 for salaries of members of the Board and assistants; $55,000 for expenses—dogs, monkeys, cages, ice-cream, water coolers, griddles, etc.

No Call For Condign Punishment

Mr. Wickersham believes that Dr. Wiley ought to receive "condign punishment." *The Providence Journal*, the *Boston Transcript*, and a thousand others think differently. So doubtless will President Taft, when the decision is rendered in December, 1911, in view of Dr. Wiley's splendid services to his country and to humanity.

With Congress, the House committee, which has been investigating the alleged conspiracy in the Department of Agriculture to oust Dr. H. W. Wiley, has adjourned. The report will not be made until December.

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twentv Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

FRANCES WILLARD AND YOUNG PEOPLE

(Continued from Page Five)

have invincibility, the rectilinear method of doing things and not the soft, parabolic grace, is to lose one's case before one begins; but to bring them together, a soft invincibility is what I, as your elder sister, would recommend to you, beloved ones, as the best recipe for a successful life.

Strong, Even Pace for Two

"And that is all that comes into my heart to say to you tonight," she finished. "A thousand blessings on you, a thousand blessings on those who shall be the comrades and companions of your lives in the future, for I hope that you will all be companioned. It seems to me that is the highest concept of it, an even pace of two who think together strongly and well, can help each other by their mutual faults, who can purpose together in things wise and great and helpful and who can love as well as think, and purpose as well as love."

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RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. **We Sell** cheaper than any other factory.

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Astronomers tell us that there are millions upon millions of worlds in the great universe. I believe we shall take every one of those worlds as the brave swimmer takes the next advancing wave.

—*Frances E. Willard*

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Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

Send 2 cent stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet and Great Lakes Map.

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¶ We make a large variety of ornamental Drinking Fountains for man and beast.

¶ Special Prices to Charitable and Temperance Societies.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works

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German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE." 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

At the Moslem Congress, recently held in Egypt, a discourse by one of the most learned and advanced women of the country was read. Among other proposals, she asked for Moslem women the right to attend prayers and sermons in the mosques; to have primary education of young women made obligatory; to admit young girls to the schools of medicine; to use practical means for reducing polygamy and the abuse of divorce; and to teach Mahometan girls needlework, housekeeping and hygiene.

David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, says: "The basis of intemperance is the effort to secure through drugs the feeling of happiness when happiness does not exist. Men destroy their nervous system for the tingling pleasures they feel as its structures are torn apart. The evil in drink is not primarily intoxication, but nerve disturbance."

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BATTLE STAR OF MAINE

REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Tune, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"

(Reprinted by request)

From the years of battle
Hail the Leader now!
Honors shower upon him,
Laurels for his brow;
Once he led the vanguard.
Cross and stars of gold,
Waving them together
Sage and hero bold.

Chorus

Long ago he swung it,
Swung it not in vain,
Star of Prohibition
Battle star of Maine.

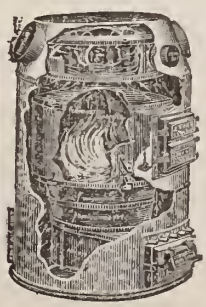
Up, ye mighty people,
Proud of your renown,
Up, and mount the Bastile,
Hand the colors down!
Lords in scarlet vested
Laugh you all to scorn,
Up and o'er the breastworks,
Ye are freemen born!

Up, and meet the crisis,
Ask the Leader how,
Star of Prohibition
Swing it prayer and vow!
Northern clime and southland,
Blue and gray are one,
Honors bring your hero,
Land of Washington!

Yeomen of the mountains,
Dwellers by the sea,
This is your dominion,
Make and keep it free.
Star of Prohibition
Swing it up the height,
Swing it with our banner
Red and blue and white!

One more cheer and rally
Neath the Leader's eye,
On at marching orders
Where the colors fly!
Long ago he sang it,
Sing the old refrain,
Star of Prohibition
Battle star of Maine!

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices



SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold
Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

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CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

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BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

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SEND US A CLUB

"O for a club, oh for a club!
A club, a club, a club"—

This is the song of the Circulation department. The single subscriptions are welcome—the "club letter" brings a joy which extends to the treasurer's office. Look up the renewals of subscription due at this time of the year and send us a nice big club—of subscriptions.

WRITE NAMES WITH CARE

Subscriptions should be **plainly written** in ink on a full page of paper, as pencil marks are easily obliterated, and scraps of paper are easily lost. Great care should be exercised in giving names and addresses. If the name is peculiar, and the correspondent's handwriting is likewise, it is best to print it plainly. If a union subscribes for a paper, it should be addressed to the care of some member, thus saving the postmaster the trouble of writing to us to ask to whom the paper should be delivered.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

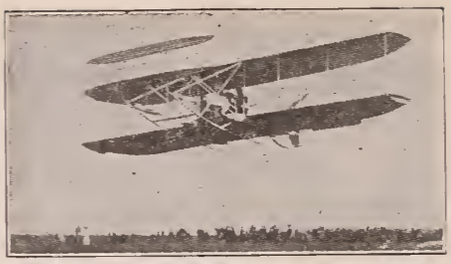
Remittances must accompany subscriptions. The safest way of sending money is by postoffice order, as you can secure a duplicate order if your letter goes astray in the mails. We are not responsible for money sent us in silver, currency or postage stamps. Note that postoffice orders should be made payable at **Evanston, Ill.** If at any other place, we cannot collect them, and must return them for correction, which causes delay and trouble.

Do not send personal checks or drafts except on Chicago or New York banks unless you include 10 cents to pay cost of cashing. To send a personal check for your subscription is asking us to send you the paper at a reduction, as we must pay for cashing your check. If you find it necessary to send stamps for small amounts, do not send the stamp books. The one marked 25 cents contains only 24 cents' worth of stamps; larger sums correspondingly short.

ANOTHER GONE

Four little weeks busy as can be,
One goes flying and then there are three.

Only three weeks to secure *The Young Crusader* for your teacher this school year at the special price—9 months for 20 cents. Offer expires September 30. Order today before you forget.



AVIATION

I tried this Aviation,
Of which so much we've heard;
Oh, glorious sensation,—
bird!
a
like
I rose up

I'm done with Aviation,
A thing at which to mock;
Oh, horrid consternation,—
I came down
like
a
rock!
—*Selected*

MAKING IT RIGHT

The check which the comely young German woman handed in at the window of a Walnut street savings fund bank the other day was made payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt, and she had indorsed it simply Gretchen Schmidt. The man at the receiving teller's window called her back to rectify the mistake just as she was turning away.

"You don't deposit this quite this way," he explained. "See, you have forgotten the H."

The young woman looked at her check and then blushed a rosy red.

"Ach, so I haf," she murmured, and wrote hurriedly:

"Age 23."—*Philadelphia Times*

TOO MUCH FOR HIM

"I notice that your garden doesn't look very promising this year."

"No, every time my husband got to digging in it he found a lot of worms, and they always reminded him of his fishing-tackle."—*Chicago Record-Herald*

NOT A REQUISITE

"And do you have to be called in the morning?" asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl.

"I don't has to be, mum," replied the applicant, "unless you happens to need me."—*Yonkers Statesman*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Helps for Temperance Sunday, September 10

Programs by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine. The Doom of Prince Nicotine. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. A Plea for Freedom from King Alcohol. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Uncle Sam's Vision. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Old Glory in Peril. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Notes of Victory, Each 5 cents; per 12, 55 cents; per 100.....$4.00

Program Ten Wonderful Men. Per 100 ..... .40

Books. Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25. A century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt. Each, paper 65 cents; cloth $1.15. The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown. Each ..... .35

Leaflets Achievements of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. Per ten, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents. Beer a Dangerous Drink, per 100, 25 cents. Beer or Flour, Which Will You Buy? per 100, 25 cents. Emperor William of Germany Speaks Against the Drink Evil, per 100, 25 cents. General Grant and Prohibition, per 100, 25 cents. Prohibition Promotes Prosperity, per 100, 25 cents. The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. (6 short leaflets) per 100, 25 cents. The License System, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents. What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas, Gov. W. R. Stubbs, per 100, 40 cents. Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, per 100, 25 cents. Excellent Story Leaflet, (for distribution among boys and girls) How a Little Lad Helped a Town to go Dry, per 100, 75 cents. General Sheridan's Answer, per 100, 10 cents. Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco, per 100.....15

Music Temperance Songs for the Sunday School. Each 5 cents; per 12, 35 cents; per 100, $2.00. Young People's Temperance Chorus Book. Each 15 cents; per 12, $1.50. Marching Songs for Young Crusaders, No. 2, 10 cents. Song Leaflet, Make the Map All White, (with music). Each 5 cents; per 3, 10 cents; per 10, 25 cents; per 100 ..... $2.00

Pledges Wall Pledge (space for 240 names) 25 cents. Total Abstinence Coupon Pledge, per 100.....30

Poster Flag Poster in colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100 .....$3.50

7 Posters (Size 20 x 30) Which Will You Protect? Do You Know These Facts? Alcohol. Beer! Beer! Exclusion of Objectionable Postcards from United States Mail. Temperance Truths (two). Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100..$3.50

5 Posters (Size 14 x 18) Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set...1[illegible]

5 Posters (Medical Temperance) Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each 05

2 Posters (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each .05

2 Posters (Scientific Temperance Instruction) Beer or Flour? Each 10 cents. Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each 05

SEE NEXT WEEK'S PAPER FOR "HOW MAINE STAYED DRY"

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 14, 1911. No. 37

VICTORY FOR MAINE

The Pine Tree State Casts Decisive Vote for Retention of Constitutional Prohibition

"Praise the Lord Who Helped Us, Maine Has Kept Her Law"

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the Maine W. C. T. U. and General-in-Chief of the White Ribbon Army of the United States

As we go to press, the returns show a total majority of 295 votes in favor of the retention of the Maine prohibitory law, with a number of towns unofficially reported with small majorities favoring retention, yet to be heard from. Fifty more votes favorable to prohibition, and not yet counted in, are known to exist in the city of Portland, and the majority may be increased.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens says:

"On September 9, England cabled, 'Hold the fort; the world watches.' We have held the fort against the terrible assaults of the united forces of the liquor makers, liquor sellers and their allies, and the world rejoices.

"The remarkable campaign just closed has revealed that there is a world-wide interest, not only in total abstinence, but in prohibition, and the day of the final overthrow of the liquor traffic has been hastened."

INEVITABLE RESULT OF PROHIBITION

HON. W. A. JOHNSTON,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Kansas

The closing of the saloons and joints has had an excellent effect upon the morals and material interests of the people of the state of Kansas. Among the consequences of prohibition are better homes, happier families, higher standards of intelligence and education, and, of course, a great reduction in crime. No statement or proof is needed to support the claim that these results follow the closing of saloons and the effective enforcement of the prohibitory law. They are the natural and inevitable results, and these have been realized in Kansas.

THE SALOON vs. THE PEOPLE

HON. JAMES M. MILLER of Kansas

(Excerpt from speech made in the House of Representatives, March 4, '11)

I could fill pages with statistics and accumulated testimony tending to show that the liquor traffic increases criminality, insanity, and public dependency, while at the same time it debauches our citizenship, corrupts our political life, and by its venal methods threatens the stability of Government itself. Practically every great railroad system, together with the leading business interests of the country, not only put a premium upon sobriety by encouraging total abstinence among their employes, but the majority of them refuse to keep a man in their employ who drinks liquor either on or off duty.

The life insurance companies have long ago learned that the sober man is by far the better risk, and their premium rates are fixed in accordance with this policy. In the medical world there is a growing army of physicians who refuse longer to prescribe intoxicants for any of the ills to which humanity is heir. The liquor interests of the country are too late in undertaking to defend their trade. Because of the long rule of misdeeds on their part, the condemnation of the American people is already being visited upon the traffic, and in my judgment will continue until the entire nation has rid itself of this iniquity, which is so foreign to the highest interests of our American civilization.

Illegal Sale of Liquor

It is a favorite cry of the friends of the license policy that prohibition does not prohibit, that it is productive of the speak easy, the bootlegger, and the blind tiger. Men say that if prohibition would insure freedom from the traffic they would favor it, but assert that it is better to regulate the traffic by a system of license legislation than to allow it to be conducted free from all restraint. Statistics do not bear out that contention. As a rule there are more illegal sales of liquor in communities where the saloon is licensed than where it is forbidden altogether.

Take the license state of New Jersey. The internal revenue report for 1909 indicates that 11,840 persons paid the internal revenue tax for selling liquor; about 1,000 of these are druggists, leaving 10,840; but the number of licensed saloons of New Jersey is not quite 8,000, which leaves nearly 3,000 persons paying the internal revenue tax who are not allowed under the laws of that state to sell liquor. Here in the license state of New Jersey, which has perhaps a less amount of "dry" territory in it than any other one state in the country, we find more persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor by far than in the two states of Maine and Kansas.

Blind Tigers in License Cities

A leading paper of Philadelphia within the past two years has charged that in the high license city of Philadelphia there are nearly 2,000 persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor. A comparison of the records will show that in the city of Pittsburg there are a large number, running into the hundreds, who pay the Government tax, and who apparently are not authorized under the laws of that state to engage in the liquor business. The same condition has been shown in the city of Baltimore. I assert that it is more difficult to enforce the regulatory features of the best license law, in order to prevent the illegal sale of liquor, than it is to enforce the more drastic and simpler features of the prohibitory law.

Labor and the Liquor Traffic

Attempts have been made to prejudice wage earners of the country against the policy of prohibition. A little investigation will indicate that this contention has no foundation whatever. For each $1,000,000 invested, the iron and steel industries employ 496 wage earners; for the same amount of capital invested, the lumber industry employs 726 wage earners; for the same investment the leather industry employs 580; paper and printing, 439; vehicles for land transportation, 858; while for each $1,000,000 invested the liquor trade employs only 104 wage earners. It will readily be seen from this comparison that of all the leading industries of the nation none employs so few men in proportion to the capital invested as the liquor industry.

INDICTMENT OF THE SALOON

WHAT A ST. LOUIS GRAND JURY HAS TO SAY OF ITS CITY DRAM SHOPS

(Related by a resident of St. Louis)

The Grand Jury was called in the City of St. Louis and given special instructions to investigate the saloons. There was no "prohibition wave" on at that time and therefore the saloon was handled without gloves on a cold-blooded financial basis. The grand jurors were hard-headed, successful business men.

Grand Jury's Report

"The grand jury now sitting desire to submit a special report upon one subject referred to them for investigation, to wit: the city dram shops. We have taken a large amount of testimony in regard to the relation of these institutions, both to the expenditures and to the revenue of this city. The witnesses summoned were those who, by their actual and necessary identification with those matters, would give us the most indisputable facts and intelligent opinions thereunto concerning, as far removed as possible from mere assumption of prejudice. The concurrence of all the witnesses in the main features of the testimony so taken, has been equally surprising and convincing.

Produces Poverty and Crime

"It would be manifestly improper and would serve no useful purpose to quote the details of the testimony, but it has been abundantly shown us by incontestable proofs, that at least 80 per cent of the crime and pauperism of this city comes directly from the saloons as effect follows cause; that in some cases the line of separation between the proprietors of these establishments and the desperate characters who infest them, is so faint as to be almost unrecognized; that to them, as to their most congenial haunts, come the drones and leeches of society; that in many of them the hoodlum gangs concoct schemes by which

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION

INAUGURATION OF GREAT CRUSADE TO PLACE PROHIBITION IN THE ORGANIC LAW OF ALL NATIONS—NATIONAL PROHIBITION FOR THE UNITED STATES IN 1920

In the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, National President, at an immense meeting at Portland, Maine, Sunday evening, September 10, on the eve of the great election, issued an important proclamation, which was cabled to the delegates assembled in the Congress against Alcoholism, at The Hague

(Special to THE UNION SIGNAL)

During the important campaign just closing, it has been forcefully demonstrated that the temperance question is of world-wide importance and interest. Never before has an appeal so numerously signed by prominent people of the nations been issued as that which has come to Maine pleading that the state should not lower its beacon light of prohibition. It is fitting that from Maine, this notable center of prohibition interest and activity, a message should go to the people of the world and that this message should take the form of a proclamation of principles and purposes.

The Proclamation

WHEREAS, modern science has definitely established for all time that alcohol is a toxin, the worst product of the ferment germ, a poison to every living tissue, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, striking at the health, character and life of the individual, blasting the lives of children unborn, and undermining the integrity of the family,

AND WHEREAS, "Wine is a mocker" and the maintenance of alcoholic beverages in the channels of trade always causes their widespread use among the people, entailing incalculable economic loss in productiveness and a heavy burden of taxation, turning out multitudes of slaves and victims of drink, lowering in an appalling degree the average standard of character of citizenship upon which the nation's institutions and liberties must rest, bringing about the untimely death of many thousands of citizens, exceeding in numbers all those destroyed by war, pestilence and famine combined,

AND WHEREAS, this terrible disease has been running for long centuries and is now gnawing at the vitals of the nations and civilizations of today, gripping the governments of the world, and is interwoven into the political, commercial and social life of the people, thus constituting the most deeply seated chronic organic disease known to the body politic and body social,

AND WHEREAS, such a disease for a permanant cure requires of necessity deep continued organic treatment for the whole body, for which partial, superficial devices like legal license and local regulation have always proved and from their own nature must always prove utterly inadequate,

THEREFORE, in the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this proclamation for a great crusade to carry the vital truth to the people themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of the world now in the forming. And to this high end we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellowmen.

To America, the birthplace of the local, state, National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim, amid the smoke of the second great battle of Maine, in the home of Neal Dow, and in the state which longer than any other has had a prohibitory law, that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the constitution of the United States, and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations, and all Americans who love their country. And now, men and women of Maine, with the thunders of our own great battle in our ears, we shall start tomorrow the march upon Washington and the march around the world in the great crusade. Inasmuch as tomorrow, September 11, is the opening day of the International Congress Against Alcoholism, which convenes at The Hague by invitation of Her Majesty, the Queen of The Netherlands, it is fitting that our proclamation be cabled to the delegates in Congress assembled.

Lillian M. N. Stevens,
President National W. C. T. U., and
Vice-President World's W. C. T. U.

LAST DAYS OF THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

Special Correspondence

In the windows of residences and business places are to be seen the "Vote NO" cards, and everywhere you go you meet men and women adorned with the "Vote NO" buttons. One of the state presidents, who came to help in the campaign, said that the first thing she saw when she entered the state was a big "Vote NO" sign over a factory, and underneath it the words, "We Want Sober Workmen."

The churches of Portland and other large cities are holding prayer meetings every evening. On Monday, election day, some churches will be open all day, beginning with a six o'clock prayer meeting in the morning, with a change of leaders hourly. The church bells will ring each hour.

The license side have five daily papers through which they work and are also sending out many special bulletins claiming that they will have a big majority. Mrs. Stevens is the special and prominent target of the liquor forces, which shows how they fear her. One white ribboner wrote that the women in her community had become alive after hearing Mrs. Stevens say that any Maine union that had any money left in its treasury on September 11, or one ounce of strength among its members. ought to be ashamed!

I could almost write another chapter to put into the New Testament alongside of Paul's "buffetings and trials," telling of the heroism of the leaders and workers in this campaign. No work like this can fail! The license people in their cartoons ridicule the "non-resident professional paid agitators." Most of those who have come to help us are not paid a cent, except expenses. The liquor people fear them because they tell the facts concerning the deplorable conditions in license states.

Packages of our literature are going out by the hundreds from W. C. T. U. headquarters, and street meetings are multiplying. Last Saturday 5,000 "Vote NO" buttons were received in the morning, and not a one was left by night.

Maine is being stirred. The educational work will tell throughout eternity.

SPLENDID WORK OF YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS

The Young Campaigners, under the fine leadership of Miss Anna A. Gordon, have been one of the strongest factors in the Maine campaign. That the license advocates fear their influence is shown by the villainous personal attacks, through the papers, made by them on Miss Gordon. A striking feature of the children's movement have been the parades. Popular mottoes used by them on their banners were: "Beer or Boys? Maine Says Boys!" "Home or Saloon? Maine Says Home!" "Boys are Worth More than Saloons." "Prohibition Ever! License Never."

Many public school superintendents and Sunday school workers have taken the leadership of The Young Campaigners in different sections of the state. In all the prominent cities on last Sunday, September 10, there were wonderful demonstrations by the children of the Sunday schools, who paraded the streets bearing banners inscribed with the petition, "Vote for us."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

COLLEGE Y. P. B. CREATES TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

The reports are coming in from state presidents, state Y. P. B. secretaries and National organizers of the talks given before college students and the work done in colleges. For the first year's work the result is gratifying, although there is cause for regret that many states have as yet done nothing.

North Dakota Y. P. B.

An inspiring report comes from Mrs. Alice V. Hull, who has mothered the work of the college organization at the State University of North Dakota since its inception last November. She says: "The Y. P. B. held monthly meetings all winter. At one of the meetings we had a good lecture by Dean Kennedy, and our membership increased to eighteen. Then we took up the prize essay work. The W. C. T. U. of Grand Forks gave a prize of $50, and ten of the finest young people in the university (eight young men and two young women) wrote essays. Miss Hasket took the first prize. The essays were excellent and those winning the prizes were published in the local papers. A public meeting for this contest was held in the auditorium of the Teachers' College, Dean Bruce of the Law department presiding, and Prof. Martin, musical director at the university, having charge of the music. The Girls' University Glee Club sang, and Mrs. Thompson, secretary of the district W. C. T. U., in a very happy fashion, presented the prizes. To each contestant was given a card tied with white ribbon, bearing the sentiment which appears in the center of the page, written by Vernon P. Squires, professor of English. The Y. P. B. offered a prize of $5 in gold and one of $3 in silver for the two best essays written by pupils in the model high school of the Teachers' College. Twenty-seven good essays were written, a public meeting was held and the three best productions were read. A white ribboner presented the prizes in a most effective speech. One of the young men who participated in the college contest, said to me: 'I did not know there was so much to the temperance question until I began to study for my essay. Why, you cannot go into it at all without going into history, sociology, psychology, economics and everything else. It's great.' I am sure if you had talked with the boys and girls, as I did, and heard how they felt about it when they began to delve into the subject, and then had read their papers, you would have felt that your work had been worth while. Next year we plan to have one of the professors give a short talk at each meeting. For instance, Professor Ladd will speak at the first meeting on 'Temperance—the Larger View.' He will be followed, at the next meeting, by Professor Libby on 'Temperance from the Historical Viewpoint.' These addresses will be given in connection with the regular program. The university librarian has given us the choicest section of shelves on the first floor of the library for our Temperance Science Bureau. The state W. C. T. U. and the Grand Forks union have sent a number of books on temperance, and to these have been added *The Educational Quarterly* and THE UNION SIGNAL."

> **The good citizen will endeavor to think through the problems of civic life, and will seek by word and deed to impress the public conscience with his ideas and ideals. Happy is he who thinks straight, speaks well and acts righteously; he will have the respect of his fellow men and the gratitude of generations yet to be.**
>
> *Vernon P. Squires.*

This report is the kind I would like to receive from many colleges. This particular Branch is fortunate in having such a W. C. T. U. mother as Mrs. Hull, whose tact and wisdom have caused it to grow and flourish.

"Rush" for the Y. P. B.

September is just the month in which to start the work, and I hope the most winsome and tactful women of the W. C. T. U. will be appointed to organize the college Y. P. B. in your community. Send to Miss Sibyl E. Horning, Evanston, Ill., for the Plans for the College Y. P. B. Study the plans and start the work. Do some "rushing" for the Y. P. B., seek to win the girls, as you would try to win them for your college sorority. If you haven't a college, start the work in the high school. The main thing is to get the young people to think on this important question, to pledge themselves to total abstinence, and to read the latest temperance news. Urge them to be on the keen outlook for the report of the Congress Against Alcoholism now being held in Holland.

I have just come to South Dakota for the month of September, and Minnesota will claim all of October and November not spent at the National Convention in Milwaukee and the Y. P. B. Institute in Evanston. We are earnestly hoping that many states will send to this Institute, college young women to be trained for college work.

En route to South Dakota, September 2.

SEPTEMBER SIDELIGHTS

"J." L.

Information Bureaus

In every society there is some one individual who is often spoken of as "a human information bureau." You have such an individual in your midst. Are you making good use of him or her? At conventions such persons are indispensable, and if put in charge of a sort of practical information bureau, where literature, maps, time-tables, etc., are to be had, they can render service which will do much for the upbuilding of local and national organizations.

An "information bureau" booth is decidedly worth while. With your "human information bureau" in charge, it will be doubly effective.

A Chance for Up-to-Dateness

The Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism is to be held at The Hague (Scheveningen), September 11-16. Great authorities are to discuss such subjects as direct and indirect temperance work, treatment of alcoholists, alcoholism and degeneration, alcohol and offspring.

Who will be the first to secure reports of these meetings and discussions, and read them at meetings of the Branch, W. C. T. U., or Legion? Nothing makes friends for you like genuine up-to-dateness, for that is the cry of the hour. Up-to-dateness, coupled with practical usefulness, is the thing to be cultivated, and in securing and sharing reports of the above-mentioned meetings, a real step toward such culture will be taken. Will you be first? Wake up! What! you had already taken a step in that very direction? Then hustle, for others are after you!

Good Essay Material

An enthusiastic worker says that short essays on live subjects do much to stimulate interest in the temperance work. Able essay writers are to be found everywhere. They hop up where you would never suspect they had been planted. School folk, home folk, new acquaintances, and even strangers often contribute essays of surprising value and interest.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

SECRETARIAL SUGGESTIONS

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Dear Young People:—

Here you come hurrying home from seashore, mountain and lake, brown and happy and rested, and ready to take up your fall work with new vigor and interest. I hope one of the first things you will put your head and hand to will be the affairs of the Y. P. B. You see state and county conventions will soon be coming on and then will follow the great National Convention in Milwaukee. Mrs. Scovell, Miss Horning and I have all put hard work and lots of love and enthusiasm into the work this year, and we want the young folks to be counted for our great cause—not an unworthy ambition — and you cannot be counted as members unless your dues are paid. So be sure to attend to this matter at once. Then, if possible, send some one or perhaps a number to county or state convention. We are hoping, too, to greet many new faces as well as those grown dear through former acquaintance at the National Convention. Be sure to finish "Alcohol and Health" and take your examination on it. Secure examination questions from Miss Horning. You will want to be ready to begin at once on the new study book when it is prepared. I never believed more thoroughly in the Y. P. B., nor felt more enthusiastic over it than at this very minute. Most of our states will be able to adjust their constitution this fall, so as to be in line with the National; and with prayer and faith we shall go forward for a great year in young people's work. The eyes of the world are now focused upon Maine and there seems to be a revival of interest in this reform, if we are to judge by the space given to our cause by the press.

Globe Drill

So many have written to ask me for the globe drill given at the Baltimore Convention. If you will write to Miss Rietta Emerson, 802 American Bldg., Baltimore, Md., she will send it to you for the cost of typewriting. You know she has charge of our Program Exchange. I shall soon be afield once more. I left home September 1, going to Evanston to consult with others in regard to the Y. P. B. Institute to be held after the National Convention, and then going on to Kansas and North Dakota, where I expect to see the practical workings of the great prohibition ax laid at the root of the liquor traffic.

HOW TO BECOME STRONG IN Y. P. B. WORK

SIBYL E. HORNING

The other day a friend of mine told me the following incident:

"Once I was invited to a Hallowe'en party where cider was served. Because I had been taught that there is really no such thing as *sweet* cider, that after apple juice has stood for twenty-four hours it contains alcohol, I quietly refused a glass and drank water instead." The hostess was not offended but admired my friend's decision of character. If every hostess would remember to put herself in the place of her guest, her feelings would not be hurt if that which one considered harmful to eat or drink, was refused. Dear young people, never fear that you will lose the respect or good opinion of the people who are worth being called friends, if you hold to what you believe to be right. It is often hard for young people to realize that being true to one's self and to one's ideals is the surest way to win the admiration of others. We all like to be thought well of; we want to have friends and be loved and we sometimes make compromises that cost us years of heart-ache and suffering.

Be Watchful

Many of you will be going away to school in a few days. While you are away from the home influences, you will meet people who have had very different training from that which you have had. You may be told that this or that is all right. Young men are not the only ones who have temptations to meet. Girls are in just as great danger of being met with the statements and apparent "proofs" that their ideas in regard to drinking liquor, or doing other wrong things, are foolish or false, and will find it just as necessary to be "on guard" perpetually.

Choose Efficient Officers

This is the month for your annual meetings. I hope you have chosen your best young people for your officers and have remembered to give the department work to those who are especially interested in the different lines that you have adopted. There are so many opportunities open to young people who are willing to study the great work of the National W. C. T. U.

Have You a Year Book?

The Year Book gives an excellent program for a Franchise meeting to be used in October. If you have not a copy of the Year Book, send to me for one. Work up this program and see if you do not feel well paid for the effort. Hold a Frances E. Willard oratorical contest, in October, to interest prospective members. If you will write to Mrs. A. E. Carman, 5453 Winthrop Ave., Chicago, Ill., she will be glad to send you plans and instructions for carrying out such a contest. This would be an excellent way to earn some money to help you in your department work. The November program is on "Christian Citizenship" and is very fine and the subject for December is "Peace and Arbitration." These programs should be used by every Y. P. B.

A Call for Dues

Dues are not coming in as we wish they would. According to the books of the National treasurer, we are $20 (which means 200 members) behind what we received last year, at this time, and you will recall that the National Convention comes about two weeks earlier this year. We must use every effort from now on, so that our final record will be one of which we will be proud. Ohio stands first, New York second, Southern California third, and Minnesota fourth.

You will all be glad that Miss J. Zoe Atchison, state secretary for Kansas, is recovering from her operation for appendicitis. We hope the days of convalescence will pass quickly and pleasantly.

Strive to Grow Strong

I know that each one is working hard to live up to the high ideals of our Young People's Branch, but will you not do just a little more this coming year, be a little more regular in attendance, do a little more department work, be more parliamentary, and pay your dues as soon as you can, that you may surely be counted in as a member next year? The more we strive, the stronger we grow, and that is what we want the Young People's Branch to be—a growing organization of fine young men and young women.

OHIO NEWS

In three months' time Ohio's organizers reported thirty new Branches. Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, state secretary, was privileged in organizing a large Branch, July 21, at Upper Sandusky. This was done at the close of a purity talk to some fifty popular young women. This Branch is named for Miss Anna A. Gordon, as it was "born" on the birthday of our beloved National vice-president.

Cleveland's four Branches have asked to be allowed to fill the evening program of the county convention, and are planning a demonstration in connection therewith.

Tuscarawas county institute was held at New Philadelphia with an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Mary Powers, Y. P. B. state secretary, was the leader. In the evening, "Duane's New Regime" and "The Y. School" were given. Mrs. Powers was very strong in her evening address on "Hast Thou a Vision?"

THE TURNING POINT

MABEL WAY

Two young men bent over a table in the cosy headquarters of the Y. P. B. of Brooklyn, N. Y. They were absorbed in a game of checkers, their favorite evening pastime. Each contestant carefully studied his moves and as the black men advanced upon the white ones, or vice versa, and now and then one or the other made a long series of "jumps," the faces of the boys glowed with joy or its opposite. Minute after minute flew by and the game grew in intensity. Finally Hal Young, the younger of the two, looked up in amazement.

"What in the world is the matter with you, Will?" he asked a trifle sharply. "That's a simple move. Why do you take so much time to study it out? Hurry up there, you've kept me waiting long enough."

Will May shook himself as if freeing his shoulders from a heavy burden. Then he rose to his feet and faced Young.

"The fact of the matter is, Hal," he said, half apologetically, "I have an engagement this evening which I ought to have kept long ago. You'll have to excuse me and we'll finish the game some other time. I truly must be going. Good night, old man."

Hal protested that that was a "nice way to treat a fellow," he "must say." But his friend was obdurate and seeking his hat, which he readily found, rushed out of the room and on to the street. With all possible haste he made his way to a rooming house three or four blocks away. A pair of stairs quickly led him to door No. 20, upon which he knocked vigorously. No response. Again he knocked. Then, as the realization that he might be too late forced itself upon him, he quickly turned the knob and attempted to enter. At first the door refused to yield, but a second trial caused it to fly open. May's eager eyes took in the situation at one brief glance. The one he sought had gone.

"Poor chap, he was so homesick he could not stand it," he thought. "I might have known he couldn't stay in this cheerless room all the evening. Wonder how long he waited for me and where he is now. To think I should have failed him. Well, here goes for a search for my man. I'll find him if I have to walk the streets till midnight. Horrors, could he be out with that Conn gang." At the thought May's face grew serious. "God pity the boy if he is," he muttered.

It was a clear, lovely night in late September. Summer was taking a slow departure, though warned by the touch of autumn in the air that she had best be off and that full soon. People flocked upon the streets in search of pleasure, or hastened abroad to visit friends. Here and there groups of merrymakers chatted at the street corners, as they waited for cars to bear them to their destinations. There was, however, one lonely soul who, as he went his solitary way, felt his heart sinking with that nameless something which at times sweeps over the cheeriest of us all. It was Graham Sutlee, a stranger to the city and its ways. The young man had been here but a short time, and had found life in a big city very hard and full of temptations. Notwithstanding, he had managed to "make good" in his work and was determined to win in the struggle for success, if such a thing were possible—and in his heart he knew that it *was* possible, if he would keep straight and upright, attend faithfully to business, and peg steadily away.

As Sutlee made his way down one street after another, a sudden turn brought him face to face with an acquaintance, who, before he knew it, had seized his arm and was leading him along in the other direction.

"Hello there!" was his greeting. "What are you doing, Sutlee, wandering about the streets like this? Why not join us fellows? We're going to have a game and a stick and a few other things which help to keep the dumps away. It's going to rain after awhile, anyway. See there." Graham looked where the pointing finger indicated and saw that there were signs of a storm.

"Why, I thought we were having fine weather," he exclaimed. "Anyhow, I don't know how to play cards, and I never drink, so you wouldn't enjoy my company, I guess."

"Oh, we'll teach you everything," said young Conn. "You're right, we did have good weather, but it's going to shower pretty soon. It will — you mark my words — and it's pretty tough walking about in the rain. Better come with me, Sutlee. Why, here we are right at the very door. *Won't* you join us?"

Sutlee's eyes grew bright with longing, as the words sent the color leaping into his face. He was so lonely and the evening had but just begun. Within were light and cheer and a good time. But he must not give himself time to think of what he was missing.

"No, thanks, Conn," he said quickly. "I—I have an engagement. I mean I had one—"

"Oh, that's all right," said young Conn impatiently. "Of course, don't come if you prefer not to, but remember, if you change your mind, my den is directly at the top of these stairs. You can't miss it. The boys would be glad to see you." With a dazzling smile he shook hands with Sutlee, then was gone.

Left to himself the young man wandered on down a side street which he thought looked homelike and inviting. As he walked along, he gazed wistfully in at the little scenes which lifted curtains here and there revealed. Before one little cottage home he was almost tempted to stop, so pretty was the baby girl at the window and so sweet-looking the mother by her side. Something about them reminded him of his own dear mother and the little sister who was the delight of his heart. As he walked slowly past, the little thing pressed her face against the pane and tried to look out at him, and although Graham knew that she could not discern his features, his heartstrings tugged harder and harder until he felt that he would like to cry aloud. He crossed the street quickly to get away from his emotions.

It was drizzling a little now and Sutlee remembered Conn and his prophecy. Suddenly it seemed to him that his brain grew rigid and that his heart actually turned to ice. O, what was the use of trying to be decent anyway. There was that fellow in the store who seemed to take an interest in him and had promised to run in some time. He had hoped he might come tonight, but after waiting an hour or two for him, he had concluded that he (Sutlee) was forgotten. What was the sense, too, of living in a city and not seeing the sights. Besides, Conn was the only chap who had ever invited him out, and he was always ready with a good word. Yes, Conn would cheer him. He didn't know how to play cards, but it wouldn't take him long to learn, and as for drinking, why he could take a glass or two as well as the next fellow.

With a resolution born of despair, Sutlee turned on his heel and, retracing his steps, hurried on to the spot he sought. He remembered the location well. As he passed the house which sheltered the little child, he took pains not to look over in her direction and when he had really gone by, he soon forgot her in his anxiety to reach Conn. The house was only a block away now. A minute later Sutlee had covered the distance and was ready to mount the magic stairs. As he put his foot on the first step, he hesitated, but it was only for a moment. Then before he could proceed further, a hand reached out for his own and a hearty voice said:

"Well, well, Sutlee, I've looked for you everywhere. Didn't you see anybody racing around as if mad? That somebody is your friend, once and forever—meaning me, yours truly, etc." Graham's eyes filled with tears, and he looked as if suddenly awakened from a terrifying dream.

"You did come after all," he said brokenly. "I—I wanted to see you tonight."

"And—this—was—Conn's," said May slowly, looking about him. "Say, Sutlee, I know a better place for you than his headquarters. It will be where there is decent fun going on, where the young people are decent, and where there's a decent time generally. How does that strike you?"

"Just in the right place," responded Graham. "Man, you little know what your coming meant to me, alone and lonely."

Arm in arm the young men made their way to the Y. P. B. rooms where, although the hour was somewhat late, sev-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

GUIDO'S TEACHING

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Petro, you have been so patient and cheerful while your leg was healing, I think I'll take you home with me today to play in my house," said Doctor Meyers, the big German surgeon who had set the boy's leg because Miss Mary Key, the mission teacher, had sent for him. "You can walk pretty well for a boy who has been laid up for eight weeks. Will you go with me?"

Petro glanced at his mother, who was nodding her head vigorously for him to accept the invitation.

"Yes, I much thank you, also," he answered shyly.

"Now, whom will we take to play with you? My boy is only two years old. That is too little for you."

"Guido is my friend. He keeps my customers for me while I am sick and can not sell the papers."

"So! We will go and get Guido. You two can ride with me to the big hospital and while I make people well there, Sam will take you boys for a nice ride in my new automobile. I bought a new seven-passenger car yesterday, a beauty!" said the doctor enthusiastically to Petro's mother.

Quickly Petro was dressed in the new suit that his father had brought him the night before, and when his mother had tied a flaming red necktie about his throat, he was ready to start.

"We have the money now for fine clothes," said Petro's mother proudly to the doctor. "My man, he drink no more but works much from morning until night. Pretty soon, we getta leetle house somewhere off to ourselves and live no more in this house like cattle."

What a morning the boys spent! The doctor's chauffeur took them for a long ride into the fragrant country where the fields are yellow with golden-rod. They looked at the distant mountains, blue against the fleecy sky, the white farm houses from whose chimneys the smoke went curling lazily upward, the sheep on the green hill-sides, the laughing, splashing water in the brooks, and all combined to impress the children with the beauty and wonder of God's beautiful earth.

Petro stretched out the leg that had been broken and glancing down at it, said, "Well, Mr. Leg, you give me much the pain but also much the joy."

The doctor's wife received the children and, in honor of the occasion, had the nurse bring her own little son to the table at luncheon. Guido and Petro had never seen such a lovely table. The snowy cloth held silver and cut glass, and great pink roses filled a bowl in the center. There were so many good things to eat that the meal was half over before Petro noticed that the doctor was drinking beer. The doctor's young brother Bob was there and he, too, was drinking from a foaming glass. Petro nudged Guido and they both looked.

Miss Mary had told them that if they kept silent when they saw men drinking the poison, that they too sinned, so Guido courageously turned to the doctor:

"It makes me verra much sad to see you drink. Maybe that leetle baby, he drink when he grow to a man and fall in the gutter like my daddy did before he signed the pledge. It is no right. You are a doctor and you know it will kill you to drink poison."

"Ho, ho!" laughed the doctor's brother. "That's one on you professionally, Tom."

"You need no laugh," said Guido turning. "Maybe your drinking makes somebody sad for you look much like the man who made my Miss Mary cry."

"What do you mean?" The young man's face was eager. "Whom do you mean by Miss Mary?"

"Miss Mary who teaches at the mission for Italian boys like Petro and me. There is a big man who look much like you, but he would no let the liquor alone and would no listen to Miss Mary and so she will no marry with him but sent him away, she say to me one day, tears on her beautiful face. She will no marry with him while he drink, she say, not yet if her heart break. She is much sad since she see him no more. Her face is white like this table. Maybe you have a girl who is like that."

"Yes, yes, it is wrong to make the innocent suffer for our sins," said the young man and making an apology to his brother's wife, he left the table. Soon they heard him walking up and down the long hall.

"I did no mean to make him leave his dinner," said Guido quietly. "I am sorry but I had to say the words, yes?" He looked at his hostess and was surprised to see tears in her eyes.

"It was all right for you to say what you did, Guido. I hope that my boy will grow up to champion the cause of temperance as well as you do."

The doctor looked down at the smiling innocent face of his baby boy and, without a word, motioned to the servant to take away his glass of beer.

"Thank you for the little sermon, Guido. You make a fine preacher. I had not realized what drink might some day mean to my boy. You and Petro must come again and you will never find beer."

When the short happy day was almost over and the little boys were ready to go, Doctor Meyers' big brother Bob said that he would like to take them home.

"Let's go in and speak to Miss Mary, boys," he said when the automobile stopped before a big house far away from the Italian quarter of the city. Guido noticed that Miss Mary's face flushed when she took the great bunch of white roses from the doctor's brother.

"You have breathed your beautiful spirit into these boys, Mary," said the man humbly. "They taught me a lesson today and made me realize that drinking not only brings sorrow to us who do it, but to the innocent ones who love us. I will never drink again."

THE CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

TUNE—"We March to Victory"

We come, we come, a children's band,
In the freshness of life's morning;
Working hand in hand for a cause that's grand
For a blessed victory dawning,
A blessed victory dawning.

We march, we march, with shout and song,
On the field you're sure to find us;
In a war 'gainst wrong we will all belong
We will cast all fear behind us,
Will cast all fear behind us.

We pledge, we pledge, our faith anew,
Prohibition banners bringing;
We are all true-blue in the work we do,
Prohibition songs we're singing,
Prohibition songs we're singing.

We pray, we pray (we know we're right)
You'll heed a child's petition;
The saloon you'll smite with ballots white,
While we cheer for prohibition!
We cheer for prohibition!

—*Maine Campaign Prohibition Songs*

RIDDLES

When are two people only half-witted?
When they have an understanding between them.

Why is an egg like a horse?
Because you can't use it until it is broken.

Why is a spider a most excellent correspondent?
He drops a line at every post.

What is it that occurs twice in every moment, once in every minute but not once in a thousand years?
The letter "M."

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

"IS IT RIGHT, MR. PRESIDENT?"

This is the question that is being propounded to the President of the United States by many organizations and individuals in their protests against our Government allying itself with the liquor interests at the Brewers' Congress to be held next month in Chicago.

Attention is called by an Illinois temperance paper to the fact that on the day the brewers' meeting closes in Chicago, the Illinois State Conference of Charities meets in Champaign, Illinois, to discuss the question of a state-wide agitation and organization against the growing burden of insanity and suggests a logical sequence in the two meetings. It is stated, that in a recent report to the general assembly, the state charities commission showed, from the official records of Illinois state institutions, that the number of insane for whom the taxpayer must furnish accommodations, has been rapidly increasing.

What is the chief agent in promoting insanity? Science has answered that it is the liquor traffic. As long as brewers' congresses and brewing industries are permitted to do their deadly work, just so long will the state be burdened with a great army of insane, feeble-minded and poverty stricken men and women—victims of the drink evil.

It would be better to license some institution that would spread tuberculosis than to license the liquor traffic.

Waiting for the Verdict

The building of an electric railroad into a certain California town has been stopped to await the outcome of a wet and dry election, and it is generally understood in the community that if the town votes wet, the road will be turned in another direction and another town be used as its terminal, as the railroad interests are known to be opposed to the saloon. Whatever may be his personal preferences and habits in relation to liquor, the intelligent business man realizes and acknowledges the economic value of total abstinence for the individual and for the community. It is not an unusual occurrence for large corporations, in starting or promoting a new town, to include in the deeds the prohibition of saloons. The wise man seeking a residence considers first whether the town to which he is going has saloons. Even the great brewers and men who have made their fortunes out of that man-destroying commodity — alcohol — select ideal saloonless towns like Pasadena, California, for a home. Dryness, in fact, ranks high as a business asset for a town, as it always has for the individual.

As the big corporations await the verdict of the voters as to whether their town shall be dry, before investing, so the business and professional worlds await the verdict of the young man's conscience and judgment as to personal abstinence. If he decides in the affirmative, a hundred doors are thrown open to him. If his habits and companions indicate a negative attitude, his chances for promotion and prosperity are almost infinitesimal.

The Biggest Factor in the Great Maine Campaign

The papers of Maine, almost without exception, unite in giving to the women of the state the credit for having been the greatest factor in the amendment campaign. The interests which have worked against the retention of the amendment have recognized the powerful influence of the women, by ridiculing their arguments and questioning their motives, while the papers which represent the best public sentiment have been outspoken in praise and appreciation of their splendid work.

One paper comments: "The women have been aroused. They have appealed to moral sentiment, and moral sentiment, in the minds of those who have viewed the field with unprejudiced eyes, is going to conquer. If prohibition triumphs, it will be due to the women and to the women only. When the women appeal to moral sentiment, as they have appealed in Maine, the battle is more than half won."

CHANGE OF DATES

We call attention to the change of dates for the Tennessee state convention, from October 6-9 to October 13-16.

The Need of the Hour—the Militant Citizen

There is no one thing that so greatly endangers the success of our great reforms as the apathy of the good and well intentioned citizen, who, with superficial optimism, takes it for granted that all will go well with the world whether or not he performs his duty. This quiescent type of citizen is greatly to be feared, for while he is counted with the forces of righteousness, in reality by his failure to vote on great moral issues, he indirectly lends his aid to the cause of the enemy.

The need of the hour is a militant Christian citizenship, which recognizes that being a follower of the Christ carries with it a responsibility to engage, with all the powers of intellect and soul, in a relentless warfare against wickedness in high and in low places.

Not until Christians in large numbers shall show themselves faithful to the obligations of citizenship, will come the glad day of America's freedom from the domination of evil and greed.

Every Young People's Branch should be a training school for developing a sterling type of Christian citizenship. Through that organization young men and young women should be encouraged to think through the problems of civic and national life, conscientiously to study the tragic history which has been written in the lives of men and women by the ravages of the liquor traffic, and then draw their own conclusions as to the attitude they will take on this all-important question of the destruction of the legalized liquor traffic. What logically would be the result? In a few years there would arise an army of aggressive, intelligent, enthusiastic patriots, who would deem it their highest privilege and their sacred duty to vote out of existence the curse of our national life—the saloon.

OCTOBER 10

The calendars of the women of California have one date marked in luminous letters. It is October 10, when they confidently expect a favorable vote on the amendment providing for woman suffrage. If the words of some of their representative men are to be believed, the women will not be disappointed. A prominent San Francisco lawyer, at a recent suffrage meeting, said:

"The manhood of the California man is such that when he goes to the polls on the tenth of next October and considers thoughtfully the two sides of this question, he will say: 'For weal or woe, for good or ill, the women of California have just as good a right to vote as the men have.' And the California man will be fair enough to vote according to his convictions.

"I believe that in women there is a finer sense, and that when women share in the government of San Francisco, there will never be any 'raised lid' to offend our decent citizenship."

The liquor traffic is always against the progress of Christianity.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Utah—Salt Lake City, Sept. 12-14.
Montana—Butte, Sept. 13-15.
Wyoming—Casper, Sept. 16-19.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, Sept. 16-19.
New Mexico—Las Vegas, Sept. 19-21.
East Washington—Ritzville, Sept. 19-22.
North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Iowa—Independence, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Idaho—Boise, Oct. 3-6.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
District of Columbia—Washington, Oct. 5-6.
Illinois—Pontiac, Oct. 5-9.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 7-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown. Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

WHY THEY STOPPED WORK

"Rum is on the run in Texas. Prohibition goes marching on," says J. Frank Smith, in *The Continent*. "At the close of the late memorable campaign, letters as big as box cars spelled victory for the pros and ultimate defeat for the wets. In Dallas, work stopped on the 'Adolphus,' the twenty-two story hotel building being built by and named for Adolphus Busch, the millionaire brewer. Local papers say that doubt as to the outcome of the prohibition question caused it. The skies are bright for reform in the Lone Star state."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

"He is addicted to the drinking habit, and is not responsible for the crime he has committed," was the excuse given for a man who had been found guilty of incendiarism and other crimes. It is an excuse that is given day after day in the court rooms of our land. If the weak victims of appetite are not responsible for the atrocities that are perpetrated by them, who is responsible? How long shall we wait before we bring to the bar of justice the institution which is to blame and condemn it to an eternity long sentence!

10,000 TO 1 AGAINST THE TRAFFIC

The liquor fraternity fully realize what will be the strength of woman's hand with the ballot in it and are fighting suffrage tooth and nail. *The Beverage Trade News* asserts that the adoption of woman suffrage in Kansas would mean the alignment of the women 10,000 to 1 for prohibition. Verily the women *would* always remember to protect their own from the foes which rage without, even as they have ever struggled to do since the world was made.

INHUMANE SANITATION

M. DISQUE

In the magnificent Union Station at Washington, D. C., sat a poor emigrant mother surrounded by her fourteen children. The little Italian brood were incessantly clamoring, the younger children being especially dirty, tired and fretful. From an untidy looking basket the woman produced food—stale bread and cheese—dry and ill smelling. The food seemed only to heighten the insistent clamoring and to increase the demands upon the mother, to whom all was new, strange, very strange. Another traveller saw and understood. Of course those tired, half-famished little ones wanted and needed water—oh, great quantities of it!

She smilingly advanced toward the group hoping to disarm suspicion and bring help. Peering into the basket, she saw no cup. Attempts at conversation were unsuccessful, so the travelling lady opened her own purse—no pennies there! She went to a news-stand, returning with ten pennies, one of which she dropped into the slot and lo! out came a paper drinking cup. Turning a spigot, she filled this cup with water which was hastily snatched from her hand by one of the largest and greediest children. Another penny brought another cup and another parched mouth was cooled, while bread and cheese were being washed down. Another penny, another cup, until all the pennies were magically turned into cups which were miraculously filled with water and given to thirsty children. Several of the receptacles did not survive the ordeal but the travelling lady left in the possession of the emigrant woman those which did.

The emigrant woman crossed herself and prayed for the travelling lady who gave her her first initiation into the mysteries of pennies and slot machines. True there were printed directions, but they were unintelligible to the foreigner. As the travelling lady sped on her way she wondered if it were possible to be inhumanly sanitary.

PRISON STATISTICS

The chaplain of the state prison at Joliet, Ill., makes the assertion that ninety per cent of the men imprisoned in that institution are there because of drink, and that of the 158 men serving life sentences, all except four or five committed the crimes for which they are being punished while under the influence of strong drink.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE LOVE OF GOD

Like a cradle rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful to and fro—
Like a mother's sweet looks dropping
On the little face below—
Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
Jarless, noiseless, safe and slow.
Falls the light of God's face bending
Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best,
So, when we are weak and wretched,
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

—*Helen Hunt Jackson*

We need not be slaves to temperament. We are not responsible for the dispositions with which we are born into the world but we are responsible for the disposition with which we leave it. Shall I let my disposition dispose of me when I have a God-given power by which I can dispose of myself?—*Maltbie Davenport Babcock*

Martin Luther, in his autobiography, says: "I have one preacher that I love better than any other on earth; it is my little tame robin, who preaches to me daily. I put his crumbs upon my window-sill, especially at night. He hops onto the window-sill when he wants his supply, and takes as much as he desires for his need. From thence he always hops to a little tree near by, and lifts his voice to God and sings his carol of praise and gratitude, tucks his little head under his wing, and goes fast to sleep, and leaves tomorrow to look after itself. He is the best preacher that I have on earth."—*H. W. Webb-Peploe*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. H. Ernest Shaw, a faithful member of the W. C. T. U. of Holley, N. Y.

Lucy J. Grimes, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Mrs. Grimes, for a period of six years, served the local W. C. T. U. as its president. She was for twenty-five years a life member of the state W. C. T. U. and was ever an ardent, faithful worker in our cause. She will be missed by her W. C. T. U. comrades.

Headquarters National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*
FOURTH SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER—*Universal Temperance Sunday.*

A Preliminary Word in Regard to the Milwaukee National Convention

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE, Chairman Entertainment Committee

It takes months of preliminary planning before anything of a definite nature in regard to any great convention can be sent forth to the public. This has been true of the work of the Entertainment committee of the coming National W. C. T. U. Convention. It is now ready to announce the first steps.

The Republican House has been selected as National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. On the second floor there is a large committee room, in which the business meetings of the Executive Committee can be held. The hotel is located three blocks from The Auditorium, where the convention will assemble. Hotel Gilpatrick, a block and a half beyond the Republican House, will care for part of the Executive Committee. Both of these are leading hotels and are ideally situated in relation to The Auditorium, the central district of the city, and the railroad stations.

No one need hesitate to come, as there will be ample accommodations for all. The cordiality and hospitality of Milwaukee people are well known. We have fine hotels and good boarding houses and for the information of visitors a list of these will be published later in THE UNION SIGNAL.

All delegates are urgently requested to notify me as early as possible.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,
520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. A. LAWSON, 32 THE NORMAN

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddle, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Grand Ave. and 57th St., Wauwatosa.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Grand Ave. and 57th St., Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell, 2717 Grand Ave.

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

SUPERINTENDENTS

PENAL, REFORMATORY AND POLICE STATION WORK

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

Report blanks have been sent to every state superintendent and to presidents of states having no superintendent; also copies of two new leaflets—"An Appeal to the Churches" for the observance of Prison Sunday (40 cents per 100) and "A Prisoner's Prayer" (20 cents per 100); also the two following, for which we are indebted to the state superintendent of Minnesota: "The Home Coming of Little Ed Earnshaw" and "No. 1002." If calls are received for them, I will have more printed. Will not all superintendents order largely of the first two leaflets to distribute at state conventions and also ask for time on the program for presenting the following plans:

Strive for the observance in every church of Prison Sunday (the fourth Sunday in October). Urge delegates to ask pastors to preach sermons and to provide sermon material. (For information concerning conditions in each state, write to prison associations, and state boards of charities and correction).

Urge the appointment of at least *one* superintendent in every county (the prize next year will be given to the state superintendent securing the largest number, and a second prize will go to the one securing the most reports) who will arrange for evangelistic services, reading matter, hold special Christmas, New Year's, and Easter services, and observe Flower Mission day.

Secure the appointment of police matrons and police women, or some good woman to care for arrested women and girls.

Ask for a Christmas letter, or greeting, from each county to inmates of penal institutions. Plan especially for boys and girls in reformatories; let us expend more effort in their behalf through pledge signing, Sunday schools, good books, S. T. I. Don't forget the fruits and sweets your children enjoy at Christmas, for the same kindness and teaching that reach your boy and girl will likewise appeal to them, and they are more susceptible than older prisoners.

A few minutes at state conventions will enable you to reach the ear and enlist the sympathy of many whom letters could not touch, and will be an effectual means of agitation.

Realizing that ninety per cent of all crime is caused by the liquor traffic, shall we not pledge ourselves to make a supreme effort in this campaign of education for an enlightened Christian conscience and to meet our obligation to the lost men and women at our doors—a class heretofore ignored because it bore the name, "criminal."

Central City, Neb.

The man using alcohol loses his skill and alertness of mind, and it is only a question of time when his usefulness will be at an end.

HERE AND THERE

The annual boat excursion to Racine, Wis., given by the First Milwaukee W. C. T. U., was again a splendid success. Some 700 passengers enjoyed the trip.

The special feature of the Franklin county (Tenn.) W. C. T. U. annual convention was a medal contest, the contestants being the presidents of the local unions of the county. Mrs. Clara S. Taylor of the Maxwell union won the medal.

Twilight revival services, in connection with the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, are being held at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, by Miss Helen Gertrude Rumsey, an evangelist of the National Y. P. Branch. Miss Rumsey has been eminently successful in conducting this work from year to year at Ocean Grove, and her winning personality enables her, in a taking and lasting way, to press home Christian truths. She emphasizes her remarks by simple illustrations and parables. Many give testimony to a quickening of their spiritual perceptions as a result of her forceful teachings.

Mrs. Frances B. Heald, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., was the speaker at the recent convention of Dawson county, held in Overton. There were thirty-eight voting delegates, and the day and evening audiences each numbered over 100. Several papers upon vital subjects were read and discussed and there were good reports from the various unions. Lexington, as a prize for sending the largest delegation, received a beautiful county banner, the work of Mrs. S. E. Darner, its faithful president for four years.

The W. C. T. U. of the Twenty-fourth district, Missouri, composed of five counties, in August held its nineteenth annual convention. It was a great occasion for the delegates and W. C. T. U. friends and demonstrated that faithful work counts much in the advancement of temperance precepts and principles. The reports almost without an exception showed a marked increase in membership and enthusiasm for the cause. Mrs. E. Viola Peak was elected president for the ensuing year. A matron's gold medal contest attracted contestants of so much talent that the judges found it exceedingly difficult to award the medal.

Mrs. Frances W. Graham, vice-president-at-large of the New York W. C. T. U., gave an interesting address, in song and story, at the thirty-first annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Niagara county, New York, which met at Sanborn, Aug. 31-Sept. 1. An appreciated feature was the presence of Mr. Manfred P. Welsher of the National Anti-Cigaret League of America, who gave an interesting address. The reports of the year showed much good work accomplished and an increasing interest in the W. C. T. U. The county officers were reelected, Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, the president, being returned to office for the twelfth time. Subscriptions for the state and National papers were taken and plans for aggressive work the coming year were made.

IDAHO PLANS FOR STIRRING CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The fight is on in Idaho and the liquor men are making a fight to win the sixteen dry counties we gained two years ago. We have faith that the citizens will settle rightly this important question.

Our slogan for the coming state convention will be "State-wide prohibition for Idaho—and the W. C. T. U. in the fight 365 days in the year till we win." We will meet at Boise, October 3-6. Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard will be the convention speaker and we are hoping to have the Governor, mayor, and other prominent people address us on Welcome Night.

Twenty-five Years of W. C. T. U. Service

As this will celebrate twenty-five years of labor for the cause we all love, the second day will be given over mainly to the early workers. In the evening there will be a banquet for the delegates, arranged by the Boise W. C. T. U., and a grand gold medal contest will take place. On the third day there will be a children's demonstration, and for the first time there will be a Demonstration Night.

This convention will educate the people and it is hoped that, as a result, Ada county will go dry this fall. We are now circulating petitions to call an election and we *expect to win.*

NEVADA WHITE RIBBONERS CONVENE

Special Correspondence

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Nevada convened in Fallon, August 8-10.

The convention opened Tuesday evening with an interesting matrons' silver medal contest. The meetings throughout were a success and were well attended. The following state officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Nettie P. Hershiser; vice-president, Mrs. Florence Church; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hannah Steffes; recording secretary, Mrs. L. W. Simmons; treasurer, Mrs. Nora E. Linville; secretary Young People's Branch, Mrs. Ella Becker.

A Y. P. B. was organized with twenty-five members. A more enthusiastic company of young people it would be hard to find and we expect good work from these young white ribboners. The convention adjourned to meet at Sparks next year.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEPARTMENT NOTES IN MISSOURI

The women of Missouri have been very busy this year, making 850 comfort bags for "our boys" on the "Missouri." There will be a comfort bag room at our state convention, to be held in Independence, September 27-29, where each district of the state will display, under its own banneret, the bags made by its unions. We believe that in addition to being one of the most interesting features of our department work, this will have an educational value well worth emphasizing.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Demonstration

There will be a department demonstration on the evening of September 28. This we hope will prove most effective. Among other things there will be a "living picture"—a large representation of the ship, "Missouri," surrounded by old soldiers waving Old Glory, while women will come upon the platform and present to the sailors well-filled comfort bags. It was very easy to interest the women in this splendid work, when they thoroughly understood it. Even the Y. B. P. and the L. T. L. of the state seem eager to help.

How They Made Their Bags

One union of seventeen members, located in a small country town, held an all-day social to make and fill bags. As many of these little receptacles as the union numbered members was the result of the work. The state superintendent was present and seemed delighted with the occasion.

A LADY LECTURER

Feeds Nerves and Brains Scientifically.

A lady lecturer writes from Philadelphia concerning the use of right food and how she is enabled to withstand the strain and wear and tear of her arduous occupation. She says:

"Through improper food, imperfectly digested, my health was completely wrecked, and I attribute my recovery entirely to the regular use of Grape-Nuts food. It has, I assure you, proved an inestimable boon to me.

"Almost immediately after beginning the use of Grape-Nuts I found a gratifying change in my condition. The terrible weakness that formerly prostrated me after a few hours of work, was perceptibly lessened and is now only a memory —it never returns.

"Ten days after beginning on Grape-Nuts I experienced a wonderful increase in mental vigor and physical energy, and continued use has entirely freed me from the miserable insomnia and nervousness from which I used to suffer so much.

"I find Grape-Nuts very palatable and would not be without the crisp, delicious food for even a day on any consideration. Indeed, I always carry it with me on my lecture tours."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SEPTEMBER SIDELIGHTS

(Continued from Page Four)

Just hang out the "Essay Wanted" sign, offering a small prize, if possible, and watch the results. Print the best essays, or have them read at a public meeting. New friends will be gained by the experiment. It pays.

Of good essay-material there is plenty. A subject which often proves of great interest, especially to boys and young men, is "The Pledge Parole Plan," originated by Ex-Judge Pollard of St. Louis. Writers can find facts about the Pollard plan in back numbers of THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Crusader Monthly*, and in many magazines and newspapers. *The Post-Dispatch* of St. Louis recently printed an editorial which partially summed up the Pollard scheme. It said in part:

"This police judge saw in the drunkard the smoldering spark of manhood, in the wine-bibber the lurking seed of honor. He blew on the spark in the hope it would flame up; he planted the seed in the hope that it would sprout. Often it flamed only to die away again, and sprouted only to wither. But he was never discouraged. His plan and his patience attracted attention, and won not only commendation, but the flattery of much imitation. It set men to thinking, not that it was new or novel in theory, but that it was practical."

It was indeed practical for it saved and is still saving hundreds of men and women who had started on the drink-road to ruin. It is all based on the strength of the pledge, and, therefore, is of interest to all of us who claim comradeship under the pledge-true banner.

Inspire your essayists to write about the Pollard plan.

"A Line a Day"

Now and then we advise Branch workers and union members to do some advertising, to buy some newspaper or magazine space and use it for a little temperance talk, if only to prevent some liquor dealer or maker from gaining control of that particular space.

This scheme is a good one, but it costs much. "We can't afford it!" comes the cry. "Rates are too high!" Rates are high, but there is no need of paying for a page, half page or even for two inches. Try the line-a-day scheme. One word, one motto, or one suggestive sentence, persistently inserted, will attract the attention of thousands of readers and do heroic work for the cause. For instance,—the words, Willard Y. P. B., repeated in some section of a newspaper every day for a few weeks, or a few months, would set readers to wondering what the Willard Y. P. B. is, where it is, what it does. Questions will be asked, callers will come, new friends will be gained,—and the little "ad." will have served its purpose.

Or again,—Saloons or Boys? The three words, printed again and again, will slip into the brain cells of thousands of readers, the mental answer will be, "Boys!" and—there you are. Your little, inexpensive "ad." has done service for you, for the boys, for the town, nation and the world. Don't neglect the line-a-day advertisement!

Entering Open Doors

All publicity efforts open doors, but publicity promoters often fail to enter the doors which they have opened. If you see an open door, a door into somebody's heart or conscience, don't let it close. Open it wider, knock again, even walk in with a smiling face and a cordial word. In nine cases out of ten you will be welcomed, and the seed, too, which you are ready to plant will be gladly received.

Know the Boy Scouts?

The Boy Scouts are flourishing in all sections of the country. Perhaps you do not approve of some of their somewhat military doings, perhaps you do not take interest in their "field lore" and "wood lore," but you must acknowledge that The Boy Scouts are up and doing and that they have become a real factor in the production of the modern American boy.

It is well to keep in touch with all such up-and-doing throngs. We can learn from them, and they can learn from us, and together we can learn from others and from the Great Source of knowledge and truth. The together spirit is something we must not forget to keep alive.

Why not invite the local Boy Scouts to a meeting under the Y. P. B. auspices, have a good time together, and discuss a few questions together? Have somebody speak for the Scouts, explaining their plans and purposes, and have some popular, athletic young Branch fellow speak for the Branch, telling of its work, and laying stress on the bad effects of beer and tobacco upon the human body?

In doing this, don't make your meeting too "preachy" or have its reformation side too obvious. The Scout Boys are pledge-boys, hundreds of them. Appeal to them as pledge-boys, and those who have a right to the name will be so proud of it that the others will be anxious to have an equal right.

A Country Fair Chance

A club wished to earn money to promote its work. Somebody "got up" this plan: A number of the club members had valuable, well-kept pets. They turned these over to the club, for a short time, and, under the club name, had them entered in the Country Fair prize contest which was about to take place. One pet won first prize, and each of the others won a second or third, thus making a satisfactory "lump sum."

Why can't Branch folks try the same plan? Country Fair time is here, or nearly here, and "there's no time like the present!"

More Personality Talk

In the street window of a certain store is a small cardboard, on which are pasted a little photograph, and an autograph letter. This card attracts hundreds of pairs of eyes every day. Persons waiting near the store never fail to look at the picture and read the letter, and many who have started to hurry by, stop to do likewise. This is mentioned to show how a little "human-interest" article will attract attention, and to encourage readers to make use of the window card means of creating interest.

As has often been suggested in the Y. P. B. edition, a small bulletin board, or a three-by-three cardboard, neatly pasted with pictures of our temperance leaders, with items of interest concerning their life and work, quotations from their books or speeches, will attract a large amount of attention and win workers for the cause. Use pictures, letters, and quotations which present the real personality, past and present. It is ever alive and active. It shines from pictured faces, written lines and printed words. It reaches out and out and out. Help it to find that for which it reaches.

"Dead Give-Away" Questions

Say, are you a real, up-to-date Brancher?

Do you read the Branch SIGNAL through and through?

Then answer these:

What did the college secretary do during April, May, June, July?

What has the field secretary said about a national school for Y. P. B. leaders and workers?

What does the headquarters secretary say about identifying your cause with one person?

If you can't answer quickly, it's a "dead give-away" that you didn't read the August number.

Do it now!

IOWA Y. P. B. INTERESTS

The officers of the new Y. P. B. at Arlington are as follows: President, Mr. John R. Swales; vice-president, Miss Florence Swales; corresponding secretary, Mr. Howard Anderson; treasurer, Miss Elsie Foss.

Mr. Ray Randall, the president of the new Y. P. B. at Cascade, June 27 fell from a barn where he was working and was instantly killed. His pastor, in speaking of the young man's sad ending, spoke in highest terms of his Christian character.

A Y. P. B. will soon be organized at Clay—the outgrowth of a fine L. T. L.

Miss Dorothy Coolidge of Conrad, a college girl of twenty, won the diamond medal at the Fourteenth district convention held in June at Iowa Falls. As there is no Y. P. B. near enough for her to join, she is a member of the W. C. T. U.

Miss Sadie Markee of Toledo won the grand gold medal at the Tama county institute at Garwin.

ENTERTAINMENT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE Y. B. P.

LEADER CONTEST

Mrs. Mae A. Thompson, Iowa Y. P. B. Secretary

Divide the company into two sides. Let one side choose some temperance leader whom they describe as nearly as possible as to characteristics, the opposite side guessing the name of the person. If successful, it can choose one from the first side to come over to its ranks; if unsuccessful, it must lose one of its number. In the latter case, the first side should select a new character and proceed in the same way until the opposing side finally guesses correctly, or all its members are won over. If it wins, it names a leader for the first side to guess. The game is limited to six leaders, and when that number is reached, the side which has the most members left is pronounced the winner.

Variety may be introduced by choosing some one to represent a temperance hero, or heroine, the choice to be left with the person taking the part. Only such questions as can be answered by "Yes" or "No" are to be asked by the company. The one who first identifies the leader will himself (or herself) take the place of honor, and so on, to the end. Another way is for one to choose a character, and each member of the company (all standing) in rotation give fact, quotation, or anecdote, relating to the character. Those failing in these respects must take their seats. The character should be changed each time around.

A state contest may be conducted in a manner similar to the leader contest, the names of states instead of people being used. Facts relating only to the temperance cause should be given. A biographical sketch can be presented to the winner in the leader contest, and a prohibition map may be the reward for the state contest.

WORTH TRYING!

One committee prepared a set of queries, such as "What is wine?" "Does wine aid digestion?" "Why is not alcoholic liquor a stimulant?" "How does alcohol affect the heart—the lungs?" "What are the contents of a barrel of cider?" Answers were written on cards, and when sufficient time had elapsed in which to study the questions, were read in the proper order.

One May meeting was called "The Apple from Blossom to Cider." There were apple-blossoms for decoration and an interesting program which concluded with an essay on apples and cider. Then a basket of apples was passed, and the members, with the aid of their teeth, demonstrated "The Improved Safety Cider Press." Fortune telling with seeds followed, and there was a cider song taken from *The Young Crusader*.

A story-telling social was a great success, each member telling or reading a story, or incident, which had a temperance application. These stories (many of which were well-told) with devotions and music constituted the program. Fruit lemonade and wafers were served.

It is a good idea to have *responses* to the roll-call take the form of *answers* to the questions: "What can a Branch member do to help the temperance cause?" "Why sign a pledge?" These should be prepared and distributed before the meeting.

A HINT TO OTHERS

What one "in earnest" young woman can do was evidenced in the case of Mrs. Nellie Fosdick, a floor-walker in a large department store of Cleveland, Ohio, and now the Y. P. B. president. She interested some of the young women employes in W. C. T. U. work, and a union was organized which was later changed into a Y. P. B., called after Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer and state vice-president. This Branch has a special purity pledge which reads as follows: "Believing that pure words are prompted by pure thoughts, therefore resolved that we adopt the department of Purity of Language, aiming to check and ultimately prohibit slang and profanity among our members and associates." More than 150 girls have signed the temperance pledge, the men's and girls' rest rooms have been supplied with good literature, the post-card racks of the store have been cleared of all cards of an impure character, and a Bible class led by the president is held each Saturday noon. Flower mission work among the sick and medal contest work is carried on. Can not other city Y. P. B.'s and W.'s start and mother similar organizations? For further information, address Mrs. R. E. Jarman, 1456 E. 89th St., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

MISSOURI Y. P. B. ACTIVITIES

The state Y. P. B. president of Missouri, Mr. Charles B. James, is doing field work in the Thirtieth district. He has organized a Branch at Caruthersville and has other dates ahead.

The officers of the Carthage Y. P. B., assisted by Mrs. Juliette Hill of Radium, organized a Y. P. B. of eight members. This enthusiastic Branch is in the midst of a membership contest. It has met once a week since the state convention, and has already doubled its membership.

A Y. P. B. of twenty members was organized recently at Branson, Miss Elma Holderman, president; Miss Pearl Hayes, corresponding secretary.

KANSAS ENTERPRISE

The Pleasant View Branch, located ten miles south of Beloit, Kan., the nearest town, has raised and expended $126 this year, of which $10 was sent to the Missionary Fund and $10 contributed toward the expenses of the W. C. T. U. department at Beloit Chautauqua. They have a social and business meeting each month and are following a course of study. Just now they are holding a membership contest.

A TRUE DEFINITION

The great Scotch preacher, Dr. Guthrie, said of the open saloons of his times that they were "turning health into disease, decency into tattered rags, love into estrangement, or bitter hatred, youthful beauty into loathsomeness, woman's natural modesty into loud and coarse effrontery, mothers' hearts into stone and the image of God into something baser than a brute."

This definition is as true of the American saloon of today as of the Scotch dram-shop. And this is the institution which the advocates of license ask the citizens of America to vote for.

A PRAYER USED BY ONE MOTHER

"Heavenly Father, day is done,
And the quiet night begun;
Thou hast kept me through the day!
Keep me through the night I pray.
And, dear Father, while I share
In thy tender love and care
Help me every day to be
An obedient child to thee."

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Small Girl (entertaining her mother's caller)—"How is your little girl?"

Caller—"I am sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't any little girl."

Small Girl (after a painful pause in conversation)—"How is your little boy?"

Caller—"My dear, I haven't any little boy, either."

Small Girl—"What *are* yours?"—*Woman's Home Companion*

The Airin Sha, A Work For Factory Girls

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative

A WORTHY JAPANESE ENTERPRISE

(Reprinted from *The Japanese Evangelist*)

There is no work in Japan in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is fortunate enough to have a part, which is productive of greater results for the money expended than that done for factory girls through the Airin Sha, under the capable management of Mr. Shirai.

Though the W. C. T. U. has only been connected with the Airin Sha for a few years, the work was begun nine years ago in Mita, Tokyo, by Mr. Shirai, who is a former pupil of the Doshisha, and who from student days has had a special interest in working for factory employes. Three years ago the house in which he was living and holding his night school burned, and since that time he has occupied the present building in Shikokumachi, Shiba.

The average number of students enrolled in the night school is sixty-five, although the attendance during busy seasons often drops down to thirty-five. The course of instruction given in the school corresponds, in the main, to that of Government primary schools. Five years of regular attendance are required for a girl to complete the course, but the large majority of the students remain but two, three or four years. However, during the past nine years there have been thirty-eight graduates from the school, many of whom have been able to better their positions as a result of their schooling.

Mr. Shirai tells of two sisters who were recent graduates, one of whom has entered the government postal service; she passed the government examinations, receiving special recognition and is now earning a good livelihood. The other sister married a well-to-do farmer living in the Hokkaido, and Mr. Shirai has received from her Yen 1.50 as a present to the school.

Besides the regular course in instruction there are special classes in sewing and cooking, and on Saturday evening a Sunday school service takes the place of school work. Eleven graduates of the school have been baptized and taken into the church. Mr. Shirai remarks that this may seem a small per cent when one considers that all through their schooling the students receive Christian instruction, but it is accounted for by the fact that he does not believe that those girls who are merely "interested in Christianity" or who do not object to its teachings, are worthy subjects for the church; only those who truly believe and who have proven in their lives their knowledge of the Christian faith.

One of Mr. Shirai's principal aims is to teach the girls independence. Though frequently gifts of school supplies and clothing are sent to the Airin Sha, he never passes these on to the girls without exacting some slight amount either in money or in domestic service. Every week the students pay him three sen, half of which goes for defraying the expense of books, writing materials and so forth and the other half he puts in the bank to be paid out in case of sickness, marriage, or death. Twice a year, in spring and autumn, he takes the school off on a day's holiday and once a month a social meeting is held where teachers and pupils come into close touch with one another.

Mr. Shirai has compiled a book of songs for use in the school room and is now working up a book of short stories which will be of a helpful nature and will, he hopes, take the place of some of the worthless or bad books that one finds in the hands of so many working girls.

NO TRAMPS IN KANSAS

At the recent annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Presbyterian Church, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., the point was brought out that among the countless good things which prohibition has done for Kansas, the absence of tramps can be noted. These wanderers on the face of the earth prefer to go their rounds where liquor is sold, and while the fact is a sad commentary on their manner of life, it is worthy of careful consideration from an economic standpoint.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
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The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Woman's National Daily, University City, Mo.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogemaw Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

THE TURNING POINT

(Continued from Page Six)

eral young people still lingered, playing games, singing songs, and talking happily. Hal Young looked up as the pair entered and came over to the corner of the room where he sat reading.

"So that was your errand, May," he ejaculated. "You'd rather have some other company than mine, hey?"

"I'll explain later," said May hastily. "Let me introduce my friend, Mr. Sutlee. Do take him around to the others, Young, and let them see what a find I've made."

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

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Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
Brunswick Inn, Oxford, N. Y.

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"Alcohol has long held sway in the world's drinks, chiefly because of its valuable stimulating quality, which, however has led by reason of its insidious power to the ill-considered use, even abuse, of alcoholic liquors. Again, taking even small quantities of alcohol is now clearly recognized as being inimical to far more constitutions and dispositions than was formerly considered the case." Thus says a leading wine firm of Calcutta in advertising a new drink—a significant statement and a sign of the times.

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Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

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8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

Vir Publishing Co. 987 Church Bldg., 15th and Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
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4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

INDICTMENT OF THE SALOON

(Continued from Page Two)

idle youths, not yet criminals, are initiated into the ways of vice; that from some of the worst, sally forth on their marauding mission the midnight bummers and burglars who return in the small hours of the night, often with their booty, to the still open saloon, where they find a certain welcome and no inconsiderable measure of protection; that the cost of merely policing the lower grade of these dens is manifoldly greater than the revenue derived from them in any shape, and this apart from their immensely preponderating contribution to the dire catalogue of crime and misery with which the social compact in St. Louis is burdened and afflicted. This, too, in a city whose real property and whose business enterprises are taxed almost beyond endurance to provide a revenue which is, in a large degree, rendered so conspicuously insufficient by the causes to which we have referred.

Birthplace of Crime

"The members of the grand jury would be unfaithful to their deliberate judgment, to their oaths, and, with their present light, to their duty as citizens, if they did not at this time declare their unbiased conviction that in this city there is today no subject which so immediately and imperatively demands the earnest consideration and action of the responsible tax-paying community as does this one now under consideration."

David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, in a recent address, in which he declared woman suffrage to be inevitable, added: "As men have learned through responsibility, women will learn, and when both have learned there will be a double degree of wisdom to govern the world. We need the help of both men and women to do the things that need doing. The time is past when we refuse women the ballot because they cannot fight, for the business of killing men is coming to an end."

IRON NEW WAY COSTS ONE CENT

No more hot stoves, stuffy kitchens—burned hands—changing of irons and handles. No waiting for irons to heat—no running to and from stove. **Cuts down fuel bills—saves hours of time—saves strength—money and preserves health.** Turns ironing day drudgery to pleasure. Mrs. C. Wilcox, Neb., writes—"Of all home conveniences the Monitor leads them all. No amount of money could induce me to go back to old way of ironing." Mrs. Davis, Ind., "I consider the Monitor finest iron on earth."

The Improved Monitor SAD IRON SELF HEATING

PRICE $3.50 East of Colorado, and Texas.

Not Sold in Stores

Out from 102 holes inside the iron burst forth 102 darts of flame, heating evenly every part of iron's bottom. Keeps it at same heat hour after hour. No putting in stick after stick of wood—no buckets of coal—no extravagant burning of gas or gasoline. Woman all nice and cool. **Work is easy—clothes look fine—smooth—glossy—white.**

Contrast this with way you iron. Raging hot fire in stove—burning up money. Hot, suffocating kitchen. All tired out before starting to iron. Trot, trot, trot, back and forth to stove. First to get hot iron; then to crowd fire; then stop to bind up burned finger; then to wood shed or coal bin to get fuel. And so it goes—a hot, dragging, fagging day. And all the time if you had a Monitor you could be cool, easy, comfortable, at much less outlay of time, money and strength.

A Monitor is worth $25.00 to you, yet it costs but $3.50. Saves its cost many times over in fuel alone—in time and wear and tear on health. Don't keep on ironing old way. 350,000 use and praise it—over 350,000 have thrown away old irons. You do it too. **Save yourself all you can.** Send today.

AGENTS WANTED

To good, reliable, sober, industrious agents, men and women, we have a very attractive proposition to make. All or spare time. Big profits, easy, pleasant work. **$647,500 in profits already paid to agents.** The Monitor almost sells itself. You'll like the work. Send for big circular showing exact size picture of iron—full description, agents offer, territory, terms.

MONITOR SAD IRON COMPANY
83 Monitor Bldg. Big Prairie, Ohio

VICTORY IN IDAHO

Canyon county has voted dry again, this time to the tune of a 2,400 majority. Bannock county remains in the dry column by a vote of more than 700, despite the fact that Pocatello, the county seat and metropolis of the southeastern part of the state, gave a wet majority.

The county and local W. C. T. U. officers in both counties worked heroically to bring about this victory, and the other temperance forces gave their hearty and enthusiastic co-operation.

The state convention of the Idaho W. C. T. U., Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp, president, will be held in Boise, Ada county, in which another battle royal is already being waged. The temperance forces *expect to win.*

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SIGNAL

"The writer is not an active member of the W. C. T. U.—and, unfortunately, cannot be—but he has been an enthusiastic and delighted reader of THE UNION SIGNAL for nearly twenty years. However, he is frank to confess, that, notwithstanding all the illustrious names of its editorial contributors in these two decades and the wealth of inspiration it has spread abroad through its world-wide constituency, its latest issues maintain the high standards set in earlier years. As a representative of the white ribbon movement, the SIGNAL has an interest for all friends of the cause, but its breadth of outlook, its irresistible optimism and its kindly spirit of good-will toward all divisions of reform endeavor deserve both emulation and the highest praise from its contemporaries."—*American Advance*

STILL THEY GO

Three little weeks, what can we do?
One has escaped us and that leaves two.

The special *Young Crusader* offer to teachers—nine months' subscription for twenty cents—expires September 30. Subscribe at once for the teacher in your school.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

The Circulation song, "Oh, for a Club," published last week, had just gone to the printer when response came from Cando, N. D., a union we depend upon for a fine club each year. This union of 75 working members sends 66 yearly subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and 18 to *The Young Crusader*. We wish you would keep this office filled with such clubs; they put us in a very happy frame of mind.

WRITE AT ONCE

If THE UNION SIGNAL or *The Young Crusader* does not reach the subscribers regularly, report the matter promptly to the paper, not to the editor or to any individual. It is always wise to inquire first of your postmaster, as in very many instances the paper is being delivered to the wrong person.

All physicians are agreed that the excessive use of alcohol is the most prolific cause of disease. All sociologists are agreed that it is the most prolific cause of poverty, and all penologists are agreed that it is the most prolific cause of crime; and that the only solution of the problem is the annihilation of the American saloon.

"BOUNCING DR. WILEY"

"What makes the Potted Ham so green?"
said Files-on-Parade.
"It's feelin' fresher than it is," the Color,
Sergeant said.
"What makes the ranks so white, so
white?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're dreadin' what they've got to
eat," the Color Sergeant said.
"For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley, you
can hear the Microbes cheer.
And the Germs is all a-singin', 'Wiley's
goin' away from here,
And we're coming back far stronger
than we've been for many a year,
For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley in
the mornin'."

"What makes the canned goods work so
'ard?" said Files-on-Parade.
"They're fixin' for their Jubilee," the
Color Sergeant said.
"What's made that front-rank man fall
down?" said Files-on-Parade.
"He's eat cold-storage sassidges," the
Color Sergeant said.
"They are bouncin' Doctor Wiley, and
those sassidges of old
Are swarmin' from their prisons where
they've lingered in the cold,
And they've brought their ptomaines
with 'em in a manner free and
bold.
For they're bouncin' Doctor Wiley in
the mornin'."

"For what do they be bouncin' him?"
said Files-on-Parade.
"'E put the Microbes on the blink," the
Color Sergeant said.
"An' did the Microbes 'urt the Blink?"
said Files-on-Parade.
"They put the Blink out of a job," the
Color Sergeant said.
"They are bouncin' Doctor Wiley, and
the germs are runnin' free,
And the Microbes an' Bacilluses are
chortlin' with glee,
For they'll get their starvin' 'ooks once
more on folks like you an' me.
After bouncin' Doctor Wiley in the
mornin'."—*Harper's Weekly*

He—"Is Miss Smith in?"
Maid—"No, she's out."
He—"Well, then, call Miss Smythe."
Maid—"She's out, too."
He—"I guess I'll sit by the fire and wait."
Maid—"I'm sorry, but the fire is out."
—*Sphinx*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Helps for the Sunday School

Programs by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine. The Doom of Prince Nicotine. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. A Plea for Freedom from King Alcohol. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Uncle Sam's Vision. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Old Glory in Peril. Each 2 cents; per 100, 50 cents. Notes of Victory, Each 5 cents; per 12, 55 cents; per 100.....$4.00

Program Ten Wonderful Men. Per 100 ..... .40

Books. Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25. A century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt. Each, paper 65 cents; cloth $1.15. The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown. Each ..... .35

Leaflets Achievements of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. Per ten, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents. Beer a Dangerous Drink, per 100, 25 cents. Beer or Flour, Which Will You Buy? per 100, 25 cents. Emperor William of Germany Speaks Against the Drink Evil, per 100, 25 cents. General Grant and Prohibition, per 100, 25 cents. Prohibition Promotes Prosperity, per 100, 25 cents. The Great Destroyer, Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. (6 short leaflets) per 100, 25 cents. The License System, Hon. Seaborn Wright, per 100, 25 cents. What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas, Gov. W. R. Stubbs, per 100, 40 cents. Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic, Gov. J. Frank Hanly, per 100, 25 cents. Excellent Story Leaflet, (for distribution among boys and girls) How a Little Lad Helped a Town to go Dry, per 100, 75 cents. General Sheridan's Answer, per 100, 10 cents. Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco, per 100.....15

Music Temperance Songs for the Sunday School. Each 5 cents; per 12, 35 cents; per 100 $2.00. Young People's Temperance Chorus Book. Each 15 cents; per 12, $1.50. Marching Songs for Young Crusaders, No. 2, 10 cents. Song Leaflet, Make the Map All White, (with music). Each 5 cents; per 3, 10 cents; per 10, 25 cents; per 100 ..... $2.00

Pledges Wall Pledge (space for 240 names) 25 cents. Total Abstinence Coupon Pledge, per 100.....30

Poster Flag Poster in colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100 .....$3.50

7 Posters (Size 20 x 30) Which Will You Protect? Do You Know These Facts? Alcohol. Beer! Beer! Exclusion of Objectionable Postcards from United States Mail. Temperance Truths (two). Each 7 cents; per 4, 25 cents; per 25, $1.00; per 100..$3.50

5 Posters (Size 14 x 18) Drink Robs the Working Man. The License Voter Gets What? Attention, Voters! Figures Tell—Read These. The Trouble Mfg. Co. Each 5 cents; per set...15

5 Posters (Medical Temperance) Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine. Alcohol Shortens Life. Consumptives, Beware of Alcohol Proprietary Medicines. Results of Medical Temperance Agitation. Each 05

2 Posters (Temperance and Labor). Would You Vote the Saloon Out? The Saloon Degrades the Worker. Each .05

2 Posters (Scientific Temperance Instruction) Beer or Flour? Each 10 cents. Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each 05

The Union Signal

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ELECTION DAY IN MAINE

ELIZABETH P. GORDON

As the election returns were thrown upon the screens, Monday evening, September 11, dense crowds filled Portland's largest square. Order and quiet prevailed and not one intoxicated person was seen.

Occasionally the deep and intense excitement was broken by cheers from the license men as the "Yes" votes outnumbered the "No" votes. Then the majority for the dry side would be displayed, and gloom would descend upon the advocates of license.

Never was there a more interesting and exciting election and for the first time the "bum" class was in evidence. Boston and the near-by license towns of New Hampshire must have sent in some of their best specimens. There is no doubt that in their minds the election meant "booze or no booze." It is well known that since the amendment was resubmitted, some of the license people have tried the colonization scheme in order to swell the "Yes" vote. It requires only three months residence to qualify a man for registration.

For hours the throng stood patiently. By the help of the extra police force, street cars slowly made their way through the square. As the writer, with anxious heart, silently watched the strange spectacle, hoping and praying that the "No" vote would be in the majority, the president of the Michigan W. C. T. U. suddenly said, "It seems unbelievable that license Michigan and license Massachusetts are together watching prohibition Maine as she struggles for her life." "The Heavens were declaring the glory of God" and the shining stars seemed to "spread the truth from pole to pole"—the truth that prohibition will stay in the state of Maine.

Typical Float in "Vote No" Demonstration, Portland, Maine

Significant Cartoons

Cartoons and pictures, as well as election returns, were skillfully thrown on the screens. The fact that Mrs. Stevens was recognized as the popular and able leader of the prohibition forces, was indicated by many of these pictures. In the first, inscribed, "Pretty Tight," Mrs. Stevens and the leader of the license side were represented as pulling on a rope, each struggling to get it away from the other, the license leader standing on his heels, nearly overthrown, and Mrs. Stevens evidently winning. In the next picture, shown later, some large "No" returns having been given, the license leader was prostrate on the ground, and Mrs. Stevens stood erect, strong and victorious! Again people were reminded of the proclamation of our National President by a picture depicting Mrs. Stevens on the way to Washington and the White House, flourishing a big club!

Splendid Leadership of Mrs. Stevens

Mrs. Stevens has been a magnificent leader in the greatest prohibition campaign that ever was known. This is recognized by friends and foes alike.

Special Articles in This Issue

Election Day in Maine—Maine Campaign Sidelights—The "All White" Demonstration—Minnesota and Utah State Conventions.

SOME OF THE SPEAKERS IN THE MAINE CAMPAIGN

MRS. MARY E. KUHL
President Illinois W. C. T. U.

MRS. E. L. CALKINS
President Michigan W. C. T. U.

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE
President New York W. C. T. U.

ELECTION DAY IN MAINE

The strain and anxiety have been tremendous but our beloved President has been sustained, never having lost a day throughout the campaign. She has worked almost day and night, making many speeches, only in the last days staying by her desk that she might respond to the calls that came to her from all over the state for plans and for direction.

On many days, the telephone and telegraph have been hot with messages. These have come from all over the country and from numberless newspapers.

The enemies of prohibition have made Mrs. Stevens their target. The newspapers which have descended to such methods will never again receive any respect from the majority of the people in Maine. The fact that from the first Mrs. Stevens has made clear the issue, has angered the enemy, who have been trying to throw dust in the eyes of the voters. Some officials high in authority have tried to make the voters think that the question was simply taking the amendment out of the constitution. Our magnificent leader has pointed out the unmistakable fact that this campaign has meant saloons or no saloons.

The 35,000 Young Campaigners have been a wonderful power for good all over the state. The story of their splendid parade in Portland the day before the election is told in another part of the paper. A farmer who viewed the procession of marching boys and girls, pony carriages, floats and carriages, with decorations of white and "Vote No" pennants and mottoes in evidence, said, with tears in his eyes: "We shall have the victory, for God can't let a procession like that go by without taking note of it!" Miss Anna Gordon, the general director of The Young Campaigners, as she rode in one of the carriages, was congratulated by many on the great success of the demonstration. There never was anything like it in the state.

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

It is impossible to mention all the factors that have helped to make this campaign one of the most successful in W. C. T. U. history. From the very first the best literature has been in circulation. The "Maine Campaign Song Book," prepared by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, of which thousands of copies were used, is one of the best documents of its kind ever issued. Leaflets were prepared in advance, and week by week, as points came up that should be covered, new brief leaflets to meet them were printed, and no expense was spared to answer the false statements of the enemy. Miss Jessie Dodge, the state superintendent of Literature, who has been in charge at state headquarters in Portland, deserves great credit for the intelligence and promptness with which she has filled all orders. She has been ably assisted by Miss Elma G. Gowen, our World's W. C. T. U. representative, lately returned from South America.

On the eve of the election, Sunday night, all over the state great and enthusiastic meetings were held. An immense audience in Portland once more welcomed to the city Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson. As Mrs. Stevens introduced him, he was most warmly greeted. Never will any one who had the privilege of hearing him, forget the earnestness of his unanswerable argument that the only place for a prohibitory law is in the constitution of the state and of the nation. During his long, eloquent address, hundreds of people stood and others waited in a church near-by, which also was packed, until the speaker of the evening could reward them with a brief outline of his remarkable speech. A choir of boys on the platform led the prohibition songs, which have reached the hearts of so many voters, and little Leo Lyons, the gifted boy singer, was at his best. Influential business men and young men who were casting their first ballots, listened to Captain Hobson, who looked like a magnificent athlete, as he pleaded with them to make it the great effort of their lives to secure national and world-wide prohibition. The proclamation for prohibition in our country by 1920, and for ultimate world-wide prohibition was then made, in a most statesmanlike manner, by Mrs. Stevens. This meeting was a fitting close to the great campaign in the state of Maine.

On election morning, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon left home at half past five, riding to the polls in a carriage decorated with large "Vote No" pennants. They rejoiced that the shining sun, just appearing over the horizon, indicated a clear, beautiful day. As they reached the polling place in their precinct, the ballot boxes were being carried into the voting place and Mr. Stevens' ballot was the first to be deposited in Mrs. Stevens' home precinct. This ward had the largest

One of the Autos Whose Tours Counted for Much in the Maine Battle

On the front seat: Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, President of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. and Charles Ricker.
On the rear seat: Mr. Hiram W. Ricker and Mr. Livingston.

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR
Who Helped in the Campaign

"I have been branded by 'our friend, the enemy,' as a professional agitator because I have sworn that I will never lay down my arms until not a brewery nor a distillery nor a beer sign nor a liquor advertisement shall blot the day nor blast the night from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but I am not an outsider nor an invader. The world is my parish on this question. I know no North, no South, no East, no West."

"No" majority in the city. All day the decorated carriage conveyed Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon from state headquarters to the churches where the prayer meetings were held, and to the temporary headquarters where refreshments were served.

They were the first ones at the Portland six o'clock prayer meeting. As the church bells rang and the first voters at the polls were depositing their ballots, the women were singing,

"Praise the Lord who helps us,
Maine must keep her law," also,

"When at the polls we rally,
Every ballot must tally,
With the home assailed by deadly foe;
So when you vote my brother,
Don't forget your mother
And you'll mark your ballot, NO!"

They closed with the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Every hour of the day was filled with earnest prayer. Until five o'clock in the afternoon, when the ballot boxes were closed, meetings were held in two of the churches—one up town and the other down town. Opposite the down town church was one of the voting places. The men who gathered in crowds near-by saw the bulletin outside the church announcing that under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. an all day prayer meeting for prohibition was being held. A "Vote Yes" was placed on the blackboard by one of the scornful men, but was quickly erased, and no such insult was again offered.

Portland W. C. T. U. headquarters were temporarily made on Congress Street, where coffee and doughnuts were served free to the voters. Here "Vote No" buttons and literature were given out. At state headquarters on Free Street there were many callers and here reporters from Boston and Maine interviewed Mrs. Stevens.

There was little sleep for anybody Monday night, for the result was still in doubt. Indeed the excitement for days has been intense because of the fluctuation in the returns. On Tuesday a majority for prohibition was conceded and the joy among the temperance forces of the state was great.

Never was there a braver leader, for Mrs. Stevens knows no defeat. If the administration, which is against prohibition, should proclaim that the "Yes" side has the victory we shall still have statutory prohibition in the state. Mrs. Stevens courageously says, "We shall not only keep state-wide prohibition, but place it again in the constitution of the state."

In her great work Mrs. Stevens has been ably and loyally supported by the officers and the rank and file of the Maine W. C. T. U. Long years of close association in the work have given the W. C. T. U. women of Maine the utmost confidence in their leader. Already a word of cheer has gone from Mrs. Stevens to the county and local presidents. The suspense in which all the white ribbon women of Maine are held is hard to bear, but whatever the result of the election is declared to be there will be no lack of courage displayed at the state convention which meets in Waterville, September 27-29.

PROHIBITION WILL YET TRIUMPH

Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson says, "I believe that this fight has demonstrated to students of prohibition and temperance that the next move to make will not be, or should not be, confined to individual states, but should extend to the United States. And I make a forecast that from this second battle of Maine a movement will begin that will end in putting prohibition in the Constitution of the United States."

MRS. FLORENCE EWELL ATKINS
National Organizer, Another Speaker in Maine's Warfare

MAINE CAMPAIGN SIDELIGHTS

Striking Incidents Related by Miss Edna Rowan

Members of the Headquarters family at Evanston had the rare pleasure of a few hours' visit from Miss Edna Rowan, who has just returned from the battlefield of Maine, where she has done such valiant and effective work for the cause of prohibition. Her story of the great battle, as she saw it and was a part of it, is thrilling. We can, however, give space to only a few of the most interesting incidents related by her.

The plan of work outlined by the W. C. T. U. and the no-license forces was to send even to the remotest corners of the state, into the little villages and hamlets and the rural districts, prohibition speakers, to inform and arouse the people. For this purpose a number of men with tents and boats arranged to go up and down the coast and among the islands and fishing villages, to speak to and labor with the deep-sea fishermen. A Young French Catholic, a graduate of Bates College, offered his services to speak to his own countrymen, and Dr. Eva W. Lake spoke to the Italians in different cities and towns.

Stone Quarry Meeting

At a stone quarry, about a mile from Frankfort, known as the worst rum hole in that part of the state, I spoke one noon. There was no W. C. T. U. at the place and the minister asked me if I objected to going with him to speak to the men for the superintendent had sent word that they sorely needed the message I would bring. Standing upon a great block of granite against one of the sheds, I spoke to about 600 men, grimy and dirty and greasy, who had just finished their lunches, and crowded all around me, eager not to miss a word. About one-third of the audience were Italians. I told them that the protection of their homes and their children depended upon their "No" vote, and pleaded with them to vote for constitutional prohibition. After I was through with my talk, they crowded around me, and shook my hand and many of them said, "We'll vote 'No.'"

The chief factor in the W. C. T. U. campaign work was The Young Campaigners. There were enlisted in this army for definite service every boy and young man and woman up to twenty-one, including the college and academy and high school young people. All summer long, through sunshine and rain, through heat and cold, The Young Campaigners marched up and down the old "Pine Tree State," singing and working and giving their rally cries for prohibition, which later crystallized into "No" votes at the election. This was their favorite cry: "P-r-o pro h-i hi b-i bi prohi-bi t-i ti o-n on tie on to prohibition."

An emissary of a brewing association said to a woman who wore a "Vote No" button, "Haven't you learned in the state of Maine, and from watching other great battles of the same kind, that no matter how much work you temperance people may do, when it comes to the last days, we can pour money enough into the state to undo all your work."

She replied, "I do not know that. We have the promise that if we, as human instruments, are at our post of duty, then the Lord of hosts will be our strength and will marshal forth His troops to victory."

"Oh," was the reply, "if you are going to talk about the Lord, I'll move on."

Previous to the demonstration of September 10, a number of children from the foreign district had come to W. C. T. U. headquarters and asked for the "Vote NO" pennants of red and blue, which were very pretty, and attracted their attention. It was decided not to give them out for fear there would not be enough for the children in the parade. On Sunday a large number of these children again asked for pennants and the director of the demonstration said to them, "We will give one to every boy who will promise to march in our procession and lift the banner high, thus showing that he does not want the saloon in Maine." Nearly fifteen of them promised and joined the procession. When they got down on India Street among their own people, the men came forward, saying, "Now you come out of there. We'll give you money if you'll drop that banner and come out." They threw quarters, dimes and pennies into the ranks, but do you know that not one of those fifteen boys accepted the offer, or deigned to stoop to pick up the money, but, with head erect, marched bravely on."

EDNA ROWAN

A license advocate made the remark in my hearing, "The one thing we liquor men fear more than anything else is the work you are doing among the children and young people, teaching them the dangers of the drink evil and the results of the liquor traffic, for we know that if you can convince them of the truth of these things, our traffic is doomed.'

Any outsider looking at the situation in the state would have said without question, that the W. C. T. U. was the chief and prominent agency through which the work was being carried on. A traveling man I met on the train said to me, "I have been in the state and have reviewed the different organizations that are doing work, and I do not hesitate to tell you that the W. C. T. U. has the most definite and effective plan of work of any organization in the state." Everywhere its great power was recognized, even those who had never given it any recognition before according it due credit.

On the night the verdict of defeat was received, one man said, "If the men of this state had been aroused to one-third the degree the women have been aroused and had worked one-half as hard, we would not have heard this verdict!

Threw His "Vote Yes" Button Away

A man wearing a "Vote Yes" button and standing on a street corner, was approached by a ragged, dirty street urchin, who held in his hand a beer bottle, in which was a stick with a "Vote Yes" placard upon it. He said to the man, "We say no more coffee and tea for us, we want more beer." In surprise the man asked the little fellow to repeat his words. The lad repeated them with an ugly exclamation and flaunted the "Vote Yes" card in his face: "We want beer." The man's face was very grave and expressed indignation as he tore the "Vote Yes" button from his coat and threw it away, saying to the boy, "You go home and tell your father that if he would drink less beer and more coffee, you would have something to put on your back."

PORTLAND'S YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS

THE "ALL WHITE" DEMONSTRATION

ABOUT 3,000 MAINE CHILDREN OF THE L. T. L.'S AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS MARCH THROUGH PORTLAND'S STREETS IN BEHALF OF PROHIBITION

"An all white parade on an all white day for an all white cause" was the way Miss Anna Gordon characterized the great children's demonstration on Sunday afternoon, September 10, the day preceding the great election. All Portland lined the streets to witness it, and one of the leading papers said that not since the return of Admiral Peary from his conquest of the North Pole to his home city of Portland, had there been such tremendous crowds of people.

The parade was led by a band, after which came the state color bearer for The Young Campaigners, Ralph Ames Leavitt, the young son of Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and grandson of Mrs. Stevens. He was dressed all in white and carried a flag. Then came a great army of boys and girls, carrying banners of the different organizations and pennants bearing the words, "Vote NO," "Will You Vote to Give Your Boy to the Saloon?" "Vote for Us," "We Plead for Prohibition," "Maine Must Keep Prohibition," "Protect the Boys and Girls," "We Are Prohibition Patriots," and other significant mottoes.

This company was followed by over twenty floats, beautifully decorated in white draperies, pine boughs and flowers, and with the loveliest blossoms of all—the bright faces of the little folks who had never even seen a licensed saloon. After these came about a dozen little pony carriages, the wheels of which were draped in white, driven by their little owners.

Hayracks, ordinary barges and other vehicles were transformed into things of beauty by means of draperies, bits of pine and fir and blossoms.

Last of all came the long line of carriages, in which rode the leaders and workers, among them Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. George S. Hunt, president of the Portland W. C. T. U., ex-Mayor Adam P. Leighton, chairman of the Men's No-License Committee, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, also president of a Portland W. C. T. U., Dr. DeForest Perkins, superintendent of schools for Portland, Miss Edna Rowan, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Miss Isabel H. Stickney, state corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Miss Elma G. Gowen, Dr. Bassford, treasurer of the State Sunday School Association, Mrs. Richard T. Booth, president of the Ireland W. C. T. U., Miss Jessie Dodge, office secretary of the Maine headquarters, and many other leaders in the schools and Sunday schools and churches.

ANNA A. GORDON

Our land shall be triumphant
O'er foes that now oppress;
This pilgrim-land of nations
Her children all shall bless;
Shall banish sin and sorrow,
The curse of drink o'erthrow,
Shall bring a glad tomorrow
In righteousness to glow

—*A. A. G.*

The arrangements for this magnificent demonstration were made by Miss Anna A. Gordon, assisted by a committee from the Portland Sunday schools. The Rev. Jesse Hill, pastor of the Williston church, the birthplace of the Christian Endeavor Society, told his people at the morning service that he considered it just the right sort of a demonstration for Sunday afternoon, and urged the parents and children of his organization to participate in it. He commented on the fact that the liquor forces had opposed the parade, as a proof that its influence would be tremendous. As soon as the demonstration was announced the liquor forces sent out a circular letter, ridiculing and opposing the procession, in an endeavor to convince the people that the question at issue was only one of constitutional law and not of the saloon.

It is known that this strong and silent plea for the home won many "No" votes. Everywhere along the line of march quiet and order prevailed and there was no opposition except as the procession wound its way down through the foreign district of the city, where Italians and Jews thronged the sidewalks, holding up rudely constructed "Yes" cards, and shouting in shrill tones, "Vote Yes, Yes, Yes."

The final affair of the day's procession was a rousing mass-meeting where all participating in the procession gathered and listened to a stirring address from Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. He asserted with an enthusiasm and energy the children will not soon forget that "Young America is in the fight and intends to see it through to a finish."

It has been affirmed over and over again by one of the most prominent workers in the campaign that The Young Campaigners was one of the chief factors in the campaign, and it goes without saying that Miss Gordon, its director, was the heart and soul and inspiration of the movement with the children. As she was introduced at this afternoon meeting by Mrs. Stevens, who presided, all the boys and girls, as with one voice, welcomed her, waving aloft their red and blue "Vote NO" pennants, in recognition of their devotion and loyalty to their beloved leader.

At the close of the meeting, the children gave their inspiring rally cry, "Maine, My Maine, My! V-i-c-t o-r-y! Maine Must Keep Prohibition."

COURAGE IN ACTION

Courage maintains itself by its ardent action, as some birds rest on the wing. . . . There is much in obeying as our Lord did, "straightway." When the Lord gives his servants grace to follow out their convictions as soon as they feel them, then they act courageously.—*C. H. Spurgeon*

IN THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

Marian Woodstock awakened with a start. The house was still; the room was flooded with brilliant moonlight. As she opened her eyes, the clock struck ten. And Fred was not at home! What could it mean? She remembered that he had gone away gaily at six o'clock, while the summer sun was yet high in the heavens. "I won't be gone long," he had called back laughingly, and had turned to wave a goodbye, as he swept away on his shining wheel. At the time there came into her mind a line which had once impressed her greatly—"A woman sometimes loses her husband because of an element of boyishness in his nature." Marian recalled, now, how like a boy her husband had looked, in spite of his forty years, as he rode away.

It was now ten o'clock and he had not come. Marian lay still for a moment with closed eyes. She thought of other long nights when she had lain awake and worried and suffered and waited for her recreant husband who, she knew, was off somewhere with gay companions, and before her eyes danced visions of a tottering form and stumbling feet, which had often staggered home over the brick pavements of the shabby little street. It was silent now, but the wife's ears were filled with ghostlike echoes of tramping feet. The brisk tread of a solitary pedestrian came nearer. The woman's eyes brightened. She sat up in bed and listened intently. He was sober tonight—she could tell by the step. How glad she was, but—the footsteps passed on, and, with a sickening dread of something portending, Marian again lay down.

Somehow tonight memory brought to the wife tantalizing pictures of her happy young girlhood when this man, now her husband, had begged for her company and her smiles. She had discarded a wealthy lover and a titled one for the young man who was so charming, for the boy who had said that he could not live without her. She had felt flattered by his idolatrous worship and had married him. Now that her evenings were *his*, he forgot. He spent long hours with the "boys," leaving her alone. The lips which had caressed, and complimented, and whispered words of love, were now vilified by curses.

The clock struck eleven. Tremblingly, with an unexplainable fear, the girl crept to the door to look out into the night. The moonlight, in long, white patches, quivered over the woodbine, which covered the porch, and danced upon the graveled walk and the rustling leaves. Marian pulled a rocker up against the doorway, seated herself and waited. She looked but a child, as she sat there. Her blue eyes were wide with fear and wonder, and as the minutes dragged themselves along, her heart grew cold with anxiety.

The clock struck twelve. Surely something terrible had happened. Fred had never before stayed so late. Perhaps he had been arrested. O, could she bear disgrace, too. She had stood poverty ever since she joined her lot with his, but it seemed to her she would long for death for herself and children, if disgrace came to the little home. In fancy, she saw her husband's name in black headlines, in the morning paper. She saw him in court, heard the judge fine him, and saw —oh, horrors—she saw him being taken to jail, for of course he would have no money with which to pay his bail. Could she face her neighbors in the face of such a dishonor? Could she longer go to church where the fellowship was so sweet and comforting?

Could Fred have met his enemy, his one-time partner at the bench, whom he had threatened more than once to make pay for the insults suffered at his hands. Even now he might be lying somewhere along the road, senseless. Could he have crossed the railroad, in a half-intoxicated condition, and been crushed beneath the wheels of the "flyer?" When morning came, they would find his mangled, dismembered body near the track. The papers would record the incident and the world would forget it before it was half read—but she and her children could never forget. They would be left alone to bear the burden of poverty and disgrace. The small insurance which Fred carried would hardly cover the funeral expenses. Well, with the shadow of living trouble removed from her heart and her life, she and the children could hold up their heads and gain a place for themselves in the world. Perhaps they would be better off—and yet, she had loved him so.

Marian crept into bed and closed her eyes, as the clock struck two. The birds were twittering in the maples outside the door when she awoke. She could hear the clock striking three and the old terrible feeling of fear came back to possess her soul anew. Tears trickled down her cheeks. With all his faults, she loved Fred still. There was much of the bitter mixed with the sweet, but she would rather bear and bear and bear than to do without him. He was the father of her children, too, but he was so weak, so easily led away into temptation. Perhaps she had not been as patient with him as she should have been.

One by one the morning flashed its signals across the sky. Red and purple and blue were the banners which it furled against a yellow background. In the maple, a gray old robin perched on the side of its nest and burst forth in cheering melody. A red bird, in the peach tree, answered with its clear, loud whistle. A sparrow, its black eyes shining like beads, flew to the window and peered in at a woman, who knelt by the side of a bed where slept two pretty children.

Upon the street the roar of traffic began. A white milk-cart, filled with bottles, lumbered up to the door. The hurrying footsteps of the whistling driver sounded on the porch and passed on. It was six o'clock now and Marian, distracted almost to desperation, dressed and crept to the kitchen. She prepared breakfast and called the sleeping children, thinking meantime that she would notify police headquarters as soon as the meal was over.

But as the clock struck seven Fred Woodstock came home. His immaculate clothes were streaked with dirt, his straw hat was crushed, and his hair lay in a soft mat over his forehead. The smiling mouth was set in harsh lines and the brown eyes were but wells of blood. He fell limply into a chair and bowed his head on his hands. The children tiptoed from the room, as their father fell asleep, and the clock struck the half hour.

FATHER AND SON

WHAT JUDGE BEN LINDSEY HAS TO SAY ABOUT THEIR RELATIONS

It is not to be forgotten that we have magnificent examples daily given us of the close and helpful intimacy between many fathers and sons, and of innumerable fathers voluntarily taking up home burdens with the mother, thus producing superb team work, but unless we have still more of this done, the problem of the youthful delinquent cannot be solved by the juvenile court. The home must help.

It is back to the home, the father, the mother, the school and the Sunday school we must go, not only for help to elevate the child, but too often to find there the germs that cause him to be a delinquent.

It is to home influences and to the examples of fathers and mothers, as a rule, that not only the bad in children is to be traced, but the good as well. Take the boy, for instance. To nine out of every ten boys, the father is the model. He is the fountain head of wisdom. He is the law. Not only are his acts justifiable, but his opinions are true.

The boy sees the world through his father's eyes. The viewpoint of the boy is established by the father's outlook. If the boy's attitude toward life is not a faithful reproduction of the father's attitude, it is usually not the boy's fault.

If the father is a criminal, the boy probably grows up with a contempt for the law. If the father hates the police, the boy hates them too. If the father assails religion, the boy becomes an atheist. If the father boasts how he cheated this man or tricked that, the boy is fired with an ambition to emulate his cleverness. What the man is among his business associates, the boy probably will be among his playmates.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LESSON JOEY TAUGHT

M. LOUISE FORD, Malden, Mass.

"Now, Joey, be a good boy while mother is gone," said Mrs. Lyman, as she buttoned her gloves preparatory to a trip to the city. "Bridget is busy ironing, so you must amuse yourself with the sand-pile, and don't get into mischief! That's a good boy!" She stooped and kissed the innocent, rosy face.

She sighed a bit anxiously as she hurried along, for Joey could think up more mischief in ten minutes than most children could in a day.

But this time he had promised to be good, and good enough he was for an hour or more, carting sand and doing a big business for imaginary customers. Then he went into the kitchen for a drink of water.

"It's mother's foine boy he is, sure," said Bridget, as she gave him the drink, "and he and Bridget will kape house in good shape!"

"It's hot outdoors," sighed Joey, and laying aside his hat, he wandered into the sitting-room where it was cool and quiet.

A new book amused him for a few minutes, and the music box was set going, but that wasn't very exciting, so Joey bethought himself of something he had wanted to try for a long time.

Papa often went to the sideboard closet, took out a bottle, poured a liquid into a glass with some water and sugar, and drank it as if it tasted good. When Joey asked for a taste, he always laughed and began to chase him around the table as if it were a great joke.

Now was the small boy's chance. He would find out what the good stuff was. It surely couldn't be bad for him, if papa liked it so well.

So naughty little Joey, forgetting his promise to be good, tiptoed into the dining-room, opened the sideboard door very softly, and took out the bottle.

It was the only one there, so he was sure it was the right one, and, yes there was the big "W" on it, that he had seen so many times.

He climbed up in a chair and found a tumbler.

"Goody, it's got some water in it!" he said to himself, and put in a big spoonful of sugar, just as papa did.

Getting down, he hastily tipped up the bottle and the brown liquid ran in just as it did when papa fixed it.

Then he carefully put the bottle back where he found it and took the tumbler into the cool sitting-room to enjoy it by himself, feeling very much grown up.

"My, but it's good!" he murmured, as he sipped it,—"but,—oo!—it's kind of bitey! Guess I don't like it very well!" And he set it on the window sill.

He got out his fire engine and tried to play with it, but the things in the room began to whirl around in the queerest way. "Guess I'm sleepy," he said drowsily, and crawled on to the couch, which seemed pretty shaky, though soft and comfortable. Soon he was very still.

Silence when Joey was around suggested mischief to Bridget. She went in to see where he was.

"Poor little lamb," she whispered, when she spied him curled up on the couch fast asleep. "He's that tired the slape will do him good!"

"THE BURGLAR"

One night they had a burglar in
At Brown's across the street,
He stole, Oh! such a lot of things—
Their money, clothes, and meat.

The milkman said they'd left some door
Or window open wide;
That's how the thief got in the house
And stole the things inside.

So now when father goes to bed,
He bolts and bars the door,
And sees that every window-catch
Is fastened safe and sure.

Our teacher says that's just the way
To keep out Alcohol;
For when we shut our lips quite tight
He can't get in at all.

So if he comes with stealthy tread—
This thief of bad renown,
To steal our money, brains and health,
And turn things upside-down;

We'll take the Pledge of Abstinence
To bolt and bar the door;
And so for every boy and girl,
A barrier safe secure.

—*Charles Wakely*

When Mr. Lyman came home to luncheon the boy was still sleeping, and he could hear him breathing heavily, as he peeped in at the sitting-room door.

"Is he sick?" he thought, with sudden alarm. The child's face was flushed, and he seemed to be in a stupor. He shook him gently, calling, "Joey, Joey, wake up, dear! What's the matter?"

But Joey only muttered drowsily, and would not wake up.

Thoughts of all sorts of dreadful illnesses, that come suddenly and snatch children from loving parents, filled the father's heart with terror, and he hastily took the little fellow up in his arms and pressed him to his breast.

Then he caught a whiff of something that told the story better than words. The strength suddenly went out of his arms, and he dropped his son on the couch, ejaculating,

"What can it mean? The boy is drunk!"

Horrified, he ran to the sideboard and opened the door where his favorite tonic was kept. The bottle was empty! He searched for other proof and found the tumbler with the telltale dregs. Then he sank into the big chair, and the next ten minutes were anything but happy ones for Walter Lyman.

Shame and regret well-nigh overwhelmed him.

When Joey finally awoke, a stern-faced doctor and two tearful parents were bending over him. His throat burned, his head throbbed, and he began to cry.

"I didn't mean to!" he whimpered, realizing that he had done something wrong.

"Poor child, he didn't know any better!" said the doctor. "But his father—"

"His father did know better," spoke up Mr. Lyman, "and Joey's innocent mischief has taught him a lesson he will never forget!"

"Don't take on so, Walter!" said Mrs. Lyman. "Show your manliness by a change of habits!"

Now Joey is well and strong again and still gets into mischief, but there is no bottle in the sideboard, for Joey's father has become a staunch soldier in the Total Abstinence Army!

WHAT ONE LITTLE WORM DID

A number of people were once assembled in a grand park; and the owner pointed to a magnificent sycamore tree, which was dead and decayed to the core. "That tree," said he, "was killed by a single worm." Two years before it was as healthy as any tree in the park; but one day a worm about three inches long was seen to be forcing its way under the bark. A naturalist who saw it told the owner that if left alone it would kill the tree. The master of the park scarcely believed it possible; but, next summer, the leaves of the sycamore fell very early, and in the following year it was a dead, rotten thing. One worm can kill a whole tree. One sin or evil habit persisted in can ruin a child.—*Children's Bread*

NO GOOD EXCUSE

"Tommy," said the teacher, "you know very well you had no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday."

"I know it, teacher," replied the little fellow. "But it wasn't my fault."

"Are you sure, it wasn't?" queried the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," answered Tommy. "I tried my best to think up a good excuse, but just couldn't."

The more decent liquor voters are working at the same job as Tommy, with the same results.—*Exchange*

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, September 21, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A change in the dates of the National Convention has been necessitated. The Convention will open Saturday morning, October 28, and close Thursday, November 2, one day later than the date previously announced.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION

The result of the election is still in doubt. The matter is now in the hands of Governor Plaisted and the Council of state officials for a recount and official canvass of the votes. The Governor has announced that city and town clerks will be given twenty days in which to check full results and make corrections.

Even in the event of the official finding apparently showing a majority for repeal, Maine will still have statutory prohibition, and in the words of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our National President, "the state will keep prohibition and replace it in the constitution."

SPEAKERS IN MAINE

We have in this issue mentioned some of the friends who helped in the Maine campaign. It was impossible to make note of all who gave their splendid services. Among the speakers who have been referred to heretofore are Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Effie M. Lambert, Miss Flora E. Strout, Miss Ellen Stone, Madame Barakat, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, Prof. John A. Nicholls, ex-Governor Glenn, John B. Lewis and Judge Pollock of North Dakota were also among the campaign orators.

HAVE YOU PROTESTED?

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. SUPERINTENDENT OF LEGISLATION SENDS APPEAL TO STATES

There is being sent to Washington a flood of protests against the official sanction by the Government of the International Brewers' Congress, to be held in Chicago, October 18-22. This sanction has been given through the action of Secretary of State Knox in sending out letters to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States informing them of the Congress, and instructing them to bring the matter to the attention of the respective governments to which they are accredited, with the request that due publicity be given to the information, and the respective parties interested be invited to participate in the Congress; and also through the acceptance by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson of the honorary presidency of this Congress.

The evasive and non-committal reply of Secretary Wilson to remonstrances sent against his acting in this capacity, gives as his defense that though he appears as an honorary president, he will not preside, and that his interest is solely in the growing of barley and hops for domestic uses. *The Continent*, of Chicago, presents the matter clearly when it says: "The unfortunate part of the situation is that the convention and the exposition are so related to each other that official association with one is official endorsement of both. The best sentiment of the country is not quite ready for the public endorsement of the brewing interests by a cabinet officer."

Whatever may be Secretary Wilson's view of the matter, the intention and expectation of the liquor interests is definitely indicated in the last issue of *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor paper. It says: "The leading purpose of the brewers is to gain official recognition from the United States Government, of the food value of beer."

Appeal to State Officers

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, superintendent of the department of Legislation of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urges the officers of every state which has not already taken such action, without delay to officially protest against the endorsement by our Government of a business antagonistic to the peace and welfare of our homes, sending this protest to the President of the United States; and also to do all in their power to arouse the citizens of their community to a realization that their failure to enter a protest is a tacit approval and endorsement of the action of the Government in its alliance with the liquor traffic. The matter demands immediate attention and should be pushed with all possible vigor.

How the World Watched the Maine Election

If any man of Maine who had the right to cast a ballot at the recent election imagined that the occasion was one of merely local or state significance, and was not worthy of his most serious consideration, he must certainly ere this have become enlightened. Not only the whole nation, but the world awaited eagerly and anxiously the news of the result of the election. No newspaper or periodical was too prominent, and none was too humble, to give large space to the news and express an opinion on the great issue at stake. On the eve of the election, there came from across the ocean to the forces fighting to retain constitutional prohibition, a cablegram of entreaty, "Hold the fort, the world watches," and when in the great Anti-Alcoholic convention assembled at The Hague, the Minister of Agriculture of The Netherlands read a message announcing a victory for the prohibitory law, a wave of enthusiasm swept over the great gathering, and congratulations were cabled to Maine. As our National President has said, "The remarkable campaign just closed has revealed that there is a world-wide interest, not only in total abstinence, but in prohibition, and the day of the final overthrow of the liquor traffic has been hastened." Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, who has been so active in the Maine campaign, has made the forecast that "from this second battle of Maine, a movement will begin that will end in putting prohibition in the Constitution of the United States."

Increase of Sobriety in the Army

In his annual report for the Department of the East, General Frederick D. Grant calls attention to the increase of sobriety in the United States Army. He notes the decrease in the number of court martials during the past year, as compared with the previous year, and the falling off in the minor cases of discipline, and attributes this improved condition of affairs, in a very considerable degree, to the "higher standard of temperance" now prevailing among the men enlisted in service. The medical part of the report shows the same pronounced improvement in the health of the troops, and this can logically be traced to the same cause—increasing sobriety.

It will be difficult for the brewers and liquor men to reconcile these statements with their reiterated clamors that the suppression of the canteen has increased drunkenness in the Army, and we regret that General Grant did not draw the logical conclusion from the premises stated by him, and show that the beneficent anti-canteen law had much to do with the raising of this "standard of temperance."

In this connection it is interesting to note the action taken by the National order of United Spanish War Veterans, at their meeting held recently in Okla-

homa City, Oklahoma. A resolution was there introduced by the New York delegation urging that an effort be made by the legislative committee of the order to secure the enactment of a bill in Congress for the re-establishment of the canteen. **It was voted down by a large majority, the veterans going on record as opposed to its re-establishment.** As indicating the loyalty of this organization to the women of America, who have been the prime movers and advocates of the anti-canteen law, another resolution was passed calling for legislation by Congress for the establishment of a national monument to them.

Charges of Drinking Among College Students

The public has been shocked recently by certain startling charges made by Mr. R. T. Crane, a Chicago millionaire, against college students, a large proportion of whom he claims indulge in drinking to excess and are generally immoral and reckless. These charges purport to be based upon investigations conducted by Mr. Crane, and reflect upon such prominent institutions as Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Cornell. The investigator reports that 90 per cent of the students at Harvard drink in their freshman year, 95 per cent in their senior year, and that 15 per cent are practically ruined for life by their course of living. The report says: "At Princeton, it is beer, beer, beer. The town has license and the body of students, in my mind, drink even more than do the Harvard men. On one occasion, I believe there must have been more than 200 students dead drunk.

"At Yale, drinking is recognized to so great a degree that clubs have their tables at the bar-rooms. At Cornell, the conditions are somewhat the same, although I believe that Cornell students do not carry their excesses so far as do the boys at Princeton, Yale and Harvard.

"At Columbia, I believe there exists more debauchery than at any other college on account of its proximity to the infamous resorts of New York City."

What the College Authorities Answer

While some of the college authorities insist that the report is "sheer nonsense" and a "gross misstatement" the admissions of others indicate that there is much truth in Mr. Crane's statements.

In behalf of Yale, it is said that in the class of 1908, out of 314, only 176 drank, or a little over half. 115 of the 283 in the class of 1909, did not use intoxicating liquors. In the class of 1910, 123 of the 308 did not drink.

Professor Waters of Columbia University, according to *The Advance* of Chicago, is reported to have said: "I think there is nothing so very astonishing in the charges made; but I am of the opinion that 90 per cent is a little high, and certainly 15 per cent is very high for boys who go to the bad. I should say 3 or 4 per cent. I think it is a good thing that Mr. Crane undertakes to present these figures. Whether they are accurate or not, they can do no harm, and may do a good deal of good. They will call attention to the drink habit in our universities, and enable the faculties to deal with it more understandingly.

"But let me tell you," he adds, "that if college boys drink it is not necessarily a sign that they are decadent. There is such a thing as gentlemanly drinking, and it is no use to try to wink it out of sight. I mean that thousands of young men in universities may occasionally drink a little and are still gentlemen. And they know how to frown down drunkenness and do so."

Who, after all, are the responsible parties for this deplorable condition of affairs in our educational institutions, the boys and young men whose characters are in the process of forming, or the members of the faculties who, like the professor quoted above, offer a defense for "gentlemanly drinking" and attempt to justify it! Whether the report given out by Mr. Crane is exaggerated or not, it is high time the fathers and mothers of our young men and women should protest against any university or college to which they send their children retaining in its faculty men who hold such dangerous views on the vital subject of the drink evil.

CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

During the past week representatives from the Governments and temperance organizations of almost every civilized country of the world met at The Hague, in attendance upon the International Congress Against Alcoholism. As has before been noted in our columns, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National superintendent of Legislation, as representatives of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were sent by our Government to this Congress and will, through THE UNION SIGNAL, give an account of its splendid work.

Two groups of questions have been under discussion: the state against alcoholism; the community against alcoholism. Under the first head, prominence has been given to the question, "How to obtain the sympathy of Governments and Parliaments toward the temperance cause."

Several international temperance organizations had special meetings during the week of the Congress, among others the International Federation for the Protection of the Native Races Against Alcohol, the International Prohibitionist Confederation, the International Temperance Bureau and the Catholic Union Against Alcoholism.

Friend of our perfect choice,
Thou joy of all that live,
Being that know'st not chance or change,
What courage dost Thou give!
All beauty, Lord, we see,
All bliss and life and love,
In Him in whom we live and move,
And we are glad in Thee!

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THE COURAGEOUS LIFE

Be strong and of good courage, fear not, nor be affrighted at them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.—Deut. 31:6

The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between people, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination—a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory!—*Fowell Buxton*

"THERE IS NO DEFEAT"

At the time when the election returns seemed to indicate defeat for the "No" forces, Mrs. Stevens, our National President, sat down at her desk and wrote the following victorious message to send out to her co-workers and the world:

"There is no defeat.

"No call for retreat can be blown from the bugle of right.

"The result of the great battle just fought in Maine is but one incident in the great onward march of prohibition. The power of the liquor trust of this nation has been demonstrated as never before.

"If liquor money is effectual in overcoming the influence of the church, the educators, the grangers, the reformers, the women, and the children, it is high time there should be a great uprising of the moral and religious forces of this nation. The nation must overthrow the liquor traffic, or the liquor traffic will overthrow the nation.

"The women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have worked like heroes and angels, and will continue to work undaunted and unafraid. We still have statutory prohibition; we will keep prohibition and replace it in the constitution."

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon leave Portland in a few days to attend the Maine state convention, at Waterville, which meets September 27-29. The principal addresses will be made by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis and Miss Anna Gordon. Miss Gordon will present plans for the continuation of the activities of The Young Campaigners as a part of the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch work.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*
FOURTH SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER—*Universal Temperance Sunday.*

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, 1911

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. A. LAWSON, 32 THE NORMAN

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddle, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Cor. Grand Ave. and 57th St.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell, 2717 Grand Ave.

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

SUPERINTENDENTS

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

A New Way to Distribute It and Secure Readers

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY

Why not set the Loyal Temperance Legion to work bringing printed matter to the notice of the public? For local no-license campaigns secure a good, one-page, telling leaflet, either from the National W. C. T. U., or have one printed to suit the conditions. Then offer a prize to the Legioner who secures the largest number of people to *read* his leaflet. Have the contestants bring the written names of those who have read it, and at a meeting for that purpose, let the decision of who wins be made upon the basis of the reports.

Much help in a campaign for union members might be had by using such leaflets as "Why a Church Member Should Belong," "Why I Am a White Ribboner."

If you want to reach students and teachers, use "Dr. David Starr Jordan's Message to College Students," or "Emperor William of Germany Speaks Against the Drink Evil."

If you want to make sentiment against the cigaret, use "What I Have Seen of Cigarets," by Judge Ben Lindsey, or "Listen, Boys," and have only men and boy readers.

If you want to work in the Sunday school, use some of the above, or "Facts Concerning World's Temperance Sunday," "Dangerous Soft Drinks," "Robert Ride, or the Cup of Life and Death," Luther Burbank on "Alcohol and Tobacco," "The Cider Curse."

If you want a Curfew law, use "Objections to Curfew Answered," "Benefits of Curfew."

Something to meet almost every condition can be found. All of the above are published by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, and most of them can be had for 25 cents per 100.

I shall want to have a conference with the state superintendents at Milwaukee, and to have their aid in making a suitable demonstration of the department. Please respond promptly when you hear such an announcement. This department must make itself both felt and seen.

Evanston, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF MERCY

MARY F. LOVELL

Report blanks were sent in July to all state superintendents. Prizes of five dollars each will be given by the department for the best state, district or county, and local report. To any unions which have done Mercy work, but have no regularly appointed superintendent, I will, on application, gladly forward blanks and make no charge for them. One of the conditions of competition for prizes is that all reports shall be given on blanks, with paper added, if necessary.

I have just had printed a large edition of a leaflet, entitled "Responsibility of Women for the Destruction of Birds," which I am desirous of having circulated. To anyone willing to distribute these leaflets, I will, on receipt of name and address, send twenty-five copies, free of cost. I will also send copies of the pledge against wearing birds' plumage. Names of the signers of this pledge are not being sent in as fast as they ought. Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, states it can be clearly demonstrated that if we were to lose our birds, the increase of insect life would destroy our forests. Without forests we would lose our rivers and consequently the irrigation and moisture necessary for the crops upon which man is dependent for his living. If such a calamity were to occur, our civilization would stop. The total annual loss to crops in this country through the ravages of insects is now estimated at eight hundred million dollars, and it may even, it is thought, exceed this gigantic figure. This loss is due mainly to the destruction of the birds. Only a few years ago the Hessian fly cost the farmers of New York three million dollars. Ought not all women to be ashamed to wear the feathers of our protectors—the birds? *Jenkintown, Pa.*

CORRECTION

A mistake was made in the second paragraph of "A Preliminary Word in Regard to the Milwaukee National Convention," published last week. It should have read: The Republican House has been selected as National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The hotel is located *two* blocks from The Auditorium, where the Convention will assemble. Hotel Gilpatrick, *half a block* beyond the Republican House, will care for part of the Executive Committee.

SUPERINTENDENTS

RESCUE WORK

Dear Co-workers:

Report blanks were sent to every state superintendent early in August. In states where there is no superintendent, blanks were sent to state presidents. Magnificent work has been done in all the states heard from. Now, dear sisters, do not fail to tell me about it. The time is at hand for you to look after reports. They *must* be in my hands early in October—not later than October 10.

Thousands of pages of literature have been sent out. Requests for leaflets have come from Old Mexico, Toronto, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Alaska, and Panama, and I have been only too glad to respond. Men and women are sending for thousands to distribute at the county fairs and open-air meetings.

There have been calls for a leaflet on "The Age of Consent;" also for a revised leaflet giving the "age limit" for protection to girls in the various states. This has been prepared and is on sale at 20 cents per 100 copies. "Segregation of Vice—Why Oppose It?" is now ready, and at the same price. This leaflet, in fact, all the leaflets of this department have been endorsed by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U.

Hoping and praying to have early reports of the work my co-workers have been able to accomplish, I am,

Yours to serve,

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

Burlingame, Kan.

ORGANIZERS

MINNIE JOHNSON GRINSTEAD

Dear Comrades:

It has been months since I have talked with you through THE UNION SIGNAL. Life has been crowded to the brim and I have been afield in my own "land of sunflowers," Oklahoma, and was a part of the campaign last autumn in grand old Missouri. One new union that I organized there reports splendid work and several Y. P. B.'s that I formed are marching steadily onward.

Everywhere in Kansas do I present the justice of the suffrage amendment which is to be voted on next year.

I am en route to Cherokee, Oklahoma, to dedicate a public drinking fountain—a gift to the city from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I have given three months of the year to the field and it is "white to the harvest." I wish I might greet you at the National Convention, but cannot this year.

Pass this sentiment on:

"There is but one happiness—Duty;
There is but one consolation—Work;
There is but one delight—the Beautiful."

Liberal, Kansas

MRS. MARY E. TEATS

On May 9, I started on a lecture trip across the country, San Francisco and Los Angeles being my destination. It was my great privilege, in June, to attend the International Sunday School Association convention, at San Francisco. It is impossible to describe this marvelous gathering, with the 10,000 or 12,000 in daily attendance; the chorus choir, with more than a thousand voices; the scores of booths, with helpful Christian temperance and purity literature; the men's impressive parade, each man carrying an open Bible; the gathering of 12,000 or 15,000 people in the Greek Theater of the State University, at Berkeley; and the scores of sectional Sunday School conferences, of which none were better attended or evoked more interest than the Purity conferences.

I feel sure it will be cheering news to the loyal army of Purity workers in our W. C. T. U. to know that at one of these Purity conferences at which the writer spoke, a resolution was unanimously passed, urging the International executive committee to take up from an educational standpoint the Purity work. The executive committee gave the resolution a favorable consideration, took up the department, and appointed Mr. E. K. Mohr as superintendent. Mr. Mohr has been, for several years, superintendent of Purity for the state Sabbath School Association of Michigan, and, by the way, he is also a member of the school board of the Correspondence School of Gospel and Scientific Eugenics.

Our W. C. T. U. work in Iowa, Nebraska, and on the coast, is very encouraging. I feel that the W. C. T. U. women of the little town of Campbell, California, richly merit special mention. They are truly alive and up-to-date. It was my great privilege to be the first one to give a lecture in their Coffee Club rooms, and I spoke to a splendid, enthusiastic audience. An untold amount of good is bound to result from the Coffee Club.

Iowa and Nebraska W. C. T. U. women are working hard to increase the already strong temperance sentiment to be found in their states. It is refreshing to be associated with women who are real American citizens, as in Colorado. I gave three lectures in the little city of Brush, Colo., where I visited my friend, Doctor H. Agnes Dandy, a loyal white ribboner, who, assisted by the W. C. T. U., made my dates. My correspondence in making dates was carried on through Doctor Dandy. Northern California is making suffrage and purity its chief work this year. Suffrage is also the slogan of Southern California, and excellent work is being done. The women hope to win out in October.

I have never been more encouraged relative to the rapid advance of public sentiment on the subject of Gospel and scientific purity. The following statement always brought forth hearty applause from the audiences: "I feel justified in stating that in less than two decades scientific purity will be taught by competent instructors in our schools, as scientific temperance is now taught, and that a reasonable amount of knowledge concerning God's laws of life will be required of those contemplating the establishment of a home; also that these same Divine and scientific truths will be given from every up-to-date pulpit in the land, for any theology or system of education that does not recognize these God-given laws, must of necessity be a defective theology or educational system." There is a great hunger among the masses for help on these lines.

Altogether, my three months' trip was, under God, productive of great good for human betterment and God's glory. I am glad that Mother National is to be so near us in Chicago.

464 Bowen Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS NOTICE

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Will the state superintendents of School Savings Banks, who have not already sent their annual reports to me, please do so soon. This has been an excellent year for our department and we should have a fine National showing. With your help we wish to embody in our report all the thrift work which has been recommended, forwarded, and accomplished during the year.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Flora E. Strout will spend a month in Massachusetts, her dates covering September 15 through October 15.

The twenty-second annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. will be held at Jamestown, Sept. 22-25. Mrs. Florence E. Atkins will be the convention speaker. A program of unusual attractions is being prepared, one feature of which is a grand diamond medal contest.

A HIT

What She Gained by Trying Again

A failure at first makes us esteem final success.

A family in Minnesota that now enjoys Postum would never have known how good it is if the mother had been discouraged by the failure of her first attempt to prepare it. Her son tells the story:

"We had never used Postum till last spring when father brought home a package one evening just to try it. We had heard from our neighbors, and in fact every one who used it, how well they liked it.

"Well, the next morning Mother brewed it about five minutes, just as she had been in the habit of doing with coffee without paying special attention to the directions printed on the package. It looked weak and didn't have a very promising color, but nevertheless father raised his cup with an air of expectancy. It certainly did give him a great surprise, but I'm afraid it wasn't a very pleasant one, for he put down his cup with a look of disgust.

"Mother wasn't discouraged though, and next morning gave it another trial, letting it stand on the stove till boiling began and then letting it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and this time we were all so pleased with it that we have used it ever since.

"Father was a confirmed dyspeptic and a cup of coffee was to him like poison. So he never drinks it any more, but drinks Postum regularly. He isn't troubled with dyspepsia now and is actually growing fat, and I'm sure Postum is the cause of it. All the children are allowed to drink it and they are perfect pictures of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Minnesota in Convention Consecrates Herself Anew

WILL PUSH Y. P. B. AND L. T. L. WORK THE COMING YEAR—OTHER LINES OF WORK ALSO

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., composed of two hundred earnest, consecrated women, who know from actual experience the ins and outs of the battle for prohibition, and who have often tasted defeat and yet, undismayed, press forward with renewed courage, was held in the beautiful city of Faribault, August 22-25. No note of discouragement was sounded by the delegates, but, on the contrary, their faces glowed with a determination to win ultimate victory for the beloved cause of temperance.

Another Strong Protest Against Secretary Wilson as Honorary President of Brewers' Congress

A strong resolution earnestly protesting to President Taft and Secretary Knox against allowing a member of the Cabinet to act as honorary president of the Brewers' Congress, which meets in Chicago in October, was introduced by Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, state vice-president. This was sent in the name of "5,000 earnest Christian women of the great agricultural state of Minnesota" and was enthusiastically adopted by the convention.

"Resurrection Power," Keynote

The keynote of the convention was "Resurrection Power," and the watchword, "The God of Heaven, He will prosper us, therefore, we, His servants, will arise and build." The state president, Miss Rozette Hendrix, presided at all the meetings, inspiring in her followers a desire to serve the cause better and better, from day to day, and to more faithfully prosecute the work.

White Ribboners True Patriots

We were privileged to have with us our National corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, who was also one of the speakers at the banquet Tuesday night. She responded to the toast, "Our Nation," asserting that the W. C. T. U. women are true patriots, as they are using their influence, through the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. Branches and the White Ribbon Recruits, towards a Christian citizenship that will protect and upbuild our nation. She also gave a comprehensive setting forth of the use made of the Memorial Fund in the various states of the Union. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor A. L. Blodgett, Rev. A. F. Ham, Mr. Lewis, county superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Marcella Grant. Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell spoke so effectively on "The Needs of the W. C. T. U." that a subscription of several hundred dollars was raised. Miss Effie McLaird, state Y. P. B. secretary, responded to the toast, "Minnesota," with vigorous and witty words of praise of the resources of the state.

W. C. T. U. Child's Protector

The state president's annual address was strong and inspiring. Among other things she said:

"More and more, as the years go by, the work of the W. C. T. U. is made more prominent. We are seeking to protect the child through the law of heredity, maintaining that every child has the right to be well born, and that parents are responsible for the physical, mental and moral endowments of their children. The hardened criminal of mature years gives us less chance. We do not believe in running a business to make criminals to punish."

Suggestive Demonstrations

District Jubilee Night was full of interest, the presidents of sixteen districts on the honor-roll each having a few minutes on the program. The demonstrations were very suggestive. One illustrated its wet and dry territory in a unique manner: Down an aisle came representatives of the license towns, with raised umbrellas and wearing raincoats, while down another aisle came women dressed in white, who typified the dry towns. The enthusiasm throughout the evening was at a high pitch. District 3 made the greatest gain in membership and was correspondingly jubilant.

Contest and Awarding of Prizes

Thursday evening there was a diamond medal contest, Vera Dickson, of Chatfield, winning the medal. The state prize of $25 for the best high school essay on temperance was awarded to Henry E. Hanson, of St. Paul, and the seventh and eighth grade prizes of $15 was won by Earl Little, of Le Sueur. St. Paul won the district banner offered for the holding of the greatest number of contests, and Mrs. Margaret M. Keiley, of St. Paul, won both of the $5 prizes offered to local and district superintendents who should hold the greatest number of contests during the year. All the twenty-seven districts had held conventions and forty-one new unions were reported as organized, nine more than last year. The W. C. T. U. of the Eighth Ward, Minneapolis, is the largest in the state, having a membership of 183. There were ninety-three W.'s and two Y. P. B.'s on the honor roll. District 19 reported 244 columns of press matter published, one union in that district having to its credit 160 columns.

"Living and Doing for the Lord"

Carrying out the idea of "living and doing for the Lord," the texts for the evangelistic hours were "Arise and build," "Arise, go over," and "Arise, Shine." Mrs. Scovell spoke especially of the tendency of some of us to complain; Mrs. Parks brought us the lesson of the Crusade Psalm; Miss Mary E. Barbour, compared the W. C. T. U. to the soprano voice in a chorus—the dominant one. Mrs. Calkins brought to us God's call to women to do His work, and Mrs. A. F. B. Church pleaded with the workers to consecrate themselves anew the coming year.

The officers were all practically unanimously re-elected: President, Miss Rozette Hendrix; vice-president, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Kercher; recording secretary, Mrs. Belle M. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Della R. Mandigo. Mrs. H. M. Tripp, of Faribault, was elected delegate-at-large to the National Convention.

The convention closed with an address upon the subject, "Liberty," by Mrs. E. L. Calkins. It was most masterly and a source of great inspiration to the delegates.

The speaker went directly from Faribault to the great battle-field of Maine. **Many were the prayers offered all through the convention for the "Pine Tree State" in its fearful battle against the enemy.**

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor is speaking in Nebraska during September. She will be at Alliance, the twenty-first; at Sidney, the twenty-second; at Hastings, the twenty-fourth; and at Holdrege the twenty-fifth.

A matron's medal contest was held one evening of the Nevada state convention, seven ladies competing. The recitations were splendidly rendered before a large audience and the medal was awarded to Mrs. W. D. Cook, who gave "The Rumseller's Sign."

The W. C. T. U. of Kenwood, N. Y., held its annual picnic at the home of Miss Mary C. Gaston, of Munnsville. A fine program was rendered by members of the union and a general good time socially was enjoyed. Mrs. Captain Johnson of the local Salvation Army made some interesting remarks and, assisted by her three sons, gave several vocal selections.

The W. C. T. U. of Monroe, Georgia, Mrs. W. A. Chastain, president, is thoroughly alive to the danger of electing a Governor who is on the wrong side of the prohibition question. At a large meeting of the various churches, held under its auspices, September 2, sweeping resolutions were passed, calling upon the citizens of the city, county, and state to stand by the state-wide prohibitory law and make no mistake by electing to the gubernatorial chair any candidate of liquor predilections.

The Eckington W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., held its annual meeting, September 1. Mrs. Ida Gibb, superintendent of Temperance Literature, reported the distribution of 14,335 pages of temperance and patriotic material. The number of white ribbon recruits enrolled has been doubled during the year, and 664 pages of literature have been distributed to mothers of recruits. Mrs. O. A. Kays, Evangelistic superintendent, read from the book of Esther, commenting on the moral courage and womanliness of Vashti. Mrs. Kays expects to devote a short time at each meeting to an instructive drill on the structure of the Bible. The union voted to organize an L. T. L. under the direction of Mrs. Ida Gibb, and to conduct a two months' membership contest.

MEDAL CONTEST NOTES FROM THE WEST

From far-off southern Idaho comes praise of the medal contest as a means of interesting people in the work of the W. C. T. U. and securing them as members. Unions and L. T. L.'s also have been organized as a result of holding them. Miss Daisy E. Beatty, state superintendent, writes: "I wish every member who has grown lukewarm would learn something from one of the Medal Contest Educators and deliver it. With few exceptions, the women who learn the selections become awakened and in our own union have become the most enthusiastic and hardest workers we have. We have won nine matron's silver medals and one gold one, are now planning to win a second gold one, and six oratorical contests will be held later."

UTAH CELEBRATES HER MAJORITY

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD IN SALT LAKE CITY

Special Correspondence

Utah's Woman's Christian Temperance Union celebrated its twenty-first annual convention in Salt Lake City, September 6-8. It was fitting that the local union of this city should be the hostess, as it was here, under the inspiration of our beloved leader, Frances E. Willard, that the first organization took place.

In both attendance and enthusiasm, this was the greatest convention in our history, and from the first to the last number, the program was full of interest.

Welcome Night

Welcome night was marked by a masterly address, by Rev. F. V. Fisher, of Ogden, on the question, "What is the biggest appeal for temperance which we can make to the people of our day?" The daily papers gave many columns to it.

No part of the program was listened to with more pleasure than the two minute reports of the "June campaign." Each union sent a real "live wire" to give an account of the work done by it, and generous was the applause as woman after woman told the story of how she had made her town dry.

Paper on Beer Drinking

From a sociological standpoint, the best paper read was one on "Beer Drinking and How to Combat it," by Mrs. Marcus Jones of Salt Lake City. It was full of clever thoughts and helpful suggestions, and will probably be published in leaflet form and widely distributed. Mrs. Jones was elected state superintendent of the department of Labor and Temperance.

We were fortunate in having with us our former state president, Mrs. Frances Smith, now of Washington, D. C., who gave a most inspiring address. Visiting members from Oklahoma, Michigan, Colorado, Mississippi and the state of Washington were present.

"The Civic Responsibility of Woman" was ably handled by Mrs. Elizabeth Cohen, a leader among women along political lines, and well fitted to give valuable information to women not yet fully awake to their responsibility as voters.

Men's Program

On the second night of the convention, the program was furnished by the men. A most excellent dissertation on "The Commission Form of Government," was given by Hon. W. R. Wallace, who has been largely instrumental in securing the law in Utah for cities of the first class. We are about to vote for the first time for our commissioners, and it was an opportune occasion to have the subject presented to the women. Bishop H. C. Iverson spoke on "Prohibition for Utah." His enthusiasm was contagious, and strengthened our determination to wipe out the liquor traffic in the state of Utah.

Ohio Crusader an Honored Guest

I wonder if Ohio, with her many Crusaders, can appreciate our pleasure in having with us *one* dear old Ohio Crusader, Mrs. A. M. Granger. A graphic description of the work done by that noble band of pioneer white ribboners was so effectively given by her that when she closed her narration there was not a dry eye in the house. Her beautiful, smiling face, in its frame of white hair, was one of the attractive sights at every session of the convention.

Mrs. C. E. Allen, wife of ex-United States Senator Allen, spoke on "City Regeneration," and aroused the women to the dangers of the "city stockade" and a regulated district. Aggressive efforts will be made by our women to wipe these plague spots from Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Dangers of Patent Medicines

Dr. Elsie Ada Faust gave able and helpful instruction on the dangers of patent medicines, replying helpfully to questions asked by the delegates.

Miss Robinson, secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and a woman of rare personality, talked on "The Girl in the City," giving a vivid word picture of the dangers to be encountered by the girl in our large metropolitan centers.

The last night was "good time night," and Mrs. Emma Ramsey Morris, one of the most brilliant singers of the Tabernacle choir, gave a delightful concert, in which all of her best pupils participated. Choice musical selections were interspersed with readings by Miss Ruby Lang, a young girl who has grown up in our W. C. T. U., and who wears a silver and gold medal won in our contests. A reception to the delegates followed.

Beautiful Spirit Shown

There was a spirit of love and consecration shown throughout the meeting and all the delegates have promised to do more this year than ever before for the children and young people.

Most of the old officers were unanimously re-elected. The list is as follows: President, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard; first vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Aird, Provo; second vice-president, Mrs. Q. R. Craft, Ogden; corresponding secretary, Leota S. Kennedy, Ogden; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma P. Pratt, Salt Lake; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Mary M. Bryden, Provo; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Core, Salt Lake; secretary L. T. L., Jennie Simmons, Salt Lake.

Reports from all departments showed a steady growth in interest. Departments of Labor and Temperance and of Rescue Work were added. The unions of Ogden and Salt Lake each made a former president a life member of the state W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Shepard, state president, will leave at once to assist Idaho workers in campaigns in the several counties which are to vote on local option. She will be the speaker at the Idaho state convention, October 5, and October 11, will speak at the Ohio state convention.

OCTOBER 10 IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., writing recently from an all-day meeting held at San Jacinto, in the interests of the suffrage amendment to be voted on next month, says: "We believe we will win, but there is much opposition and the battle rages. Dr. Laura M. Locke, secretary-treasurer of the Equal Suffrage Central Committee of Southern California, is a W. C. T. U. woman and the delegate of the S. California W. C. T. U."

A COLD WATER EXHIBIT

Thousands of people visited the W. C. T. U. tent at the "Gravenstein Apple Show," held at Sebastopol, California, in August. It was tastefully decorated and supplied with every convenience necessary for a comfortable rest room, and from it were given out many pages of temperance and suffrage literature. In the main tent itself a large amount of space was accorded the W. C. T. U. Here was found an attractive "cold water" exhibit. A watering trough, an old fashioned well with sweep and an oaken bucket, all lined with moss and covered with apples, were effective features. The letters, W. C. T. U., made with Gravenstein apples, appeared at the corners of the lawn, and at one side was a pavilion, whose upright joists made of apples, were covered with trailing festoons of gray tree moss and vines. It was hoped that the exhibit would take a prize, in which case the money would be used to erect a concrete watering trough for the use of people who do not care to patronize the saloon.

A TEMPERANCE SUFFRAGE TRIUMPH

The good news of the recent victory for temperance in Canyon county, Idaho, which had been without saloons for two years, has already been recorded in THE UNION SIGNAL. Now comes the following word from Mrs. Mary E. Hawkes, president of the W. C. T. U. of that county: "Many loyal women worked valiantly for temperance, foremost among them being, of course, our own W. C. T. U. workers. The editor of the *Caldwell News* helped us nobly by coming out with strong editorials in favor of prohibition. The vote of the women of Canyon county counted for prohibition and general moral righteousness. I was proud of them." The news of Canyon county's victorious election lent great enthusiasm to the county W. C. T. U. convention which took place a little later and has spurred the workers on anew to fresh efforts in the campaign to make Ada county, where the state convention will be held in October, dry.

Bannock county also remains dry by a vote of over 700.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

DOCTORS AND ALCOHOL

J. A. MILLER, M. D., D. D., Brawley, Cal.

In this age of intellectual development, chemical, medical, and scientific authorities of the world, sustained by the observation of thousands experienced in hospital practice wherever civilization has extended, assert, in one loud acclaim, that alcohol has no remedial value, is *not a food*, but simply, solely and exclusively an irritative nerve stimulant, in its primary effect, and a powerful nerve depressant in its secondary action. Then how can men professing to be physicians educated in legally chartered colleges and universities, and practicing with the backing of diplomas issued from such institutions approved by duly incorporated state boards, reconcile their consciences with their persistency in prescribing alcohol, or any of its compounds, as a remedial agent for human ailments. It is certainly a paradox between theory and practice without a parallel in the whole domain of therapeutics.

If a doctor vaccinates my child with impure vaccine and entails on it a loathsome disease, I may have at least partial redress by law; but if he administers alcohol, or any of its compounds until it eats the delicate membrane of my child's stomach, turns its liver into a sponge, reduces its brain to a pulp, inflames the whole nervous system, reduces its noble intellect to imbecile idiocy, and perhaps hurls its body into a drunkard's grave, the law is *silent*, society is *silent*, custom is *silent*, our nation is *worse than silent* because it has authorized the deed. In the name of the wrecked and desolated homes and the mothers whose hearts ache with the anguish of the awful results of alcoholic medication, how long shall schools and colleges, how long shall medical boards, how long shall law-makers be *silent* on this subject?

In this town, inside of the past two years, a sworn complaint was filed against a doctor for issuing thirty-three prescriptions for alcohol inside of ten days.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Iowa—Independence, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3.
Idaho—Boise, Oct. 3-6.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
District of Columbia—Washington, Oct. 5-6.
Illincis—Pontiac, Oct. 5-9.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 7-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
Indiana—Marion, Oct. 13-17.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

"THREE IN ONE"

"Three mothers' meetings in one" were held by the W. C. T. U. of Pierson, Fla. This was an effort to make up for a lack of regular meetings because of the illness of the local superintendent. Enthusiasm was the keynote of the occasion and the place of meeting was beautifully decorated with both date and cabbage palms, combined with white ribbon bows. Selections from "The Temperance Songster" were given and the children rendered with great earnestness, temperance recitations. A young honorary member read the message of State President Neal, which appeared in the last Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and Rev. Owen gave a strong temperance address. About 100 copies of the official organ were distributed. The fifth Sunday in October the union will hold an anniversary rally.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Woman's National Daily, University City, Mo.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, The Evening News, Malden, Mass.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

"O, father," exclaimed the beautiful girl after they had left the ship, "there was one thing you didn't declare! I'm afraid the customs officers will get after you unless you hurry back and pay duty on it."

"What do you mean? I declared everything we have in our trunks."

"I know. But that cold you have—you brought it from Europe, you know."
—*Judge*

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Smiley Hotel, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
Brunswick Inn, Oxford, N. Y.
The Lindell, Lincoln, Neb.

If I vote for license, I am a party to every crime in the community growing out of the liquor traffic.

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

FATHER AND SON

(Continued from Page Six)

It is the same on every social level, among the law-abiding as well as among the criminal classes. The father's views of law and license, poetry and politics, are usually the boy's.

Of all life's plastic influences none perhaps has so powerful an effect in molding the boy's character as the father's example. In comparison the influence of the school and Sunday school are as nothing. It is to the fathers and mothers we must go if we would prevent juvenile crime. It is to the fathers and mothers we must go if we would insure good citizenship for the future.

The future of the nation lies in its children, and clay is not more amenable to the hands of the potter than the characters of children in the formative influence of parental example. If the son of a bad father is bad, it is the father who is responsible. If the son of a bad father turns out a good man, it is usually in spite of the father. If a father's life sometimes inspires the boy to try for the heights, the honor is that of the father.

That is the father's responsibility. No juvenile court can relieve him of it.

—*The Mother's Magazine*

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

You Can Weigh What You Should Weigh

You can, **I know it**, because I have **reduced** 25,000 women and have **built** up as many more — scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms; I can build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; can teach you how to breathe, to stand, walk and relieve such ailments as **nervousness, torpid liver, constipation, indigestion, etc,**

One pupil writes: "I weigh 83 pounds less, and I have gained wonderfully in strength." *Another says:* "Last May I weighed 106 pounds, this May I weigh 126, and oh! I feel SO WELL."

Write to-day for my free booklet.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 57 Q. R. 624 Michigan Bl. Chicago
Author of "Growth in Science," Self-Sufficiency," etc.

MODERN WOODMEN vs. LIQUOR

The Modern Woodmen, one of the leading fraternal orders of this country, has in its constitution a section which reads as follows:

"No local camp or member of this society shall permit the sale or use of intoxicating liquors at any meeting of the camp or at any entertainment given under the auspices of the Modern Woodmen, nor shall intoxicating liquors be allowed in the camp, hall or other premises owned or leased or controlled by the camp. No local camp shall be permitted to own, rent, lease or occupy as a place of meeting, hall or rooms directly connected with a saloon, bar or cafe where intoxicating liquors are provided."

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold
Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $65.00

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING

BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

The Young Crusader for Teachers

We desire to place the valuable Scientific Temperance material found each month in *The Young Crusader* in the hands of each teacher and pupil in the grade schools of every state. To this end we offer *The Young Crusader* from September, 1911, to May, 1912,

Nine Months for Twenty Cents

Subscriptions may be sent at any time and will commence with the September paper. Offer closes September 30, 1911. Five of these nine-months' subscriptions will be counted equal to four yearly ones on the Circulator list and gold watch premium, if you request credit when sending them in. No other premiums will be allowed on these special teacher's subscriptions. Address, *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

A KANSAS COUNTY LEADS

Through the interested planning of Mrs. Shreves, Cowley county, Kansas, leads all other counties in the United States, by sending *The Young Crusader* for the school year to every teacher in the county. We hope, before September 30, other counties will join Cowley in this honor.

ONLY ONE MORE

Two little weeks, to catch them we run,
Another is lost and only leaves one.

Just one more week until the special nine-months-for-twenty-cents subscription offer of *The Young Crusader* expires. September 30 is the date. Send your subscriptions by return mail.

IDAHO AHEAD

The union at Nampa, Idaho, recognized the value of THE UNION SIGNAL in its recent local option campaign by sending the paper to 750 voters. This is the largest single list of subscribers to reach us. Welcome! We hope it will have company.

THE PLEASURE IS MUTUAL

A new acquaintance of our paper writes from North Carolina: "THE UNION SIGNAL is ideal, the one thing I need, and the wonder is how I have done without it. I think the SIGNAL will never cease its weekly visits to me so long as I live."

THE CONVENTION "SHOWER"

Are you coming to Milwaukee to attend the National Convention next month? We hope so. We want you to have a part in the great subscription shower for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Our Editors-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon have been leading the great battle in Maine. We want to tell them how proud we are of them. Let us give them such a "shower" as will long be remembered!

Bring to the convention all the subscriptions you can. Each one will be a "drop" and the more "drops" the greater the "shower." Put names and addresses of the subscribers, with money, in carefully sealed envelopes. Write your name, home address and amount of money and subscriptions on outside of envelope and label the envelope, "Drops for the Shower." Put THE UNION SIGNAL "drops" in one envelope and *The Young Crusader* "drops" in another, and be ready when the "storm" commences.

Will you promise to try to secure a certain number of subscriptions next year? How many? Write out your pledge with your name and address and put in another envelope, marking it also "Drops for the Shower." Every member of the Convention should be a "dropper." This is an exercise in which visitors may have equal share with delegates. We hope there will be no "drouth" in any state delegation.

SONG—THE WATER WAGON

(Air—"Viva La Compagnie")

The water-wagon rolls this way,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
And more are riding every day,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Yes, come along and don't be late,
There's room enough for every state,
From Way Down East, to Golden Gate,
(Come everybody, climb on!)

This wagon started out in Maine;
(Hurry and clamber on.)
And Kansas followed in its train;
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Fair Oklahoma joined at dawn,
And Dixie-land is catching on,
From cotton-field to blue grass lawn;
(Come everybody, climb on!)

It is a stupid thing to do—
(Hurry and clamber on.)
To license rum for revenue,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
The almshouse costs a sorry sum,
The station cell for drunken bum,
The penitentiary and slum;
(Come everybody, climb on!)

Saloons are closed election days,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Or when there is a riot craze;
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Now why not close them good and tight,
And keep them shut up day and night,
Forestalling drunken brawl and fight,
(Come everybody, climb on!)

There is an adage, old and sure—
(Hurry and clamber on.)
"Prevention's better far than cure;"
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Instead of low resorts and dens,
In place of jails and prison pens,
Let's rear up useful citizens,
(Come everybody, climb on!)

We love our own, and every land,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
This side the sea, and o'er the strand;
(Hurry and clamber on.)
We want to save all boys and girls,
With faces dark or flaxen curls,
Wherec'er a Bonny Flag unfurls;
(Come everybody, climb on!)

The water wagon, don't forget,
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Will head the great procession yet;
(Hurry and clamber on.)
Then come along, each gallant band,
There's room for all who dare to stand,
"For God and Home and every Land."
(Come everybody, climb on!)

—*Rebecca Farson McKay*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Helps for Harvest Home Programs

Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard. .Anna A. Gordon. Price....$2.00
Story of Frances E. Willard. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price..$ .33
The Frances E. Willard Book. Jane A. Stewart. Price.....$ .40
Harvest Home Programs. Price....$ .10
Life Sketch of Frances E. Willard. Price 3 cents each. Per 100.....$1.00
Willard Flower Mission Cards. To be used as souvenirs. Per 100...$ .25
How a Little Girl Became Famous. Per 100 .....$ .25
Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today. Price, per 100.....$ .30
The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents each. Per 100, $ .90

Books for L. T. L. Post Graduate Reading Courses

Number 1, Temperance

Seal—Vignette of Frances E. Willard.
1. The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, each 20 cents.
2. Nineteen Beautiful Years, Frances E. Willard, each 60 cents.
3. Two, Edith Smith Davis, each 40 cents.
4. A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt, each, paper, 65 cents; cloth, $1.15.

Number II, Character

Seal—Vignette of Lillian M. N. Stevens.
1. In His Steps, Charles Sheldon, each 50 cents.
2. Up from Slavery, Booker T. Washington, each 60 cents.
3. A Fight Against Odds, Kate Anderson, each 50 cents.
4. Pushing to the Front, Orison Swett Marden, each, $1.15.

Number III, Mercy

Seal—Vignette of Anna A. Gordon.
1. Black Beauty, Anna Sewall, each 30 cents.
2. Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, each 30 cents.
3. The Strike at Shanes, each 30 cents.
4. Loveliness, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, each $1.00.

PLEDGES

Wall pledge (space for 240 names) for Sunday school and for L. T. L., each 25 cents; Pledge slip for use in public meetings, per 100, 15 cents; National W. C. T. U. Pledge, with or without the words, "as a beverage," per 100, 40 cents; General Pledge, single and triple, per 100, 40 cents; Abstinence Pledge (coupon pledge for general use), per 100, 30 cents.

The editor of a monthly magazine that pays only on publication recently sent the following letter to the ancient address of a contributor:

"If the author of 'Waiting' is still living, he is hereby notified that his poem has just been published and that a check to his credit is awaiting him at this office."

A week later the editor received this reply:

"Dear Sir:—The person to whom you refer has been dead for more than thirty years. His grandchildren, however, are living on the old farm, and they will be glad to receive the check if forwarded to them during their lifetime."—*Boston Transcript*

SUPERINTENDENTS

RESCUE WORK

Dear Co-workers:

Report blanks were sent to every state superintendent early in August. In states where there is no superintendent, blanks were sent to state presidents. Magnificent work has been done in all the states heard from. Now, dear sisters, do not fail to tell me about it. The time is at hand for you to look after reports. They *must* be in my hands early in October—not later than October 10.

Thousands of pages of literature have been sent out. Requests for leaflets have come from Old Mexico, Toronto, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Alaska, and Panama, and I have been only too glad to respond. Men and women are sending for thousands to distribute at the county fairs and open-air meetings.

There have been calls for a leaflet on "The Age of Consent;" also for a revised leaflet giving the "age limit" for protection to girls in the various states. This has been prepared and is on sale at 20 cents per 100 copies. "Segregation of Vice—Why Oppose It?" is now ready, and at the same price. This leaflet, in fact, all the leaflets of this department have been endorsed by the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U.

Hoping and praying to have early reports of the work my co-workers have been able to accomplish, I am,

Yours to serve,

MRS. LURENDA B. SMITH

Burlingame, Kan.

ORGANIZERS

MINNIE JOHNSON GRINSTEAD

Dear Comrades:

It has been months since I have talked with you through THE UNION SIGNAL. Life has been crowded to the brim and I have been afield in my own "land of sunflowers," Oklahoma, and was a part of the campaign last autumn in grand old Missouri. One new union that I organized there reports splendid work and several Y. P. B.'s that I formed are marching steadily onward.

Everywhere in Kansas do I present the justice of the suffrage amendment which is to be voted on next year.

I am en route to Cherokee, Oklahoma, to dedicate a public drinking fountain—a gift to the city from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I have given three months of the year to the field and it is "white to the harvest." I wish I might greet you at the National Convention, but cannot this year.

Pass this sentiment on:

"There is but one happiness—Duty;
There is but one consolation—Work;
There is but one delight—the Beautiful."

Liberal, Kansas

MRS. MARY E. TEATS

On May 9, I started on a lecture trip across the country, San Francisco and Los Angeles being my destination. It was my great privilege, in June, to attend the International Sunday School Association convention, at San Francisco. It is impossible to describe this marvelous gathering, with the 10,000 or 12,000 in daily attendance; the chorus choir, with more than a thousand voices; the scores of booths, with helpful Christian temperance and purity literature; the men's impressive parade, each man carrying an open Bible; the gathering of 12,000 or 15,000 people in the Greek Theater of the State University, at Berkeley; and the scores of sectional Sunday School conferences, of which none were better attended or evoked more interest than the Purity conferences.

I feel sure it will be cheering news to the loyal army of Purity workers in our W. C. T. U. to know that at one of these Purity conferences at which the writer spoke, a resolution was unanimously passed, urging the International executive committee to take up from an educational standpoint the Purity work. The executive committee gave the resolution a favorable consideration, took up the department, and appointed Mr. E. K. Mohr as superintendent. Mr. Mohr has been, for several years, superintendent of Purity for the state Sabbath School Association of Michigan, and, by the way, he is also a member of the school board of the Correspondence School of Gospel and Scientific Eugenics.

Our W. C. T. U. work in Iowa, Nebraska, and on the coast, is very encouraging. I feel that the W. C. T. U. women of the little town of Campbell, California, richly merit special mention. They are truly alive and up-to-date. It was my great privilege to be the first one to give a lecture in their Coffee Club rooms, and I spoke to a splendid, enthusiastic audience. An untold amount of good is bound to result from the Coffee Club.

Iowa and Nebraska W. C. T. U. women are working hard to increase the already strong temperance sentiment to be found in their states. It is refreshing to be associated with women who are real American citizens, as in Colorado. I gave three lectures in the little city of Brush, Colo., where I visited my friend, Doctor H. Agnes Dandy, a loyal white ribboner, who, assisted by the W. C. T. U., made my dates. My correspondence in making dates was carried on through Doctor Dandy. Northern California is making suffrage and purity its chief work this year. Suffrage is also the slogan of Southern California, and excellent work is being done. The women hope to win out in October.

I have never been more encouraged relative to the rapid advance of public sentiment on the subject of Gospel and scientific purity. The following statement always brought forth hearty applause from the audiences: "I feel justified in stating that in less than two decades scientific purity will be taught by competent instructors in our schools, as scientific temperance is now taught, and that a reasonable amount of knowledge concerning God's laws of life will be required of those contemplating the establishment of a home; also that these same Divine and scientific truths will be given from every up-to-date pulpit in the land, for any theology or system of education that does not recognize these God-given laws, must of necessity be a defective theology or educational system." There is a great hunger among the masses for help on these lines.

Altogether, my three months' trip was, under God, productive of great good for human betterment and God's glory. I am glad that Mother National is to be so near us in Chicago.

464 Bowen Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS NOTICE

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER

Will the state superintendents of School Savings Banks, who have not already sent their annual reports to me, please do so soon. This has been an excellent year for our department and we should have a fine National showing. With your help we wish to embody in our report all the thrift work which has been recommended, forwarded, and accomplished during the year.

2113 Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Flora E. Strout will spend a month in Massachusetts, her dates covering September 15 through October 15.

The twenty-second annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. will be held at Jamestown, Sept. 22-25. Mrs. Florence E. Atkins will be the convention speaker. A program of unusual attractions is being prepared, one feature of which is a grand diamond medal contest.

A HIT

What She Gained by Trying Again

A failure at first makes us esteem final success.

A family in Minnesota that now enjoys Postum would never have known how good it is if the mother had been discouraged by the failure of her first attempt to prepare it. Her son tells the story:

"We had never used Postum till last spring when father brought home a package one evening just to try it. We had heard from our neighbors, and in fact every one who used it, how well they liked it.

"Well, the next morning Mother brewed it about five minutes, just as she had been in the habit of doing with coffee without paying special attention to the directions printed on the package. It looked weak and didn't have a very promising color, but nevertheless father raised his cup with an air of expectancy. It certainly did give him a great surprise, but I'm afraid it wasn't a very pleasant one, for he put down his cup with a look of disgust.

"Mother wasn't discouraged though, and next morning gave it another trial, letting it stand on the stove till boiling began and then letting it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and this time we were all so pleased with it that we have used it ever since.

"Father was a confirmed dyspeptic and a cup of coffee was to him like poison. So he never drinks it any more, but drinks Postum regularly. He isn't troubled with dyspepsia now and is actually growing fat, and I'm sure Postum is the cause of it. All the children are allowed to drink it and they are perfect pictures of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

A PLEA FROM THE PRESIDENT

The year is not showing as many fruits of service as the officers expected. Not many new unions and not many unions have gained in numbers. Can we not make the last week of September a truly membership crusade week and continue it in October until we have each gained a member, and many of our unions organized other unions? The cause demands it.

We did not have votes enough last November—that was plain. If all who say they are temperance men had voted for state prohibition we should have won, despite fraud. Now we must either educate the present voters, or train up some coming voters. Both these plans mean hard work, but the only way to gain our avowed objects is to *begin* work and *keep at it.* There is where the hard part comes in! The *keeping* at it. It is not so very hard to begin—but to keep it up, day by day, when there is not much to encourage, and when others tire and drop away. "*He that endureth to the end,*" that is the promise.

There was never greater need of temperance work than right now. Because there is "no issue" before us, most temperance people will go to sleep, with never a thought of danger to the cause. And we white ribbon women must be watchful and active, keeping the subject before the people with all kinds of interesting educating plans, or all the gains of the last few years will be lost.

That is the office of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—to *bear* the *daily burden.* Now, dear women, if you have been taking a rest—wake up. If you have been tired and discouraged—forget it. Just make up your mind that your union is the most valued factor in your community to make things right, and put your hands to the task of making it a power.

You have a work to do. Oh! begin today. We have to make Florida a white state! Let's not be long years doing it. If you will work as though it all depended on you, we will win very soon. Be a better member. Gain a member. Help make your union of real value. If you do not know what to do, write me. I'll answer and if I cannot find enough for you to do, I'll find some one who can. Let's see what we can all do in the next three weeks.

OUR PRESS SUPERINTENDENT

Will all unions note carefully the address to which their reports are to be sent. Mrs. Irene G. Adams, our several years most excellent superintendent, felt forced to resign last spring because of overwork and ill health. No one has been found for this vacancy and now Mrs. Adams, at our urgent solicitation, consents to resume the work and help you all she can until convention.

Press leaflets have been sent to each union with the report blanks. See that everything your members have done through the papers is put on these blanks and forwarded soon to Mrs. Irene G. Adams, 420 Walnut St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

THOSE REPORTS

The state corresponding secretary and every state superintendent is now awaiting your report. Will not every union see to it that these are sent in at once. The National superintendents must make out their reports October 1, so you see our state superintendents must let them hear what we have done very soon. Don't you keep the procession waiting but immediately report all you can.

ARE YOU ON THE PAID LIST?

It is only about one month now before our National Treasurer closes her books for the year, so all our dues must be in her hands before that occurs, in order to be counted for this year; also, all Willard Memorial money must be in by that time, so I am going to urge all treasurers and presidents to see to it that all money for this Fund, which may have been collected, is promptly sent in. Bradentown and North Tampa have sent $2 each to this Fund, since my last report, making a total of $135.19 sent by our state this year.

Now you *will* send the rest of your state dues right away, will you not, so I can send on the National dues on time. I think it will be a good plan to publish a complete list of the unions which have contributed so far and the amount paid so each one will know just how the matter stands, and I am sure when you see it, you will want to hustle right around and collect some dues:

Apalachicola, $1.50; Arcadia, $12.90; Bartow, $8.50; Belleview, $2.70; Bradentown, $8.10; Altha, 60 cts.; Cedar Key, $3.60; Coleman, $4.50; Cottage Hill, $3.30; Clearwater, $4.10; Clermont, $1.80; De Funiak Springs, $3.30; De Land, $7.80; Eau Gallie, $1.75; Eustis, $5.10; Ft. Meade, $4.80; Hardaway, 90 cts.; Havana, $6.00; High Springs, $1.20; Interlachen, $3.00; Jacksonville, $9.90; Riverside (Jacksonville), $6.60; Key West, $12.25; Kissimmee, $5.25; Lake City, $7.84; Lakeland, $2.70; Lake Weir, $5.10; Lawtey, $3.00; Madison, $4.20; Manatee, $6.60; McDavid, $4.20; Montbrook, $2.45; Monticello, $3.05; Noma, 90 cts.; Ocala, $13.50; Ocoee, $2.20; O'Brien, $1.80; Orange City, $3.00; Palatka, $3.30; Palmetto, $2.40; Pensacola, $6.90; Pierson, $1.50; Plant City, $13.20; Port Tampa City, $3.30; Reddick, $3.30; Sanford, $3.00; Sarasota, $5.40; St. Augustine, $7.80; Starke, $3.10; St. Andrews Bay, 60 cts.; St. Cloud, $4.20; St. Petersburg, $7.50; Tallahassee, $9.90; Tampa, $7.80; North Tampa, $4.00; Terra Ceia, $6.00; Waldo, $1.20; Worthington Springs, $1.20; White Springs, $3.30; Winter Garden, $1.50; Winter Haven, $4.50; Winter Park, $3.00; Macclenny, 90 cts.; Oneco, $2.70; Trilby, $1.80; Lee, $4.90; Southport, $1.80; Magdalene, $2.10; Gainesville, $3.30; Dunnellon, $9.60.

Yours for a good report to National Convention,

MRS. GEORGE I. DOIG, Treasurer
Gainesville

THE STATE CONVENTION

Tampa wants every union to be represented! The date is November 21-24. It will be a great thing for our work if you will all be there. Every union should pay the expenses of at least one delegate. Let it be a part of the regular work of the union to have a delegate fund. Make provision for the state convention. The union needs it. The state needs it.

Don't stop with one delegate, if you can possibly send more, but be sure not to stop with less than one. There never was a time we needed to get together more than now. Be sure to go to Tampa.

The October UNION SIGNAL will tell you all about the program, but you had better make up your mind today to go, and be planning for it right along every day.

A WINNING WORK

Dear Comrades:

How about those medal contests? Have you done your part this year? Have you really tried to hold one contest? We are far short in the number of contests we planned for this year. Some districts have done well—some splendidly. Others have done little. Vacation time is over now and there is yet time to scatter some temperance seed before our state convention in Tampa.

If you have not thought about having a contest, have one at once. Then keep on having them. You owe it to the young people of your neighborhood. You owe it to the work. Procure your recitation books at once. Help the young people select their recitations. Have soul-stirring temperance songs. Have drills by the children. This is the kind of agitation that will tell in this great fight. Don't forget that you can have medal contests at picnics, fairs or barbecues.

Write to your superintendent for plans and helps and do it now. Every union will hear from me within a short time.

Yours for agitation and education,

ETTA B. MENDENHALL,
Medal Contest Superintendent
Tampa R. D. No. 1

ST. CLOUD

The photograph of the L. T. L. in the *St. Cloud Tribune* illustrated special in August was a most attractive picture showing a fine band of beautiful boys and girls. No wonder their superintendent, Mrs. Hamilton, is proud of them. The union has maintained monthly meetings with no intermission for heat or rains, and it grows in popularity. At a recent meeting a very valuable program on social purity topics was given.

On September 1 was held the second gold medal contest at G. A. R. Hall. The program of marches and songs by the L. T. L. and six splendid recitations greatly pleased a large audience. The winner is Lurlene Pillans and now St. Cloud has two gold medals, Grace Willie Garner having been awarded one on the evening of May 12. Since April 18, the superintendent, Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton, has held six silver and two gold contests, with a double one of both gold and silver scheduled for September 12. So popular are the contests that G. A. R. Hall is now reserved for the L. T. L. entertainments, a "play" being now in preparation.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

THE EAU GALLIE UNION

Mrs. M. A. Macy, who has been president since the organization of the Eau Gallie W. C. T. U., becomes a teacher in Gainesville next month to the great regret of all Eau Gallie. Mrs. Ernest Taylor, vice-president, will act as president until the regular election. Mrs. R. P. Macy is the very prompt corresponding secretary. At the August meeting Mrs. Macy read an address given at the National Educational Association on scientific temperance, in which she emphasized the fact that the children must be educated so as to see and know the harm done by liquor. Mrs. Taylor read a short report of the last national convention of the Christian Endeavorers, in which they start a movement for a dry nation by 1920. Mrs. E. E. Macy spoke of several laws passed or amended by the last Legislature, which are of special interest to women.

A LIVELY HILLSBORO COUNTY L. T. L.

The Oak Grove L. T. L. gave a play recently at the home of one of the W. C. T. U. members. The veranda was used for the stage and the lawn was provided with seats for the audience. The play was well enacted and all were delighted. Ice-cream was served and a neat sum was realized for the L. T. L. treasury.

This same L. T. L. is invited to spend the evening at the home of its superintendent, Mrs. Etta B. Mendenhall, next Wednesday evening, and a good time is expected. Meetings are held at the schoolhouse after school hours during the school term.

SCHOOL OF METHODS FOR TAMPA UNIONS

The all-day institute held at Gary in the Methodist church, and participated in by all of the organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Tampa and adjoining suburban territory, was well attended. The program was full and varied and it was stated by several present that the papers and talks presented were remarkably well prepared and strong.

The program was carried out as published with a few exceptions and almost every phase of the work in the union was treated along some line.

The difficulties experienced by small unions and how to meet them were ably discussed by Mrs. Macklin of Magdalene. The organizing and holding of the Young People's Branch and the place of the Loyal Temperance Legion were well handled by Miss Mildred McFarlane of Tampa and Mrs. Dunn of Willard union, Buffalo avenue neighborhood. The purity work by Mrs. Florence Chamberlain and the temperance and labor topic by Mrs. Burchill were both fully covered.

The question of finances was opened up by Mrs. Bearss of Magdalene, and Mrs. Cargile showed the need of making all the work evangelistic in character.

The paper on "The W. C. T. U. and the Press" by Mrs. Eva E. Pimm was full of good suggestions.

Then came the noontide hour of prayer led by Mrs. C. E. Harrison, after which the company repaired to a shady grove near the church and partook of a bountiful dinner.

In the afternoon Mrs. Jennie Diaz gave a very touching talk on the subject, "The Call of Our Foreign Neighbors," and this was followed by a talk by Miss Mary Taylor advocating the disuse of alcoholic liquors as medicines.

"The Social Side of the Unions," by Mrs. W. T. Phillips, and Medal Contest work, by Mrs. Mendenhall, were both excellent articles and other numbers on the program were all most excellent.

In the evening there was a silver medal contest held at the Baptist church, very largely attended and quite interesting and successful. The contestants were: Misses Myrtle Fielding, Mamie Anderson, Mary Marguerite Monroe, Ruth Sherouse, Lillian Clark, Myrtle Blake. The winner of the medal was Miss Mary Marguerite Monroe.

Mrs. Jennie D. Palmer, Hillsboro county president, very ably directed the work of the institute.

ARCADIA'S MEETINGS

"We want the women of Arcadia and surrounding community, who are not members of the W. C. T. U., and who are not attending the monthly meetings, to know that they are missing one of the most pleasant social gatherings of our town, aside from the fact that they are in an organization that is the most far-reaching and thorough-going the world has ever known."

This is the opening paragraph in a press report of an Arcadia meeting, and then the writer proves her statement in an account of excellent meetings held during the summer. The July meeting was at the country home of Mrs. J. L. Livingston, with a fine program on scientific temperance instruction. It was enjoyed by a very happy crowd.

The August topic was "Heredity and Environment" under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Heard, who was also hostess. Among the many good things was a valuable paper by Mrs. Dave Scott, showing "that our duty today is not to prove the law that whatsoever you are, that also shall your children be, but to show some few of the many ways by which it is modified, and what we as W. C. T. U. workers have to do with them.

"Characteristics are developed according to their environment — their surroundings, and our manual on this subject tells us that our union as a unit, and each member in her own way should try to make the surroundings of our own town better."

ANTI-NARCOTIC WORK IN ST. AUGUSTINE

The council passed, as a city ordinance, the excellent state law on selling cigarets, and the mayor declares it shall be vigorously enforced. This is the law: "It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, furnish, or give away directly, or indirectly, to any minor, any cigaret, cigaret wrapper or any substitute for either, or to procure for, or to persuade, advise, counsel or compel any child under said age to smoke any cigaret. The fine is not more than $50 nor less than $10, to which may be added imprisonment of not over sixty days.

A FEW OF OUR BUSY UNIONS

Fort Meade—a delightful birthday "surprise" greeted President Canter when she returned from a drive on a recent Friday. The union, which had taken possession of the house, rendered a choice program, served delicious refreshments, and showed their appreciation of the devoted work of Mrs. Canter and their love, by presenting her with a pearl encrusted brooch in the form of a bow—a white ribbon substitute very beautiful indeed.

Winter Haven has been so impressed with the beauty and value of the comfort bags, they write they wish to make another dozen, but the superintendent replies, "The number for the 'Florida' is complete."

Miami has done most excellently—fifty letters for comfort bags! If you do not think that wonderful, just you try to get your members to write some letters and see how easy it is.

Daytona—an unusually well attended summer meeting of the union was held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. Lillian C. Keech, in August. A fine program of interesting papers and discussions was much enjoyed. With September most of the members will be at home from their vacations and the meetings will be held at the social hall of the Congregational church.

Monticello has elected new officers as follows: Mrs. Perkins, president; Mrs. W. W. Carrol, corresponding secretary; Mrs. V. Rainey, recording secretary; Miss Bessie Turnball, treasurer; Mrs. Palmer, press reporter. The union has maintained regular monthly meetings, using one of the departments as a basis of each program, so the meetings have been educative and very interesting. Mrs. Palmer has kept a column of temperance matter in the weekly paper most of the time, so good work has been done in giving the country people truly valuable reading.

Terra Ceia keeps up good work regularly. At a recent ice-cream supper they made $10 to send to the Home in Tampa, and have also sent fruit and vegetables there and they have not forgotten the comfort bags.

Manatee—On invitation, the union presented a most interestingly instructive program at a recent meeting of the missionary society. An L. T. L. has been organized since the district convention, with Mrs. C. C. Thorpe, superintendent.

Ocala—The August meeting was a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Coleman, with a very profitable literary program in memory of the great temperance orator, John B. Gough. There was an interesting biographical sketch, echoes from a lecture of Gough's, tributes to Gough and quotations from his pen by visiting members, a temperance poem and of course good music—all making a very interesting meeting enjoyed by twenty-five members and friends. The September meeting will be at the home of Mrs. W. H. Dodge, and the program commemorative of Miss Willard, the date September 28 occurring in membership crusade week.

Tampa—The regular meetings have been held with continued good attendance. At one, Mrs. Moore, the superintendent of Medal Contests, gave an enthusiastic talk on her work, and recitations were delivered by Nina Mae Wallace, a grand gold medal winner, and by Clarise Anderson, a silver medal holder. At another meeting, Miss Mary Taylor presented the evils of the cigaret habit very effectively.

De Funiak Springs observed the new red-letter day, Mrs. Hayes' birthday, with a most interesting program. A committee has been appointed to secure a W. C. T. U. day on the Chautauqua assembly program and to co-operate with the management in plans to make it a notable occasion.

Hague—The temperance lesson of September 10 was turned over to the union, and the president, Mrs. Annie R. Standley, prepared a special program of recitations and songs which was greatly enjoyed and did much to advance interest in temperance matters.

DOCTORS AND ALCOHOL

J. A. MILLER, M. D., D. D., Brawley, Cal.

In this age of intellectual development, chemical, medical, and scientific authorities of the world, sustained by the observation of thousands experienced in hospital practice wherever civilization has extended, assert, in one loud acclaim, that alcohol has no remedial value, is *not a food*, but simply, solely and exclusively an irritative nerve stimulant, in its primary effect, and a powerful nerve depressant in its secondary action. Then how can men professing to be physicians educated in legally chartered colleges and universities, and practicing with the backing of diplomas issued from such institutions approved by duly incorporated state boards, reconcile their consciences with their persistency in prescribing alcohol, or any of its compounds, as a remedial agent for human ailments. It is certainly a paradox between theory and practice without a parallel in the whole domain of therapeutics.

If a doctor vaccinates my child with impure vaccine and entails on it a loathsome disease, I may have at least partial redress by law; but if he administers alcohol, or any of its compounds until it eats the delicate membrane of my child's stomach, turns its liver into a sponge, reduces its brain to a pulp, inflames the whole nervous system, reduces its noble intellect to imbecile idiocy, and perhaps hurls its body into a drunkard's grave, the law is *silent*, society is *silent*, custom is *silent*, our nation is *worse than silent* because it has authorized the deed. In the name of the wrecked and desolated homes and the mothers whose hearts ache with the anguish of the awful results of alcoholic medication, how long shall schools and colleges, how long shall medical boards, how long shall law-makers be *silent* on this subject?

In this town, inside of the past two years, a sworn complaint was filed against a doctor for issuing thirty-three prescriptions for alcohol inside of ten days.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

North Dakota—Jamestown, Sept. 22-25.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Iowa—Independence, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3.
Idaho—Boise, Oct. 3-6.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Oak Cliff, Oct. 4-6.
District of Columbia—Washington, Oct. 5-6.
Illinois—Pontiac, Oct. 5-9.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 7-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
Indiana—Marion, Oct. 13-17.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 18-20.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

"THREE IN ONE"

"Three mothers' meetings in one" were held by the W. C. T. U. of Pierson, Fla. This was an effort to make up for a lack of regular meetings because of the illness of the local superintendent. Enthusiasm was the keynote of the occasion and the place of meeting was beautifully decorated with both date and cabbage palms, combined with white ribbon bows. Selections from "The Temperance Songster" were given and the children rendered with great earnestness, temperance recitations. A young honorary member read the message of State President Neal, which appeared in the last Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, and Rev. Owen gave a strong temperance address. About 100 copies of the official organ were distributed. The fifth Sunday in October the union will hold an anniversary rally.

NO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

The Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn.
The Georgian, Atlanta, Ga.
The Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.
News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.
The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Woman's National Daily, University City, Mo.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenao Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, The Evening News, Malden, Mass.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post. Jerusalem, Palestine.

"O, father," exclaimed the beautiful girl after they had left the ship, "there was one thing you didn't declare! I'm afraid the customs officers will get after you unless you hurry back and pay duty on it."

"What do you mean? I declared everything we have in our trunks."

"I know. But that cold you have—you brought it from Europe, you know."
—*Judge*

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., SEPTEMBER 28, 1911. No. 39

For God and Home and Every Land

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Headquarters: The Willard, Rest Cottage
Evanston, Illinois

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Portland, Maine, Sept. 22, 1911.

The greatest prohibition battle the world has ever known is just closing. It is generally believed that the Governor and Council will admit corrections in the returns and that it will then be formally declared that the Prohibitory Amendment is retained in the Constitution of Maine. If the mistakes are rectified according to law this declaration certainly will be made.

We are profoundly grateful for the many congratulations which have been received from every section of our country and from over the sea.

During the struggle we have been strengthened by innumerable prayers that have ascended to Heaven and we deeply appreciate the varied gifts and the words of good cheer which have been bestowed.

TOGETHER WE REJOICE!

Lillian M. N. Stevens

SOCIETY'S GREATEST DETRIMENT—THE SALOON

Excerpts from address by Dr. Jesse Hill, pastor of Williston Church, Portland, Maine.

There are two classes of people who are openly for the saloon—the man who wants to drink in a saloon, and the man who wants to run a saloon to make money out of it. The man who wants a saloon because he wants to drink advances the argument of personal liberty. His plea is that he has as good a right to take a glass of beer as you have to drink lemonade or buttermilk. He forgets that individual rights everywhere have to be limited for the good of society in general, and that when a man's individual rights, if insisted upon, would do society more harm than the exercise of those rights could do the individual good, then the personal right has to be given up for the good of society. A man living on an island can do as he pleases—throw stones anywhere, plow anywhere, use all the land he pleases. The rights of society begin with the coming of the neighbors, and the individual has to give up some of his personal liberties. When the exercise of a man's personal liberty does society in general more harm than it does good, then the individual must give up that personal liberty for the good of society. Society is greater than an individual and its rights are greater. **The saloon is a detriment to society in any community and so the personal right of the individual to buy a drink in a saloon ceases.**

Modification of Personal Liberty

The personal liberty argument is a pet theory that more and more is being modified in our growing complex life. Compulsory vaccination is an interference with the rights of personal liberty; but society demands that you be vaccinated to protect itself against an epidemic. Putting down the gates of a railway crossing interferes with personal liberty; but our experience has taught us that we must have such gates to protect a man from his own folly. Seventy-five per cent of the evils of society are connected with the saloon because it furnishes the opportunity. Opportunity to do a thing breeds temptation to do it. The temptation to drink is greatly multiplied in a saloon. Every device known is used to tempt men to drink. Society has the right to protect itself from the contagion of the evil of an open saloon.

"Better Business" Argument

But there are respectable citizens and business men who advocate an open saloon because they believe it will make business better. That is the bribe that the saloon business holds out to business men. The man who votes for an open saloon because it will help his business is a cheap bribe-taker, who takes the chance of getting a little out of the business while the saloon-keeper gets a big thing out of it. Men who advance this argument for the open saloon in a town would spurn the offer of a direct bribe for their vote, but yet are ready to let the hope of making a little more money each year influence their vote in this matter. They are fairly classed with the bribe-taker.

But will business be better for the open saloon in a city? The greatest business experts say NO. Send a delegation to any city that has tried business with and without the saloon and its business men are almost a unit in condemnation. When the "no license" campaign was on in the city of Collinwood, where the great shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad were located, the railroad company requested its men to work for "no saloon," because saloons do not make the kind of a community in which the company wish to keep a great business establishment. The Pennsylvania railroad management have a rule that their employes cannot room or board in a building in which is located a saloon.

Whom are you going to believe as to whether the saloon is a good business proposition—these great business experts or the loafers on the street corner, who keep saying that the open saloon is a good thing for a town? The result of the saloon is to diminish the efficiency of the human machine. It makes every man who patronizes it a less valuable wealth-producer than he would be if he did not dull his brain with drink. Anything that impairs the manhood of a community is a detriment to the business of that community. This is what the saloon does.

Base Competition

Supposing that you permit fifty saloons to be established in your city. Most of the money spent in them would go to the brewers—out of the trade channels of the town, and lost to the community. More than that, the saloon makes the worst business competition possible. It attracts the customer away from the dry goods, hardware or clothing store, and appeals to him for business, not because it has something better to offer at a better price, but appealing to his appetite and passions. This kind of competition is not a commercial competition, but a base kind that appeals to the ape and the tiger and the serpent in man, and this sort of competition no respectable merchant can meet.

When the saloon has once made a man its customer, he soon ceases to produce wealth or to spend it. It destroys him as a customer altogether.

Speaker Champ Clark's Opinion of the Saloon

"Let a young man keep away from the saloon if he is ambitious to live a clean, successful life. If he wishes to excel in crime, rob his mental and physical powers, consort with thugs, blacklegs, prostitutes and thieves, be a disgrace to his family and a stench to his own nostrils, why I'd advise him to frequent the saloons. He can learn and be all these things in any liquor saloon. In fact, he can take his post-graduate course without leaving its premises. The saloon is bad mainly because of what it sells; but it is also bad because liquor selling always somehow creates in the premises where it is sold, a most unhealthy atmosphere."

Steubenville, (O.) W. C. T. U. Float

At the recent celebration of "Home Coming" week in Steubenville, O., the birthplace of former Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, the W. C. T. U. took part in the parade connected with the presentation to the city by a former resident of a fine bronze statue of the celebrated townsman. A handsome float had been prepared by the white ribboners, on which were twenty boys and four little girls typifying different countries. In their midst sat a lady who represented the home. Nothing but white was used as trimming, over one hundred yards of white muslin covered with white carnations being used. The children, horses, and even the driver wore the magic white flower. General Grant, General Sickles, and a host of celebrities from all sections of the country were in the city during the week, their presence attracting a great crowd of people. Jefferson county, in which Steubenville is located, has been dry for three years, and the white ribboners assert that they intend to keep it in that delightful condition.

PIONEER DAYS IN MILWAUKEE

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING OUR CONVENTION CITY

MRS. M. E. B. THOMPSON Madison, Wis.

BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Be sure to bring with you your *imagination glasses* next October to wear in your trips about the Convention city. When upon some eminence in the vicinity of Downer College, or the Home for the Aged, put on those glasses, and lo! these institutions and the elegant residences lining the avenues all about have vanished like the morning mists.

The ground beneath your feet (no longer covered with asphalt or cement) has been raised twenty, perhaps forty, feet; about you spread dense groves of valuable timber,—oak, maple, elm.

The blue waters extending to the far horizon, where trailing plumes of smoke a moment ago marked the passing of giant freighters, or great water palaces, "floating cities," each the temporary home of a population probably exceeding that of the entire Northwest a century ago—now toss their wave crests before your vision free from every vestige of humanity.

Home of the Red Man

Yet—peer more keenly! Below, almost under the shadow of the towering cliffs, a frail canoe leaps at the impulse of a red man's hand, while farther out you may discern, swiftly approaching the river mouth, the batteau of some French trader who would fain barter with the dusky denizens of the wilderness, for valuable skins and furs, his stock of trinkets or other articles; for you are transported back a hundred years, and these wandering traffickers are the only white faces you will see.

The View Broadens

Turn now to the westward; the ridge whereon you stand descends rapidly to low swamps and morasses, timbered with tamarack and other trees that thrive in moist soil, among which pellucid, meandering streams unite to find their way to the lake through a cleft in the ridge, and form the best harborage upon all the western shore. Along their banks groups of wigwams mark the site of a large Indian village, while burial mounds near by, of great extent, many of them of curious design, tell the story of a race still more ancient,—long since vanished,—the mound builders, whose wonderful monuments scattered through the "Badger state" speak, as do the pyramids of the Nile, of man's natural aversion to being wholly forgotten.

"No white neighbors?" None nearer than Green Bay on the north, or "Es-chi-ka-gon" (do you recognize the name?) on the south, either of them to be reached only by a perilous voyage, in canoe or batteau, or by following the almost equally perilous forest trails.

"Firewater" a Menace to the Natives

And the aborigines, although not of naturally fierce disposition, and many of them recipients of the messages of peace and good-will brought by Pere Marquette and his confreres and successors, proved it as sadly true as have their white fellows of later years, that the "firewater" received in barter from the traders, could and *did* almost invariably undo all the good accomplished by the most devoted apostles of our Lord, and so as early as 1779 these aborigines acquired the characterization, "those runagates of Milwaky,—a horrid set of refractory Indians!"

Now, in 1811 as you look southward to the river mouth, much nearer you than in 1911, you note numerous Indian lodges scattered about and surrounding a large log building used by the traders, on their semi-annual visits, as a store whence they dispensed "bad rum," as well as hatchets, trinkets, etc., in return for valuable furs.

First White Man's Home Built

But a little later another log trading post on the inland side of the ridge overlooking the beautiful stream, becomes the first abiding place (the first white man's *home*) of the Frenchman, Jacques Vieau and his Indian wife, and of the family of children who became, in a double sense, the "first citizens" of Milwaukee, some of them winning prominence in its business affairs, and the daughters becoming wives of other such men, one of the earliest, and not least famous, being Solomon Juneau, whose name is inextricably linked with the annals of Milwaukee pioneers.

Demand More and More "Firewater"

Those who came to trade during the years following the date from which we are reckoning, relate varied and exciting tales of their experiences with the natives, whose debased tastes now demanded regular and copious supplies of "firewater," to refuse which was to be in danger from the scalping knife, while yielding was equally risky, as "they constantly called for more, and that made demons of them. When under its influence all the dark villainy of their nature came uppermost."

The "Great Man"—Juneau

With unerring tact, however, Juneau not only himself lived peaceably with these treacherous neighbors, but also made peace and safety for many another white adventurer hither.

In 1818, on the western ridge slope overlooking the confluence of the rivers, this truly great man of other days built his own home and the store that became the trading post most widely known in all that region. But, through lack of trust in the red men no other permanent settlers came until, after the Indian war of 1832, most of the treacherous savages were removed beyond the Mississippi.

Steady Stream of Settlers

Now a stream of settlers began flowing in, and in 1835 "a town is laid out; quarter acre lots are selling at $500 and $600; one hundred buildings are going up, and fifty people already are living here; a gentleman supports a school at his own expense, a clergyman is coming soon, and a county court is being organized."

Thenceforward each year saw an ever-increasing tide of immigration setting in, the newcomers planting their homes chiefly along the river shore in the lee of the sheltering bluffs. English, French, and Germans dwelt side by side, engaging in various occupations, and cultivating the slopes of the ridge, the

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

PURVEYORS OF INFORMATION

Plan of Work for a W. C. T. U. Press Correspondent

EVA KILBRETH FOSTER, Boston, Mass.
National Press Correspondent

Pens, like books, are "purveyors of information." Let us see to it that our pens (the pens of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union) give correct information.

Pens, like books, are also "stimulators of thought." Let our pens be stimulators of high thought and high ideals.

Pens, like books, are "the tools of those who work in the realm of the mind." Let ours be sharpened tools, adequate to the demands of the hour.

The pen which has clinging tenaciously to it the narrower view point, the narrower prejudice of a narrower past, is crippled at the outset. Let us first of all, then, be broad—as broad and as free from prejudice as is consistent with our propaganda.

Plan of Work

1. The Press Correspondent, local, county, district or state, should acquaint herself with the editors of all the papers (secular and religious) she can reach. She should make plain to each editor her official connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and, in a practical manner, throw light upon the progressive methods and the advanced strides of that mighty organization.

2. In her first article for a paper, the Press Correspondent should not only outline the extent of the organization, but also touch a little upon its personnel, and should give brief sketches of National and state leaders and of National superintendents who, far beyond the confines of white ribbon circles, are making their departments felt as factors of enlightenment.

3. The Press Correspondent should encourage the presence of press representatives at all important meetings. She should make all such editors, or reporters, feel themselves welcome, and should provide them with sufficient data (pertinent to the meeting in question) to insure a proper and adequate report. The Press Correspondent should see to it that these representatives are supplied with photographs of local, county, district and state leaders and also with brief sketches of the same. Secure, in advance, a brief outline of the speeches that are to be made at small or large meetings. A local or county newspaper which gives the best arguments of the speakers will be an educator to hundreds who could not attend the meeting.

4. The Press Correspondent, when friendly relations are once established with the papers, should ask for an occasional editorial in the leading publications; she should seek to stand as sponsor, herself, for a "W. C. T. U. Column." Particularly desirable is this where no state organ exists.

5. The Press Correspondent should have, as a part of her official equipment, some files (envelopes properly labeled where nothing better offers) and into these files should go from time to time clippings of significance about the work and workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Each envelope should be labeled with the name of one of the forty departments of the National organization. However, no Press Correspondent must lean too heavily upon her files, for it is after all and above all the news of the hour—*hot* news, which the reading public demand. Let every Press Correspondent remember that even the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion may, in many instances, be pressed into service as gatherers of clippings. The statements of the liquor traffic should not be ignored but should be included in the file so that they may be wisely answered.

6. The Press Correspondent will do well to note the growing popularity of the W. C. T. U. Institute and plan her work accordingly. She should attend the institutes whenever possible and see that they are well reported in the county, district or state newspapers. No Press Correspondent, who is only half familiar with the work, may hope properly to present the scope of the work. Only those correspondents who carefully and regularly read their state and National organs, may be accounted proper "purveyors of information." Let us one and all make ourselves conversant with the work of our day, the work of the hour, before we undertake to make that work adequately known to the reading, thinking public.

7. The Press Correspondent should fearlessly answer misleading statements and distorted facts that come to her notice.

Let this, then, be our motto:—

Courteous always—to friend and foe alike—apologetic never.

I AM THE PRINTING PRESS

ROBERT H. DAVIS

I am the printing press, born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron, and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, the oratories of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of to-day, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike.

I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations, and make brave men do braver deeds, and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze, with fearlessness, into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak, a myriad people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge, power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust.

I am the printing press.

The White Ribbon Car of the Connellsville, (Pa.) W. C. T. U.'s, which was a feature of the big parade held at the time of the recent three days' celebration of the securing of a city charter. All during the event, for the accommodation of tired mothers and children, the Unions of Connellsville and South Connellsville, and the South Connellsville "Y" maintained W. C. T. U. headquarters consisting of a well-equipped lunch and rest room. The occupants of the automobile are as follows: On rear seat beginning at the banner, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Spangler, Mrs. Nellie H. Showman, on front seat, Mrs. Ida M. Seaman.

NEW ZEALAND W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

So unique in character is the account of the first Maori convention of the New Zealand W. C. T. U., held at Paki Paki, written for the *New Zealand White Ribbon* by Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, that we repeat it, in part, for the benefit of our readers.—EDITOR.

One of the most unconventional of W. C. T. U. conventions is now being held in Paki Paki. Men are as numerous and as intensely interested as the women. Three noble chiefs have already spoken, and I wish I could give you the poetical illustrations, and natural eloquence of these stately men.

The faces, bright, pleasant, and intelligent, vary in color from negro black to European fairness. The tattooing of the women on lips and chin mars the beauty of young and old, but the large, beautiful, expressive eyes conquer all our hearts.

Dress is as varied and marvelous in combination as imagination could conceive. Some are as daintily dressed as any of the Europeans present.

The singing is soft and sweet and lulling as the ripple of silver streams. There are no sibilants in the Maori language, and the frequent tender use of the greeting, "Kia ora! kia ora!" responded to by the whole company, strikes pleasantly on the ear and heart.

If any one gets tired, she simply gets up and walks off, without any one dreaming she shows the slightest disrespect. While she is interested, she stays, and evinces the most lively delight in everything, but no one expects her to remain to be bored, so off she goes, coming back when she chooses.

The Feast Provided

The unveiling of a monument has drawn the natives together from all parts of New Zealand. The residents have provided lavish hospitality for all who come. Three bullocks, fifty sheep, piles of poultry, pigs, and fish, may convey some idea of the provision made for visitors: 440 sat down to dinner yesterday. The plum puddings, jam rolls, custards, cakes, fruit, etc., would astonish the English who still look upon the Maori as uncivilized.

The method of cooking is original. Great clean, new barrels stand in a row, with pipes attached from a steam engine. In these barrels are placed as many as six kerosene tins, full of potatoes; the steam is conveyed by the pipes, and the "tubers" are cooked in twenty minutes. Meat, puddings, etc., are also cooked here, but in addition there are many camp-oven roastings, a large stone oven baking, and great coppers of boiling water for tea, coffee, and cocoa.

The poor whites who are not bi-linguists are at a disadvantage, having to speak through interpreters.

"Paoro," from Poaea, has read a grand report from his union. Here are the three points:—"We first decided to call all our children together to forbid them smoking cigarets. Secondly, we decided to be more careful in our dress, and to keep our houses tidy. Thirdly, that parents should improve their own characters." The naïve simplicity of the report, as read by this big, strong, good-faced man, made me feel how far we are behind the natives.

We are sometimes silent with surprise at some of the reports, but—

"The ways of men are narrow,
But the gates of God are wide."

A public meeting was held to form a men's no-license league. The intelligent interest taken by the men was manifested in the questions asked before joining. Eleven strong, respected men came up to form the league. Some had babies in their arms, but these they disposed of by pulling the rugs off their own shoulders, and making a bed on the floor for the small brown bundles of tired humanity.

The Chieftainess Mohi, with a frank simplicity, told of drink abounding among both men and women until the W. C. T. U. was formed. Then religion increased, the people began to be good, any one found drunk was reported to the Maori Council and the delinquent was fined, other branches were formed, and now the people are good.

A splendid Maori girl, with a face like golden sunshine, read a fine essay on "Work Among Young People." She begged the parents not to give the children unlimited money, explaining to our astonishment that at show time a child will sometimes spend as much as £3 on merry-go-rounds.

Every now and then, in the meetings, a spirit of generosity seems to touch some heart, and a £1 note will be placed on the table.

The manner in which the faults and follies are exposed, and the grave way in

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

HOW THE WOMEN SAVED THE DAY

A TRUE STORY OF THE WAY THE LORD TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

MRS. LIZZIE KIRBY BECK, Smith's Grove, Ky.

On a dreary October afternoon, a few white ribboners of a certain Southern town gathered in the home of one of their number. Deeper than the gloom of the outside world was the despondency which rested upon their spirits, as the president explained to them the business to be considered.

She told them that three of the business men of the town had come to her that day—only four days before the election—and begged for the help of the women. Of the two town boards running for office, one had turned out to be wet, but had on its ticket two influential dry men, which made it almost too strong to be defeated, inasmuch as many dry voters did not know the facts. The other issue concerning which the men were anxious was the candidacy for the county judgeship on the wet ticket of a man known to be a drinker, and on that account a most undesirable magistrate.

The situation seemed a serious one. The women were troubled and perplexed. It was too late for them to go in a body and plead with the two dry candidates, as had been suggested, and although they called all their thinking powers into service, they could devise no plan by which they could help, except to trust and pray. Accordingly it was arranged to observe election day by fasting and prayer.

On election day, the sun's first rays streamed through the church window on a group of women gathered around the organ, singing, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." The president of the union led the service during the first hour and told how a mother had come to her door at four o'clock that morning, begging that the women would pray for her son, that he might be made strong to resist the temptations of the day. Many other petitions were received, among them a telephone message from the white ribboners at the county seat, which said, "We women met at five o'clock this morning for an hour of prayer, and then went out to work. Pray for us, for the result of the election is uncertain." Later in the day a sister came in to the meeting and told pathetically of having seen one of her Sunday school pupils, a bright, manly twelve-year-old boy, covered with dirt and dust from being jerked down repeatedly by his drunken father, whom he was trying to guide homeward. The father had not taken a drink for seven years, but an offer of whisky through a window of the restaurant he conducted, had caught him unawares. These and many other heart-rending stories came to the ears of the little band of women, and the whole day was spent in studying faith-inspiring, strengthening portions of God's word, in singing hymns of consecration and praise, and in fervent prayer.

To these devout worshipers was verified the promise, "Certainly I will be with thee." The experiences of the day warranted their making the closing hour a service of praise, based upon the Crusade Psalm, reference being made to the faith of our departed leader, who thanked God for victory in launching a great movement even before the first stroke of work had been done. As they testified to God's goodness, they were enabled to thank Him in advance for having heard their prayers..

At the expiration of each hour during the day, the church bell had tolled. At first this had provoked profane remarks from some, and severe criticisms from others; but its oft-repeated ringing soon caused a feeling of awe and solemn stillness to come upon the people, and it was most fitting that the same bell should announce at the end of the day the triumph of the forces of right. As its clear, victorious tones rang out upon the still night air, many hearts overflowed with praise and gratitude.

But a severe test came to these faithful white ribboners a little later, when the report came of the election of the wet candidate for the office of county judge, a notorious drinking man, who had lain hidden away intoxicated all day while his friends worked for his election. Nevertheless, the faith of these brave women staggered not, and they believed that in some way or other "All things would work together for good."

Many months later, on a certain Sunday afternoon, these same devoted white ribboners held a temperance contest in a country church. At the close of the contest, the vice-president of the union inquired of the president, "Who was the fine-looking gentleman sitting near me?" The eyes of the president twinkled, as she replied, "Don't you know? That is the man we prayed against all last election day." And as the first speaker looked at her in speechless astonishment, she added, "Two of his friends have told me that he has not touched a drop of whisky from that day to this. The Lord gave us a wet magistrate, but He made him dry." With a voice full of gratitude, the vice-president responded, "The Lord hath done great things for us," even more than we could think or ask.

"DROP BY DROP"

LOUISE A'HMUTY NASH, Portland, Oregon

A settlement worker came in contact with a girl, who had evidently been well brought up and carefully guarded in her early youth, but who was fast deteriorating in character. The settlement resident was possessed of a certain magnetism and had the ring of true sympathy in her voice, and found no difficulty in capturing the girl's heart and she soon discovered unmistakable signs that intemperance had been the cause of the young woman's downward course. But how she could have started in this descent was the question.

So intent was the settlement worker on helping the young woman to re-ascend the ladder of virtue and self-respect, that she persuaded her to come to her room one evening.

"What was the beginning of it all, Alice?" she questioned earnestly.

"Just something that was called a medicine," replied Alice, as the tears began to fall.

"Ordered by a doctor?"

"No, a girl friend was taking it!" she answered. "It seemed to do her so much good, and I was feeling worn out from my office work, so I thought I would try it, too. I bought a bottle at the grocery from a very reliable man. It was a malt preparation, my friend said, not malted milk, although I thought it might be of the same nature. When I reached home with it, I read on the label: 'Only five per cent alcohol.' Then I made some careful calculations, and decided that would be only a few drops to a tablespoonful, which I supposed was the dose. On taking out the cork, I noticed brown froth spurting from the hole I had made with the cork-screw. I noticed, too, that a wine-glass full three or four times a day was the specified quantity to take. I took it as directed, and it did make me feel better, or at least I fancied it did. When the bottle was empty, I bought another, and then another, and another, for I began to miss it when I left it off even for a day. Then one night I happened to meet a young man that I walked with on Sundays; he persuaded me at dinner to take something stronger, and he said better."

Here the poor girl broke down and sobbed as if her heart would break, crying, "If I could only get back my old self, what wouldn't I give."

Her new friend tried to comfort her, assuring her it was not too late, and that the Heavenly Father would help her to overcome the appetite which had mastered her, provided she tried hard to help herself.

"You can't go back as you began, Alice, drop by drop. You must determinedly refuse anything of an alcoholic nature, even if it is labeled 'only five per cent.' My physician will help you with a harmless tonic, and with good food and a change—with God's blessing—you will be your old and better self again!"

"I BELIEVE MORE THAN I KNOW"

If we are not immortal, if there is not a great free life beyond, as great as the outreaching of the heart, as great as the contriving of the brain, as great as the faith that fastens the aspiring soul to God, then we are the mightiest mockery that has been let loose to feed on its own anguish. "I believe more than I know."—*Frances E. Willard*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LITTLE POLICEMAN

FAYE PRATT SMALL, Chicago, Ill.

The big smiling policeman who walked by Freddie Wayne's house every day was a great friend of Freddie's.

He had given the lad a shining tin star, and had told him he was a little policeman now. When the much-delighted child had asked what a little policeman did, the big officer had told him he must look out for every one, and see that they did right, and if they were in any trouble, help them.

Now Freddie had another friend of whom he was also very fond—a Mr. Nelson, who kept a candy store and newsstand near Freddie's home.

A great many times, and more often of late, Mr. Nelson had not been in the store when Freddie had run down to spend a penny for candy, or buy a paper for his mother, and when he would ask for him, Mrs. Nelson, who helped in the store, would look so sad and sorry, and say that her husband was not feeling well. This made Freddie feel very badly, and he told her he wished he could help Mr. Nelson in some way. Then her eyes would fill with tears, which made Freddie still more sorry, and he often wondered how he could help Mr. Nelson.

One day, as the boy ran down the steps to wait for Officer Flynn, his big policeman friend, he was greatly surprised to see him holding Mr. Nelson firmly by the arm, while that gentleman tried to get free.

Freddie ran up to them, and just as he reached them, he heard the policeman say, "I'm sorry, Nelson, but you are drunk so much of late, and making so much noise on the street that I'll have to arrest you this time. I've let you off before on your wife's account, and you have promised each time to do better, and here you are again. So now I'll have to take you with me."

Freddie stood listening, his heart thumping and his eyes shining with excitement. Officer Flynn had to take Mr. Nelson to the jail, because he was drunk. Poor Mr. Nelson! Surely he did not know how wrong it was to get drunk. Perhaps if some one would tell him, as Freddie had been told by his mama and papa and would give him the pledge to sign——. Suddenly Freddie saw his own star shining in the sun. Why, he himself was a little policeman; he would help Officer Flynn!

"O Mr. Flynn," he cried out, "please don't take Mr. Nelson to the lock-up—please don't. I'm sure he doesn't mean to do wrong."

Mr. Nelson stopped struggling with the officer, and looked down at Freddie, who slipped his hand into that of his friend.

"Mr. Nelson," he said, "you come on home with me. I'll take you home. See," and he proudly displayed his bright tin star, "I'm a policeman, too, and I'll take care of you. I'm sure you wouldn't ever drink anything if you knew how bad it is. Maybe no one ever told you. Did you ever sign the pledge?"

Mr. Nelson held fast to Freddie's hand, as he shook his head. The little boy with his earnest face and pleading voice, somehow sobered him.

"Well, then," said Freddie eagerly, "you come on home with me, and I'll tell you about it. Please let me take him, Mr. Flynn. He'll go with me, and I'll take good care of him."

The big policeman smiled at the little lad, and loosened his hold on Mr. Nelson's arm. "Nelson," he said, "I'm going to give you one more chance. Will you take it?"

The man held out his free hand to the officer. "Yes, and thank you. You have been good to me in the past."

So Freddie led Mr. Nelson carefully to his store, where his wife met the two, and took them to the little sitting-room at the back.

"Please, Mrs. Nelson," Freddie said, still holding Mr. Nelson's hand, "he isn't ever going to do it again. You see he didn't know how bad it was, but I'm going to tell him now. Mama told me it wasn't right 'cause it makes us do things that we don't want to do. He just didn't think, either, how badly we would all feel."

The tears came to Mr. Nelson's eyes, big man that he was, and he reached out his other hand to his wife. Freddie nodded happily at Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and the next day Mr. Nelson signed the pledge-card that his little policeman friend had brought him.

THE GREEDY BOTTLE

A poor, undersized boy, named Tim, sat looking into a bottle. "I wonder if there can be a pair of shoes in it?" he said. His mother had mended his clothes but had said his shoes were so bad that he must go barefoot. Then he took a brick and broke the bottle, but there were no shoes in it, and he was frightened, for it was his father's bottle. Tim sat down again and sobbed so loud that he did not hear a step behind him, until a voice said:

"Well, what's the matter?" He sprang up in great alarm; it was his father.

"Who broke my bottle?" said the father.

"I did," replied Tim, catching his breath, half in terror and half between his sobs.

"Why did you?" Tim looked up.

The voice did not sound as he had expected. The truth was his father had been touched at the sight of the forlorn figure, so very small and so sorrowful, which had bent over the broken bottle.

"Why," he said, "I was looking for a pair of new shoes. I want a pair of new shoes awful bad—all the other chaps wear shoes."

"How came you to think you'd find shoes in the bottle?" the father asked

"Why, Mother said so; I asked her for some new shoes and she said they had gone into the black bottle, and that lots of other things had gone into it, too—coats and hats, and bread and meat and things; and I thought if I broke it I'd find them all, and there ain't a thing in it. I'm real sorry I broke your bottle, Father. I'll never do it again."

"No, I guess you won't," said the father, laying a hand on the rough little head as he went away, leaving Tim overcome with astonishment.—*Irish Good Templar.*

THE PLEDGE THAT MAKES US FREE

Tune: *"Marching Through Georgia"*

Oh, come on, boys, and join our ranks and sing another song!
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along,
Sing it as the victors sing who triumph over wrong—
The cigaret must go!

CHORUS:

Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the jubilee.
Hurrah! Hurrah! the pledge that makes us free.
So we'll sing the chorus,—let us sing it out with glee—
The cigaret must go!

As soldiers we will loyal be, and battle for the right;
To drive this demon from the land we'll work with all our might;
Give us all a helping hand, and join us in the fight.
The cigaret must go!

—*Mrs. C. S. Bullock*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A change in the dates of the National Convention has been necessitated. The Convention will open Saturday morning, October 28, and close Thursday, November 2, one day later than the date previously announced.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in The Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, inclusive.

The meetings of the Official Board and the Executive Committee will occur on October 26-27 and November 3. October 27 will be observed as a day of conference and prayer. This meeting is in charge of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, National superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work, and the call for this day of prayer follows this announcement.

Membership of the Convention

Article V. of the constitution of the National W. C. T. U. provides that "the meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union, one delegate from every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, National lecturers, chairmen of standing committees, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers and state secretaries of the Young People's Branch and state secretaries of the L. T. L. Branch. Territories and the District of Columbia may be represented on the same basis.

"The Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each state shall be represented by its Branch secretary, and one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of the National W. C. T. U. shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary state union and one delegate from each auxiliary state union for every one thousand members having paid $50 into the National treasury; all such delegates to be active members of the W. C. T. U. and active workers in the L. T. L."

According to Article IV. of the constitution, the Executive Committee consists of the General Officers of the National W. C. T. U., the presidents of states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches of the W. C. T. U., the board of superintendents, the board of organizers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, the National press correspondent, and the National musical director.

Special Features

The Convention will open Saturday morning, October 28. On this date, the President's Annual Address will be delivered, followed by the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer. Sunday afternoon, October 29, the Annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. Mary E. Kuhl of Illinois. Hon. Seaborn Wright and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, will also speak on that day.

Varied and attractive evening programs have been arranged. On Saturday evening, welcome addresses will be given and different sections of the country are represented by those who will respond. Many distinguished guests will be present and will be heard from the Convention platform. There will be a World's W. C. T. U. evening of great interest, a department demonstration, the usual Jubilee Night with a program by states that have made notable gains in membership, an entertainment by the Young People's Branch and exercises by the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Let the W. C. T. U. of each state and territory endeavor to send to Milwaukee, not only its full quota of delegates and ex officio members, but also a large number of white ribbon visitors and temperance friends. It will be one of the most epoch-making conventions in the history of our organization.

The enthusiastic addresses and official utterances will echo and also greatly increase the widespread and intense interest in state campaigns for prohibition. Let us meet in the spirit of consecration and self-sacrifice, for "They that do know their God shall be strong and do exploits."

On behalf of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS,
President

FRANCES P. PARKS,
Corresponding Secretary

THE CALL TO PRAYER

The National W. C. T. U. has been called to meet in annual convention at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

The blessings showered upon our organization during the year past, and especially the victory in Maine, give cause for heartfelt praise. The fierceness of the conflict, and the closeness of the vote, in spite of months of earnest effort, show the terrible power of the forces allied against us, and summon us to united prayer to Almighty God and to renewed consecration.

Therefore, will all unions, as far as possible, gather on Friday, October 27, for a day of Praise and Prayer. On this date, a day of prayer will be held in Milwaukee, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Shall we observe, in all our gatherings, the following program, that unity of praise and petition may prevail:

Morning Session, 10 to 12

Singing—"O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing"
Scripture Lesson, a Psalm of Praise—Psalm 67
Bible Exposition—A Message of Cheer
Opening Meeting for Praise-Prayer-Consecration

Afternoon Session, 2 to 4

2:00 to 2:15	Hymn—"O God Our Help in Ages Past" Scripture—Psalm 51—A Psalm of Confession Hymn or Solo
2:15 to 2:25	Address — The Entrenched Liquor Traffic
2:25 to 2:35	Address — The Conflict in Maine, Texas and Elsewhere
2:35 to 2:45	Address—Story of the Campaign
2:45 to 3:05	Brief Prayer of Intercession
3:05 to 3:10	Hymn or Solo
3:10 to 3:20	Address—Sabbath Desecration
3:20 to 3:30	Address—Wrongs of Women and Children
3:30 to 3:40	Address — The Optimistic Vision
3:40 to 4:00	Prayers, Closing Exercises

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD,
World's and National W. C. T. U. Evangelistic Superintendent
35 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHAT WILL THE ANSWER BE?

A few pertinent and heart-searching questions have within the last few weeks been propounded to the Chief Executive of our Nation by religious and temperance organizations, as well as by a large number of individual citizens. The general purport of these queries is expressed in most forcible and emphatic fashion by the *Epworth Herald* of Chicago:

"Is it right, Mr. President, for you to ally your administration with the brewery, which is an acknowledged agency of debauchery, crime, corruption and domestic misery?

"Is it right, Mr. President, to lend the influence of your high office to the low motives of these brewery people?

"Is it right, Mr. President, that the brewer, who is generally a notorious lawbreaker, should be 'officially recognized' by the federal government of which you are the head?

"Is it right, Mr. President, that by the complicity of the federal government in this matter the United States should be scandalized before the world?

"Is it right, Mr. President, to do wrong?"

It is to be hoped that many more voices may be added to the already loud chorus of protests and that the President will officially interpose and insist that Secretary Wilson take no part in the Congress.

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, the Presbyterian Synod of which Secretary Wilson is a member, last week adopted a resolution, supported in an address by his pastor, denouncing him for his participation in the Congress.

EXONERATION OF DR. WILEY

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has not only been exonerated from all the charges made against him, but has received from President Taft hearty commendation and appreciation for his work as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

"DOWN WITH CIGARETS AND TOBACCO"

"Down with cigarets and tobacco and up with moral standards" is the latest cry of the United States Steel corporation, which has already barred out intoxicating drinks among its employes. Following the lead of the American Bridge Company, the Steel Company prohibits the use of tobacco during working hours in its Pittsburgh mills, saying, "It is injurious to the health of the workingman."

PROTECT THE NAVAL SCHOOLS

When President Taft next visits the Naval Training School at Lake Bluff, Illinois, he will be presented with a numerously signed petition requesting him to use his influence in securing state legislation to provide for extending the present dry zone to five miles from the government reservations. Petitions for signatures are now being presented in the churches and in the towns near the training school. In speaking of the proposed measure, the commander of the naval station says:

"The present limit is too small. It is one of the smallest, in fact, in the United States. Even a five-mile limit would be too short."

GOOD FOR THE DELINFATOR!

One of our correspondents noticed in the columns of *The Delineator* a recipe which called for the use of sherry wine. She immediately wrote to the editor, calling attention to the fact, and received the courteous reply: "It is against our principles to use wine in any of our recipes. We assure you that it was not intentionally done, and hope that it will never occur again."

IOWA'S STATE CONVENTION

Iowa's state convention is to be held at Shenandoah, October 17-20, instead of on the dates given in a former issue of the paper. The convention speaker will be Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who was expected to give an address, being unable to do so. She will speak in the principal cities of the state from October 25 to November 14.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Virginia—Danville, Sept. 25-28.
West Virginia—Moundsville, Sept. 26-28.
West Washington—Seattle, Sept. 26-29.
Nebraska—McCook, Sept. 26-29.
Maine—Waterville, Sept. 27-29.
Kansas—Kansas City, Sept. 27-29.
Delaware—Milton, Sept. 27-29.
Oklahoma—Shawnee, Sept. 27-29.
Missouri—Independence, Sept. 27-30.
Kentucky—Hopkinsville, Sept. 29-Oct. 3.
Idaho—Boise, Oct. 3-6.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Dallas, Oct. 4-6.
District of Columbia—Washington, Oct. 5-6.
Illinois—Pontiac, Oct. 5-9.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 6-8.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Hampshire—Claremont, Oct. 10-12.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Indiana—Marion, Oct. 13-17.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Alabama—New Decatur, Oct. 17-20.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.
Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DRINK

"Coincident with the decline of tuberculosis in England and a similar decline in the general death rate and infant mortality, we see our drink bill diminished from £4 12s per head of population ten years ago to £3 8s 11d, or a diminution of twenty-five per cent per head of population in the consumption of alcoholic liquor," said John Burns, the English labor leader, in his address last August at the annual conference of the English Association for the Prevention of Consumption held in London. He added, "I say this because one of the most distinguished men ever identified with consumption, Professor Bouardel, of Paris, said that 'the public house (the saloon) is the purveyor of consumption; in fact, alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis.'"

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

RIGHT SHALL TRIUMPH

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right,
The men who win by the aid of sin—
The trickster, the knave, the thief—
May thrive for a time
On the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

We know that the truth shall triumph,
The evil shall find its doom;
That the cause of right,
Though subdued by might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That wrong, though it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day;
While the cause of truth
Has eternal youth,
And shall rule o'er the earth for aye.

—*Anonymous*

It is souls that refuse to be discouraged by any circumstances, it is those men who are greater than the conditions in the midst of which they live, because their life is in connection with the life of God, who have laid some stones in the structure of the Kingdom of God on earth.—*Phillips Brooks*

To stand unharmed and undismayed amidst the changes and chances of this mortal life; to possess one's soul in perfect peace; to conquer, come what may—where is any fame or gain, or any other gift which can compare with this? They who are of this mind are saved; that is, they are spiritually sound and well. And they are saved by virtue of their unfailing harmony with that invisible environment of the divine presence which they see with the eyes of faith.—*George Hodges*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

N. Shong, husband of Mrs. H. A. Shong, president of the W. C. T. U. of McMinnville, Tenn., a generous friend of the W. C. T. U.

Edith Sneeden, a former president of Pike county, Illinois.—a young woman of beautiful Christian character.

Elizabeth N. McDermid, at one time recording secretary of Fulton county, N. Y., and for many years president of the Broadalbin union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28—*Children's Harvest Home (birthday of Frances E. Willard.)*
FOURTH SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER—*Universal Temperance Sunday.*

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1911

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. A. LAWSON, 32 THE NORMAN

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddle, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Cor. Grand Ave. and 57th St.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell, 2717 Grand Ave.

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

National Convention Transportation Notes

Immediately following the National Convention at Baltimore, application was made to the various passenger associations for reduced rates on account of the Milwaukee Convention. The matter of reduction to any special point rests with the association in whose territory the convention meets and we find, after much correspondence and many personal interviews with various officials, that railways which have the two cents per mile rate are making no reductions from this rate for conventions held in their territory, as the two cent rate now given is equal to the fare and a third offered for conventions on the basis of the old rates. As Milwaukee, our place of meeting, is in the territory of the Western Passenger Association, it must take the initiative in making rates for our convention. In most of the states the Western Passenger Association covers, the regular fare is two cents per mile and it has refused to make any reduction from this rate. As it is the initial association and will make no concession, all other lines, following its lead, have refused to make rates.

The Trans-continental Passenger Association, for their eastbound excursions, have recently authorized additional dates of sale from Pacific Coast points to Chicago and Milwaukee, covering our convention dates. From points in California, Oregon and Washington tickets will be sold October 17, 18, 19, with return limit November 15, for $72.50 for the round trip. Stop-overs will be allowed on these tickets at and west of Chicago on going trip, within going transit limit, and on return trip within the final limit, except that no stop-overs will be allowed in California on tickets sold in California.

A special rate is available for parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket on the same train. These tickets can be purchased at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

Delegates desiring to take advantage of this party rate should at once report to the Transportation Committee, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., unless their own state is arranging for their delegation.

As the Chicago and Northwestern passes through both Evanston and Rose Hill, and a large number of those attending the Convention will wish to see both places, arrangements have been made with this railroad for special cars with stop-over privileges at these two points. It is thought best to make this trip the day following the Convention. The train will leave Milwaukee at 9 a. m., November 3, reaching Evanston at 10:50. This gives an opportunity to visit Rest Cottage, National Headquarters, the new Literature Building and interesting points in historic Evanston. At 3:10 the train will leave Evanston, reaching Rose Hill at 3:24. After visiting Miss Willard's grave, the party will take the train at 4:21 for Chicago, arriving at the Northwestern depot at 4:45 p. m.

SCHOOL SAVINGS—POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER, Philadelphia, Pa.

The bill introducing postal savings banks into the United States, which measure was so long pending and became a law last winter, is now operative in many of our cities and towns. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other central offices, as well as some smaller ones, are receiving deposits of savings from the people. The movement promises well and must be productive of good results.

I have been asked frequently if the establishment of postal savings banks will lessen the necessity for school savings banks. It certainly will not, but should augment and aid them. It is another avenue of thrift advancement for the masses, and we warmly welcome it and will embrace every opportunity to encourage people to take advantage of it. Possibly in a few years there may be postal arrangements for accepting school savings; now, no deposits are accepted from schools, associations, or corporations of any description, but simply from individuals over a certain age. It is a great open door for the wage-earner and must be of benefit to our country, as it has been to others.

School Savings Banks Have Different Mission

Our School Savings teaching in the public schools, private schools and L. T. L.'s fills a different mission. It is definite, practical thrift teaching—something that the teacher brings to the scholars, impressing upon them the value of acquiring careful and systematic habits, at the same time instructing them in the better uses and capabilities of money; the happiness and self-responsibility of individual ownership; the danger of little wastes that lead up to poverty and intemperance.

The more savings we have in our schools, the better fitted will our people be to take advantage of postal savings banks and all the open doors of oppor-

tunity to use their God-given privileges in following the gleams of light that beckon on to pure, well-ordered lives spent in the service of the Master.

Rules Regarding Postal Savings Banks

The regulations in regard to postal savings banks are as follows: An account may be opened by any person over ten years of age, the amounts accepted being from $1 upwards, an even sum always being required. Certificates for the deposits are of fixed denomination—$1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100. A certificate resembling a bank note and stating the amount of deposit, is given each depositor, these certificates to bear interest of two per cent. For each depositor a number is registered on the postal savings book, which number is given as well on the certificate. For instance, when a deposit of $5 is made, a numbered certificate for that amount is given the depositor. Should he again deposit, say $2, a separate certificate bearing the same number is given him.

The certificates are not transferable nor negotiable and when a depositor wishes to draw out the whole amount of deposit, or a part of it, must be endorsed on the back just as is a check and presented personally at the postoffice. Not more than $100 can be deposited during one month by any person, nor more than $500 in the course of a year.

For the accommodation of those who wish to save fractional amounts, there is a 10 cent postal savings card and adhesive 10 cent stamps are issued. One buys a card for 10 cents, which has one stamp and nine spaces on it, and can, from time to time, buy nine more of the special stamps and attach them. The filled card will then be accepted at the postoffice as $1 and a certificate for it will be given.

KENTUCKY W.C.T.U. CONVENTIONS

Enthusiasm for the Cause the Keynote

The convention of the Eleventh district (Kentucky) W. C. T. U. was held in Somerset recently. The two days' session did not lack one minute of enthusiasm and interest. The evenings were filled with great acceptability by Mrs. Juliet L. Powers, state corresponding secretary. A very active campaign for the coming year has been planned by the district president, Mrs. Sophia H. Stone.

Carlisle-Nicholas county, under the leadership of Mrs. Hallie Cole, held one of the best county conventions of the year at Morefield. There was an excellent attendance and the reports were most interesting. Ten bright women in a striking way presented the claims of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The fifth district convention was held in Louisville, early in September. Mrs. Sue M. Davis presided and all the officers were present. A strong resolution urging the introduction to the public schools of Kentucky of the teaching of the debasing effect of bribery, in every form, was introduced.

The seventh annual convention of the Ninth district was held in Grayson the middle of September. Much enthusiasm was displayed and there was a good attendance. A very convincing article on "Christian Citizenship" was read, after which the convention adopted as its slogan, "Better attendance in the public schools and higher education in Kentucky." Mrs. Juliet L. Powers was reelected president of the district.

CONVENTION INFORMATION

ROOMS AND BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS AT MILWAUKEE

The charges for this list of rooms range from 50 cents to $1.00 per night for each individual, each room containing a double bed, to be occupied by two people. Write promptly for information, as students are rapidly taking rooms for the coming school year. All the places named are within walking distance of The Auditorium. Board can be obtained with the room, in many cases, but excellent dining halls are located within a block or two of all:

Mrs. Heck, 235 13th St.
Mrs. Priebe, 239 13th St.
Mrs. Rahn, 212 13th St.
Mrs. M. F. McGurk, 206 13th St.
Mrs. H. E. Siefert, 198 13th St.
Mrs. T. L. Kane, 200 12th St.
Mrs. Leitch, 209 12th St.
Mrs. Fannie Bolkluis, 211 12th St.
Mrs. Kesler, 215 12th St.
Mrs. Chris Matzen, 219 12th St.
Mrs. T. Scanlan, 232 12th St.
Mrs. Iva B. Young, 260 11th St.
Mrs. R. Le Meire, 256 11th St.
Miss Mockler, 245 11th St.
Mrs. Somers, 215 11th St.
The Foster, cor. 11th St. and Wells St.
Mrs. H. Sampson, 1018 Wells St.
Mrs. Jones, 201 10th St.
Mrs. D. R. Curtin, 263 9th St.
Mrs. N. Parker, 268 9th St.
Mrs. Houck, 252 9th St.
Mrs. Neuman, 254 9th St.
Mrs. B. Ryan, 251 9th St.
Mrs. A. Scraud, 241 9th St.
Mrs. Sorensen, "The Maine," 9th St.
Mrs. Hattie Swift, "The Maine," 9th St.
Mrs. Busch, "The Maine," 9th St.
Mrs. Cull, "The Maine," 9th St.
Mrs. Alister, 229 9th St.
Mrs. E. A. Mozer, 231 9th St.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,
Chairman Entertainment Committee
520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

HERE AND THERE

Even in the pressure of suffrage matters the California new department for Japanese, Rev. Mary M. Bowen superintendent, reports good progress. Workers from different parts of the state welcome it and extend to it cordial aid.

The hearts of the white ribbon workers of Louisiana rejoice in the recovery to health of Mrs. A. C. McKinney, their state president. Mrs. McKinney for many weeks was at the bedside of a sick sister, the strain of whose serious illness proved too much for her own strength.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National superintendent of the department of Physical Education, upon the day following the close of the Ohio state convention, October 11-13, at Portsmouth, will address the women's clubs and societies of the city, on "One Important Secret of Success in Life."

Of the eight unions of Pike county, Ill., all but one sent representatives to the recent annual convention. A union at the place of meeting, Barry, was the result of the sentiment created by the white ribboners, and a silver gray medal contest, at which Mrs. Emma Shriver came off victorious, was a popular feature of the sessions. Miss Epha Marshall gave an excellent evening address and Mrs. Noyes was re-elected president.

Through the instrumentality of the W. C. T. U. and other temperance forces of Fort Wayne, Indiana, the sale of liquor at the State Fair, held in that city, has been stopped. Armed with a search warrant, for which application had been filed by the husband of Mrs. M. J. Ridenour, county W. C. T. U. president, the sheriff descended upon the bar established there in alleged defiance of the law, and had the saloon's stock loaded upon trucks and hauled away.

They used to say, "down in the swamps," when they spoke of the five counties which comprise the Thirtieth district W. C. T. U. of Missouri. Now they call it the "garden spot of the Mississippi valley, watermelon paradise, and the land of premium cotton." They are doing splendid work down in the panhandle of Missouri. They have big unions and lots of them, and they carry on department work on a large scale. Mrs. Mary McHaney of Kennett is the efficient superintendent. There were as many at the recent district convention as at some state conventions. The officers, with the exception of one, were reelected: Mrs. Mary Allen was about to leave the state, so she resigned her office. A testimonial of appreciation, in the form of a handsome gift in silver, was preented to her.

FOOD AGAIN.

A Mighty Important Subject to Everyone.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge on that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow.

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good.

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in 'sleeping on it.' It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 63 than I was at 40.

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CALIFORNIA WITHOUT SUNSETS

LIGHTED WITH BANNERS OF SUFFRAGE GOLD

REV. MARY M. BOWEN, Sacramento, Cal.

Superintendent New Department of Japanese Work, for the California W. C. T. U.

The women of the West are having no sunsets now. Every day is twenty-four hours long. The high tides glitter with gold and upon each wave is emblazoned: "Votes for Women," "The Majesty of Motherland," "Safe Streets for Children," "Cleanness That Is Clean," "We Could Not Possibly Make Things Worse—Give Us a Square Deal and We May Help to Make Them Better!"

Whatever the future brings, it may safely be said that the suffrage campaign was largely responsible for the moral attitude that made our great California Exposition the foremost of its line. Men worth mentioning became more thoroughly awakened on the subject. Evidently a new form of reasoning prevailed.

"What Is She About?"

"Woman,—what is she about anyway? Is all this a bit of humor, or is she really in earnest? Does she truly desire to vote? Well, bless her, if she wishes it, her wish is ours! Who knows what might happen in such a case? Now we think of it it is she who has really made life worth living for us; she hasn't spoiled our homes. In fact, were it not for her, we should have none. Woman desiring the ballot—well, well!"

With puzzled, quizzical looks, with a smile half of amusement and half of confusion, they inspect us. Modestly, decorously, reverently they do it, never guessing that we are quite conscious that they have us under the microscope.

No woman who is a woman likes to pose in too strong a light. It is against nature. But—all other doors of hope being shut, this is the one God has left open and we must pass through. I think men are beginning to see the matter in this light and are also beginning to make a path for us.

No matter what happens the tenth of October, I am ready to say this: I have gained a new vision of the brotherliness and true-heartedness of man. My part in the equal suffrage campaign has already paid me many fold in the noble deference that has been shown to me and my sex. I thought my father was the only ideal man the earth had produced and when he went out of sight, my heart said: "Now the earth is desolate." But I am re-discovering him every day, in the good men that receive us with utmost courtesy, sympathy, and silent chivalry. Not once have I heard an utterance of hardness or disrespect, nor have our "women taking notes" made complaint of such treatment. Possibly men are re-discovering us, and find at once new reason for respect, and—considering what might happen—for wholesome good treatment!

At any rate, the many thousands within the gates of our Exposition comprised, undeniably, the finest class of material and the best-mannered and best-managed. Nothing shocking to good taste was seen.

Favors Shown W. C. T. U.

Marked advantages were given to our W. C. T. U. rest-room and its work. A special representative for the Commissioners called to give us personal greeting and commendation, and to say that it was hoped that others would be inspired by our example. Our room certainly was ideal. Lifted on its pinnacle in the balcony, like a ship in the air, with sails of fleecy snow, and just enough of gold to keep it sunny; with its splendid banner, kindly supplied by the State Suffrage Association, gleaming ahead; with long pennants of generous proportions heralding our messages of temperance and suffrage, it was easy to win the prize of popular judgment as to the most artistic apartment of the main building. The committee of three appointed for the state, Mesdames Orvis, Holston and Richenbach, did ideal work. Added to these was our busy force of regular and honorary members of Sacramento. The College Woman's League worked in harmony from a large tent on the grounds.

Preparation for suffrage is the immediate demand. We are to have the ballot, whether now or a little later on. No woman, nor man, is qualified for the franchise without proper training in political economics. Let us to the task.

CALIFORNIA SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN NOTES

It is reported that the organization known as the "Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco" has sent out an order to all native-born Chinese in California to vote against the woman suffrage amendment at the election October 10.

"Every crook in California is against woman suffrage," declared Judge Cyrus McNutt at a recent meeting in Los Angeles. "I do not mean only those crooks who are in jail, either. The keeper of every evil den and gambling house in the country will vote against the enfranchisement of women."

For the purpose of swinging into line the votes of all Southern California for the benefit of the woman suffrage amendment, a new organization of prominent men has been formed, to be known as the Men's Equal Suffrage Campaign League. The whole force of this organization will be concentrated on precinct work, and J. J. Petermichael, who for ten years was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, will have direct charge of it.

"The women of California," says Miss Maud Younger, president of the Wage Earners' Suffrage League, "are in daily competition with Asiatics. They have a constant struggle to maintain wages and conditions under which white women can work and live. Yet, the native-born Chinese have a weapon far more powerful than any that she has. They can vote for the law-makers who govern her, and she cannot."

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER W. C. T. U. CONTEST WORK

The cordial co-operation of temperance and missionary forces was well illustrated on September 15 when the Women's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., held a silver medal contest for young people. To Miss Frances Gutelius was awarded the medal, Mr. John Petrie being given honorable mention. A flag drill by ten little girls in costume was fittingly closed by the appearance of a young boy, Master Charley Brown, who dressed as a miniature Uncle Sam, proudly waved a white flag on which were the letters, "W. C. T. U." While the judges were out, he sang acceptably, "Saloons Must Go." Mrs. Lucretia K. Hanson, temperance secretary of the society, spoke on "The Work of the W. C. T. U." This is the second contest conducted by this missionary society and so enthusiastic are its members over the work, that they have voted to purchase ten of the W. C. T. U. Recitors. The success of this latest entertainment was due to the untiring labors of Mrs. Alice Bridwell, a winner of a matron's silver medal.

WINNING THE DAY

The Wheeling (W. Va.) W. C. T. U. is not easily discouraged. It had planned to establish headquarters at the State Fair but was refused admittance to the grounds, these being owned by a brewer. Not discouraged, the white ribboners rented a lot in front of the main gate; also a sleeping tent with a fly. Above this they placed a large banner proclaiming, in large letters, "For Prohibition." This was flanked on either side by an American flag. On the front of the tent were the magic letters, "W. C. T. U." Iced well water was furnished, and candy and various other things were sold. About 7,000 tags, upon one side of which appeared the winsome face of a little lad, with the inscription, "The Homo vs. The Saloon;" on the reverse side, the instruction, "Vote for Prohibition Amendment, November 8, 1912," were distributed. A large amount of temperance literature was spread broadcast and had it not been for the disagreeable weather every day but one of the Fair, the union would have been ahead financially as the result of its enterprise. However, it feels that the investment was well worth while as a sentiment-maker.

WITH INDIANA LOCAL UNIONS

Ireland has no active union, owing to peculiar circumstances. But a number of women each year pay dues, the prime mover in collecting these being Mrs. Lee, a dear old soul of eighty-eight, once a great worker for the W. C. T. U., and even now ready to talk and pray for it.

Southern Indiana boasts one of the most unique unions in the land. A representative goes to the state convention; every year they hold from six to ten medal contests; they do Sunday school work, Christian Citizenship work, hold frequent public meetings—and the union consists of one member, Mrs. Jennie Lemmon. She sent for a speaker not long ago, hoping to have a union organized. It rained torrents. This month she secured another speaker, advertised her, got her to the little town and lo! the heavens emptied themselves. Nothing daunted, this union of one member will "try again."

Evansville sent its last speaker to the jail. Plenty of saloons make fat jails, and 108 prisoners were there to greet her. After the regular services were over, but before dismissal, a colored man arose. He began in a monotone, that rose to a chant and then a song. Swaying, swinging, and tip-toeing, he poured out his story: "I'z been a pore, wicked sinner, an' I got to drinkin' and then I got into trouble, and here wuz I in jail an' in a dark cell. Den I 'membered how my old mammy sang 'bout Paul an' Silas in the jail. I drapped down on my knees, an' I cried unto de Lord. You came down to Dan-i-yell in the lion's den and shut the lions' moufs. And the Lord he done come in an' spoke peace to my soul, an' now—

"'Men may laff an' men may grin,
I knows I'z got the glory in!'"

He was only a lowly colored man, but it showed that the prison work, in pointing out the way of life to these shut-ins, was bearing fruit. Every week, for a long time, the W. C. T. U. has sent workers to the jail. Many have professed conversion and others have promised to let drink alone.

The W. C. T. U. of Vanderburg county, has a very difficult proposition. At present its sphere of operation all lies in the city of Evansville (and its suburban towns) which has a population of 80,000. Five W. C. T. U.'s, under the leadership of Mrs. Belle C. Whitney, are doing splendid work. Recently they had a worker come and give a dozen addresses before churches, Sunday schools, jails and railroad shops. Interest was gained thereby and membership was increased. Evans' Hall in Evansville belongs to the W. C. T. U. They have fine assembly, rest and lunch rooms, of which Mrs. Jenner is manager, and enjoy a large patronage.

IOWA'S RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION

Special Correspondence

Law-abiding citizens of Iowa are very indignant over the apparent subserviency of our Federal Government to the liquor interests in the official endorsement given to the Brewers' Convention, to be held in Chicago, in October, by allowing Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to serve as honorary president.

Our temperance toilers are not discouraged by this official surrender of their rights, but can sing in faith, as did the slaves in ante-bellum days, "Our God is able to deliver."

Reports of conventions, institutes, Chautauquas and other gatherings throughout the state are full of inspiration. Our white ribboners are looking forward with happy anticipations to the state convention, to be held at Shenandoah, October 17-20.

Immediately after the convention Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, is to speak in a number of cities.

Local W. C. T. U. Enterprises

The annual convention of the Twenty-third District was entertained by the active and heroic union of Strawberry Point. The Y. P. "Bees" did much to make the meeting a success. A spirit of harmony pervaded all the sessions. The gifted corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Wise, rendered invaluable assistance. Reports of officers, superintendents and local unions were most encouraging. A spirited medal contest was a delightful feature of the program.

The "Rest Cottage" of the West Union W. C. T. U. on the Fayette county fairgrounds has been so popular during the past season that enough money was raised to enlarge it. More than a thousand pages of tracts were personally distributed by Mrs. M. E. Williams of Fayette. Many copies of a soul-winning tract, called "Suppose," published at 808 La Salle Ave., Chicago, for free distribution, were given out on the grounds.

A reading was given by Mrs. Flora Hubbell, of Riceville W. C. T. U., a former pupil of Miss Willard. She also gave reminiscences of the tender care of "our Frances" for her.

The Strawberry Point union recently presented to its public school a framed picture of Miss Willard.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

PIONEER DAYS IN MILWAUKEE

(Continued from Page Three)

banks of the streams, the borders and even the interior of the morasses.

First Newspaper Started

As early as 1835 the first newspaper, the *Milwaukee Advertiser*, was established, an immense undertaking for that day. The next year the *Sentinel* made its appearance, and these sheets helped to keep up the spirit of emulation between the east and west sides of the embryo city. Indeed, for some time these were separate towns, thus organized in 1837, the east side as Milwaukee, with Mr. Juneau as its president; the west side as Kilbourntown, for its president, Byron Kilbourn.

One City—Milwaukee

In spite of the rivalry between the two *places*, the two *men* were true, warm friends, holding as high a place in the real advancement of the community as these honorable positions would indicate, and being the chief instruments, in the consolidation, in 1839, of the rival towns into one, the town of Milwaukee with its east and west wards.

The growth of the infant city was marvelous. "In 1834, there were not a dozen white settlers in the place. In 1837, between six and seven hundred."

AGENTS

A Vapor Lamp for 25c
Picture of common oil lamp with Marvel Vaporizer on burner.

Startling opportunity to make money fast. Listen:—Kreiger, Mo., made $91.64 one week. Murphy, N. Dak., sold 6 doz. first day—made $10.00. Fascinating work selling the MARVEL VAPORIZER for Coal Oil Lamps. Makes a perfect, white dazzling light. Does not strain eyes. Made of metal—fit any burner. Cut oil bills in two. Everybody excited—all buy. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Halbman, Wis., (farmer) made $12.25 1st day. Gass, S. C., telegraphs his orders. You can make

$42 A WEEK

or better. We own Patents—can give exclusive territory—Protection. Act now—send name on a postal—don't delay.

SIDNEY FAIRCHILD COMPANY
355 Fairchild Bldg., Toledo, O.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

German Temperance Literature

The following leaflets are issued to help enlist the German people in the fight against the drink habit and the liquor traffic. They appeal to the Germans in their native tongue and on the lines which will most readily influence them. Help the cause along by distributing them freely.

1. "THE BIBLE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE," 32 pages, second edition; 5c each, 25c dozen, $1.50 a hundred, postpaid; $10.00 a thousand by express.
2. "THE GERMANS AND THE DRINK QUESTION," 8 pages; 2c each, 10c a dozen, 50c a hundred, postpaid; $4.00 a thousand by express.
3. "THE AIMS AND RESULTS OF PROHIBITION," 8 pages, second edition. Same price as No. 2.
4. "CHRISTIANITY AND PROHIBITION," 8 pages. Same price as No. 2.

Send orders to J. G. EVERT, Hillsboro, Kansas.

NEW ZEALAND W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Five)

which every one accepts the revelation, without malice or offense, is a surprise to us.

The influence of the W. C. T. U. is wide-spread. Weddings and other gatherings are now held without a drop of intoxicating liquor being served, and the improvement in the homes, dress and conduct of the natives is marked.

The jewelry worn is ponderous greenstone—some must really be one pound in weight; long ribbons tied in boar's tusks as earrings.

Dress or no dress, elegant silk or plain print, all are treated exactly the same. Surely the spirit of St. James reached the Maori long before his Epistle arrived by the hand of the white man.

The discussion on "Purity" was carried on by both men and women with a reverence and wisdom befitting so sacred a subject.

At the close, we who had been favored in having a share in the gathering thanked the Great Father, who has made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, for showing us our interdependence one on another.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEX, PROPERTY AND THE LAW

HELEN CHRISTINE BENNETT

(Reprinted from *The Designer*)

It was in Detroit, Michigan, that a very pretty young wife who had but recently moved from the East, donned a new gown and sought her husband.

"Don't you admire my new frock?" she demanded, turning slowly around so that she might show off every good point.

"It's pretty enough," answered her husband smiling, "only it's *my* new frock!"

"*Your* new frock!" echoed the young wife. "Why?"

"Because," returned her husband, "in the enlightened state in which we now reside, you belong to me, and your clothes as well. Michigan courts have given the husband control of the person of his wife; and her clothes, if purchased from family funds, belong to him. So you see, it is my frock."

The young wife reflected. "I see one thing clearly," was her conclusion. "We shall have to move out of the state of Michigan."

Yet some "moves" might be a repetition of that oftquoted one, "out of the frying-pan," for the relative possessions of the American husband and wife depend entirely upon locality. In some states, wives have the right to a specified portion of their husband's estates, which may not be sold nor mortgaged without their consent. In other states, they have no right at all in their husband's property, not even in property purchased from "family funds," a term which includes the earnings of husband, wife and minor children.

Right of Inheritance Determined by Locality

A wife's right of inheritance is also determined by locality. Every state makes some provision for her. A widow is regarded as a responsible person and is given at least a portion of her deceased husband's estate, even in those states where, as a wife, she was considered unfit to manage her own property. Some twenty states have established a rude form of justice by making inheritance equal for both husband and wife; but even in these states the provisions vary. Sometimes the entire estate descends to the survivor; sometimes only a third or a fourth of it.

Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin still cling to that form of inheritance known as "dower" and "courtesy."

"Dower" is the right of a widow to a life interest in one-third of her husband's estate.

"Courtesy" is the right of a widower to a life use of his wife's entire estate. This is in some places dependent upon the birth of children; in others, not. With it usually goes the absolute right to all the deceased wife's personal property, in addition to her real estate. This antiquated and manifestly unfair arrangement of inheritance is a modified survival of the old English common law.

The laws of the remaining states range somewhere between equal inheritance and the "dower" and "courtesy." Local differences are so great that it is impossible in a brief article to give this phase of the matter detailed treatment.

The Conclusion

One conclusion is obvious: It behooves the individual wife and mother to examine carefully into inheritance laws, and where, in her estimation, these fall short of justice, to amend them by inducing her husband to make a just will. She, in her turn, should make a will that shall be fair to him and to her children. Certain states even restrict the married woman's right to dispose by testament of more than a portion of her property. But at least she may do as she pleases with that portion.

A majority of the states recognizes the right of a married woman to her own estate. A slightly smaller majority recognizes her right to her earnings. Almost half give her an inheritance equal to that of her husband. Only ten recognize her right of motherhood.

States Where Husband and Wife Are Equal Guardians of Children

In Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, and the District of Columbia, the law declares husband and wife equal guardians of their children. At the death of either, guardianship devolves upon the survivor.

In every other state in the Union, the father is the legal guardian of the persons and property of the children. Washington, while it declares both parents equal guardians, yet permits the father to appoint a guardian at his death, to the exclusion of the mother. Mississippi makes the father the legal guardian, but stipulates that the custody of the children remain with the mother. Alabama requires that the mother have custody of the children until they are fourteen years of age. All the remainder frankly vest entire authority in the father.

Many of the states besides Washington give the father the right to appoint a guardian at his death to the exclusion of the mother. In these, as a matter of fact, a mother has no right whatever to the children she has borne, either to their persons or to their property, although their father may be dead and their guardian may be an utter stranger.

A Factor in Race Suicide

In the flood of argument against race suicide this terrible factor has been overlooked. To bear children, to care for them, knowing that at any moment they may be removed from you forever —it is a brave woman who will run such a chance!

Not long ago the state of Massachusetts awoke to a realization of the awful results following such a provision. The father in Massachusetts was at that time the legal guardian of the children, with power to dispose of them even during the lifetime of the mother, and to appoint guardians for them at his death! One poor woman, abandoned by her drunken husband, contrived to support herself and her five children by washing. Some time after the desertion of her husband, the hard-working creature found out that he was arranging to have every one of their children adopted into various families of his selection! The law could not prevent him. Driven to despair, the unhappy mother killed their five children and then herself. The state of Massachusetts, horrified at this revelation of the working of its unjust law, voted equal rights to both parents at the next meeting of its Legislature.

In states like Kentucky, Delaware and Georgia, where a husband may appoint a guardian for his children at his death to the exclusion of their mother, women have gone before courts and frantically denied their marriage. And when it has been impossible to deny the marriage, they have sworn that the husband was not the father of their children; this, even when their lives were so blameless that judge and jury refused to credit such statements under oath.

No question of property or of earnings denied could move women to deeds such as these. But to be deprived of the custody of their children is so vital a matter that tragedy is an inevitable consequence.

The Divorce Question

Divorce is one of the unpleasant things which do not seem to concern us happily married women, yet the knowledge of our standing in this as in other matters may be useful even if not applied personally. The second impetus to my study of laws relating to women was received from a humble worker in my household.

"Oh," she sighed one day, as she rubbed and scrubbed with energy, "times is hard, but we could get along so much better if I could only get rid of my husband."

"Doesn't he try to support you?" I asked.

"No, ma'am, Jim won't work," she answered. "And if he gets a job, he drinks all the pay, so I'd almost rather he didn't work at all."

"Then why don't you take him into court?" I demanded, serene in my infinite trust in courts and their dispensation of justice.

"I've took him three or four times, ma'am. And what good does it do?" wearily. "The judge tells him to support me, and Jim says he ain't got no work, and the judge orders him to get work, and Jim manages to lose the job one week after he gets it, so he ain't got no work again. And I asks for a divorce, and the judge says to me plain, 'I can't do nothin'. If there was a woman in the case I could.' And," slapping her brush heavily on the floor, "I almost wish he had another woman. He does eat so much," she added as a pitiful anticlimax. In indignation I consulted a lawyer. He thought that they might get a mutual separation. "But," I objected, "do you suppose that man is going to consent to a mutual separation when he can make his wife support him?"

The woman went to the Legal Aid Society, who reported that it could do nothing. She has run away from her husband twice, but he finds her every time, and makes such a fuss before her quarters, that in shame she yields and lets him in. In New York the only cause for divorce is adultery. If, as the judge frankly told her, there had been a woman in the case, he could have rid her of her husband. But although she alone supports herself and three children, the law will do nothing.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP

Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

National W. C. T. U. Convention

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — OCTOBER 28, 1911

In connection with the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 28-November 2, 1911, your attention is called to the excellent and high class train service between Chicago and the Convention city, via

The North Western Line

Twenty-three trains each day are operated between Chicago and Milwaukee.

The train equipment is of the most modern and improved design, and includes standard vestibuled day coaches, buffet, parlor and observation cars.

The dining car service is of the highest character.

The roadbed is maintained in the highest state of efficiency, absolutely protected by a system of automatic safety signals and interlocking devices.

The double track line of the Chicago and North Western Ry. between Chicago and Milwaukee, is the route of a service so complete that it includes a train for almost every hour. This complete train service between Chicago and Milwaukee places the latter city in direct connection with Chicago and all important points in the Central and Eastern States.

On account of the central location of Milwaukee and its many attractions as a convention city, it is expected this will be one of the most largely attended meetings ever held. By selecting the Chicago and North Western Ry. for your trip from Chicago to Milwaukee you secure the advantage of traveling through some of the finest suburban towns in the world, along the beautiful north shore of Lake Michigan, and Evanston, Fort Sheridan (the famous military post), Lake Bluff (the new United States Naval Station), Waukegan, Zion City, Kenosha, Racine and various other industrial centers are passed enroute.

The North Western Line also maintains excellent service to Milwaukee from all principal points west, north and northwest, including Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Ia., Sioux City, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Marshalltown, Ia., Clinton, Ia., St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Ashland, Wis., Green Bay, Wis.

Those desiring full particulars regarding tickets, parlor car reservations, etc. should call on or address

H. A. Gross, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., 148 S. Clark St. (Tel. Randolph 4221), Chicago

W. C. T. U. WORKS IN ORLEANS COUNTY, N. Y.

The W. C. T. U. of Orleans county, N. Y., held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Gaines. The charming presence of the state vice-president, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, and her excellent advice and words of encouragement added greatly to the success of the meeting. She gave a talk on "No-License Campaign Work," and also delivered the address of the evening on "God's Great Tomorrow—Christian Citizenship." A memorial service for eight active and two honorary members was held, closing with a beautiful rendering of "Over the River of Life We Glide."

The address of the county president, Mrs. Cora V. Munger, was unusually good and will be published in *The Holley Standard*. That the twenty-five departments carried on by the county had been faithfully pushed was evidenced by the excellent reports submitted; Bibles had been placed in the rooms of two hotels, and much other good work done.

"Uncle Sam's Reception" was given by the Gaines L. T. L. Good solos and recitations were given as a part of the program, including the selections and essays by the recent prize winners in the grade and high school essay work, medal and local contests. The efficient work of the county officers was recognized and they were unanimously re-elected. The county now has a membership of 894.

The large rest tent, well furnished with conveniences for the public, was again in evidence at the Orleans County Fair at Albion, N. Y. A children's meeting, conducted by the county L. T. L. secretary, was held and Rev. H. C. Wood, of Albion, gave an excellent afternoon address to a large audience. These meetings were considered the best ever held in the rest tent. A large booth in Floral Hall, beautifully decorated in white, and with department and county banners well displayed, was much appreciated by those who saw it. A large prohibition map of the county, arranged by the county and state department superintendents, showing the wet towns in black and the dry ones in white, with the number of licenses issued in the black towns, attracted much attention. This same map, arranged on post-cards by the county president, was on sale, 1,000 copies having been printed.

IN FULTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, who last May conducted a most successful organizing campaign in Fulton county, N. Y., by request lately returned to Johnstown, the county seat. On Saturday evening the local union of that city held a white ribbon social at the home of Mrs. Ida Bradley, at which time Mrs. Dietrick gave a fine practical talk. On Sunday morning she spoke in the First Baptist church and several new members were gained. At noon she addressed the Sunday school of the First M. E. church, and in the evening she spoke in St. Mark's Lutheran church, where other names were added to the list of members. In each case her address was forceful and convincing, as well as eloquent. We shall always be glad to secure Mrs. Dietrick's services.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of Fulton county was held in the First Methodist church of Johnstown, the middle of September. There were sixty-nine delegates and many visitors present. Nearly all the new unions were well represented. Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, National lecturer, who had been engaged for the evening address, being unable to be present, the Rev. Frank Anderson, pastor of the First Baptist church, gave a most eloquent address on "Slaying the Giant." Souvenirs of the occasion, in the form of a miniature leather glove, with silver lettering, were presented to the delegates by Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Chamberlain, who were also the able committee on decorations.

THE LUXURY OF A LAKE TRIP

Where will you spend your summer vacation? Why not enjoy the charms of our Inland Seas, the most pleasant and economical outing in America?

Daily service is operated between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and way ports; three trips weekly between Toledo, Cleveland and Put-in-Bay.

A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every other trip.—**Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland, During July and August.—Railroad Tickets Available on Steamers.**

Send 2 cent stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet and Great Lakes Map.

Address: L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.
Philip H. McMillan, Pres. A. A. Schantz, Gen'l Mgr.
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

NO PERSONAL CHECKS

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which includes "certified checks" and "cashiers' checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay for the cost of cashing it. A check for $1.00 will pay your UNION SIGNAL subscription for only eleven months. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the words of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank does charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

HONORS FOR NORTH DAKOTA

Amenia (N. Dak.) W. C. T. U. has nineteen members and nineteen subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. If we published an Honor List this year Amenia would be in the 100 per cent class.

TIME IS UP

One little week, this jingle is done!
September 30 has come and the weeks
are all gone.

The time for receiving subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* at the nine-months-for-twenty cents rate has expired, but there is no time limit on the regular price—twelve months for a quarter of a dollar. Keep the subscriptions coming.

A SPLENDID PLAN

The W. C. T. U. of Maple Falls, Washington, sends *The Young Crusader* to every teacher and the oldest child in each family in the school district. If every union would follow this plan there would come a great arousement in temperance sentiment among the young.

BE A "DROPPER"

If you cannot "drop" your subscriptions at the Milwaukee Convention, your state president will be happy to act as your representative. It is not necessary to attend the National Convention to have part in the subscription "shower."

HE HONORS HIS MOTHER

An Illinois young man has these sentiments printed on his subscription letter: "Women vote in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Let women vote everywhere." "No boy or girl is safe while the saloon exists." What a fine tribute to a mother's influence.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

"Backward, turn backward, oh, time in your flight, and give us a maiden dressed proper and right. We are so weary of switches and rats, Billy Burke clusters and peach basket hats. Wads of jute hair in a horrible pile, stacked on their heads to the height of a mile. Something is wrong with the maidens, we fear. Give us the girls as they used to appear. Give us the girlies we once knew of yore, whose curls didn't come from the hair-dressing store. Maidens who dressed with a sensible view, and just as Dame Nature intended them to. Give us a girl with her figure her own, and fashioned divinely by Nature alone. Feminine style's getting fiercer each year, oh, give us the girls as they used to appear. One of those 'twenty-five years ago' kind. No wonder the men of that day sighed and pined. One whose fair tresses were quite enough, without the addition of make-belief stuff. Over our way such a rare maiden steer—yes, give us the girl as she used to appear."

TIME WAS MONEY

A clergyman not long ago received the following notice regarding a marriage that was to take place at the parish house:

"This is to give you notis that I and Mis Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon nex' to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour."

HE HAD ONE

A promoter for a rubber company was trying to persuade Mr. Spangler to invest some of his savings in the company's stock. The demand for rubber, he said, was world-wide, and constantly increasing. The company owned immense forests of rubber trees, and kept an army of workers employed all the time gathering the crude rubber. The output was enormous, and the profits—well, the scheme was certainly better than a gold mine.

"I have heard," said Mr. Spangler, suspiciously, "that the forests are being exhausted."

"That is true to some extent," answered the other, "but we are not depending on the existing trees. We are planting hundreds of square miles with new trees."

"How long does it take for a tree to grow big enough to tap?"

"Only six or eight years."

"That won't go down with me," said Mr. Spangler with emphasis. "My wife has had a rubber plant in the front parlor for six years, where it's warm all the time, winter and summer, and it hasn't grown a foot in all that time. No, sir, you can't fool me on that."—*Youths' Companion*

The liquor traffic everywhere stands squarely for ignorance and against education.

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25; Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's autobiography), $2.25; A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard and Minerva B. Norton, $1.50.

By Ralph Connor: Black Rock, 30 cents; Sky Pilot, 60 cents; The Doctor, 60 cents; The Man from Glengarry, $1.50; Glengarry School Days, $1.25.

By Dr. Lyman B. Sperry: Confidential Talks with Young Men, Confidential Talks with Young Women. Each 75 cents.

By Anna A. Gordon: The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, $2.00; What Frances E. Willard Said, 75 cents; Toots and Other Stories, 60 cents.

By Dr. Mary Wood Allen: Almost a Woman, 50 cents; Almost a Man, 50 cents; Teaching Truth, 50 cents; Child Confidence Rewarded, 25 cents; Making the Best of Our Children, 2 volumes, each $1.00.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, 20 cents; the Little Captain, Lynde Palmer, 40 cents; Georgia Spafford's School (pamphlet), Edith Smith Davis, 10 cents; The Fall of the Staincliffes (prize story of the gambling evil), 35 cents; The Moral Problem of The Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, 25 cents; Frances Raymond's Investment or the Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, 40 cents; Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese, 50 cents; Ten Nights in a Bar Room, T. S. Arthur, 75 cents.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps: Jack the Fisherman, 50 cents; A Singular Life, 60 cents; The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, 35 cents.

LEAFLETS

Short, attractive and inexpensive. Fathers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Mothers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Boys' Pocket Series (10 leaflets); Girls' Own Series (10 leaflets). Price, per 100, 25 cents.

What's Wrong with the Nation? Seaborn Wright. A telling campaign leaflet, just off the press. See that every voter has one. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

A Sound Conservation Policy. Governor Stubbs of Kansas. He says, "Prohibition in Kansas was brought about, not by fanatics but by sane, sober, patriotic folks." A splendid leaflet to show that prohibition does prohibit. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

New Y. P. B. Song Book

Seventy Singable songs, new and old. Price each, 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.

L. T. L. Leaflets

The Map that Talked About the L. T. L. Around the World. Per 100, 25 cents. Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls. Each, 5 cents. Ten Wonderful Men. (Temperance exercise.) Per 100, 40 cents.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 5, 1911. No. 40

Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

The Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism formally opened in the Scheveningen-Kurhaus, The Hague, on Tuesday morning, September 12, at ten o'clock. Previous, however, to this formal opening there had been two semi-official meetings, as well as services in the churches on Sunday, September 10.

It had been deemed expedient to hold the "Exhibition of Temperance Work" in the Kunstring, Heerengracht, The Hague, instead of at Scheveningen, and the whole lower floor of this building, as well as two large upper rooms, was devoted to this purpose. The different countries were represented by their charts, diagrams, pictures, text-books, magazines, papers, analyzed liquors, and foods and indeed by everything that was pertinent to the subject. Sweden had an especially fine exhibit, which is to be kept for public use at Stockholm.

National W. C. T. U. Exhibit

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States was represented in the prohibition department by the large Union Signal map which was sent to London two years ago. The Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union had a full line of charts, posters, text-books and *Quarterlies;* while the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union furnished a most attractive exhibit brought to the Congress by Ruth Frances Davis, World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan. Tea was served in the building, and the exhibition was open to visitors throughout the Congress.

On Monday evening 1,145 delegates thronged the great reception room of the Kurhaus, and enjoyed the delightful music and splendid hospitality of The Netherlands. A most enjoyable evening was spent in the renewal of old friendships and the forming of new ones.

On Tuesday morning, when the hour arrived for the formal opening of the Congress, the great auditorium was filled by a most interested audience. Upon the platform, surrounded by the diplomats of the different countries, sat Dean Hereford, the president of the Congress. The United States was represented by the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, the chairman of the American delegation. This delegation, which was the largest at the Congress, was seated in a body, hemmed in by American flags.

Representatives of Different Nations Presented

After a brief speech, the venerable president presented the different nations through their representatives. Mr.

Official Poster of the International Congress on Alcoholism, portraying the Great Destroyer, Alcohol, its Victims and Assailants

Special Articles in This Issue

International Congress on Alcoholism—Alcohol and Pneumonia—Advertising and Public Welfare—Milwaukee, a Great Industrial Center—California's Suffrage Battle—The Seattle Civic Forum—"Out of Thine Own Mouth."

Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism

Dinwiddie, in a few well chosen words, gave a brief resume of the work done in the United States during the last two years. He stated clearly and forcefully the steady progress of our great sisterhood of states along temperance lines, as well as the hindrances and difficulties presented to us from a constantly increasing foreign population.

Each nation brought a message of a great forward movement, and the president, speaking of England, expressed the conviction that the banner for greatest achievement should be awarded to that country.

Scheveningen-Kurhaus, the meeting place of the Congress

The published program was practically carried out, and the discussions which followed each paper gave opportunity for the free presentation of different opinions. Two sections of the Congress carried on meetings simultaneously, the one emphasizing the scientific, and the other the practical side of the temperance question.

Work in Schools at The Hague

In all of the public schools of The Hague, the subject of the nature and effects of alcohol was considered by the teachers and a small blue flower was presented to the children as a remembrance of the holding of the Congress in Holland.

Father Callaghan, of Chicago, one of the United States delegates, was largely instrumental in forming an alliance of one hundred priests who were in attendance at the Congress. They passed a resolution that the teaching of temperance should be introduced, so far as possible, into all parochial schools. Indeed, the thought was emphasized in every meeting of the Congress that it is the scientific truth concerning the effect of alcohol that will ultimately free us from its use.

United States Delegates Entertained at American Embassy

One of the happiest occasions for the American delegates was the acceptance of the invitation of the American ministry of The Hague to take tea at the Embassy. Although this meant the giving up of an excursion to Rotterdam, all felt amply repaid by the delightful hour spent at the Embassy.

During the Congress, concerts were given by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, to which a most gracious invitation was extended to all delegates.

One of the most forceful and convincing papers was read by Dr. A. Forel, on "Alcohol and the Deterioration of Germs." In proof of his statement that alcohol poisons the cellular protoplasms, causing degeneration of the vital organs of alcoholics, resulting in alcoholic intoxication of the germinative cellules, he gave eloquent statistics showing the physical and mental degeneracy of descendants of alcoholics.

Although all papers and discussions were in French and German, which rendered them difficult to follow, nevertheless the meeting together of such a great number of scholars and scientists from all parts of the world, who were interested in the great subject, could not fail to be a mighty inspiration and uplift.

ALCOHOL AND PNEUMONIA

A Startling Temperance Lesson

DR. DAVID PAULSON, Hinsdale, Illinois

Even people who are intelligent on the subject of the use of alcohol as a medicine are sometimes persuaded in an emergency in a sick room to use it, and the warning against it needs to be oft-repeated. In a recent article by Dr. Paulson, published in *The Life Boat*, its danger is clearly shown. He says:

"A few years ago Dr. Budine, a Chicago pathologist, inoculated two rabbits with pneumonia, and then he administered alcohol to one of them. That used to be the orthodox treatment for pneumonia. This rabbit died; the other one which had not received alcohol recovered. When a drop of its blood was put under the microscope, it was found that the white blood cells had eaten up the pneumonia germs.

"A drop of blood was then taken from the rabbit that had died and it was found that the white blood cells had scarcely destroyed any pneumonia germs. Evidently the alcohol that had made the rabbit drunk had also made these white blood cells so drunk that they could not smell the germs; or the alcohol had blinded their eyes so they could not see the microbes. One cannot help but wonder how many pneumonia patients have been carried to their graves by the mistaken notion that alcohol would save their lives instead of co-operating with the germs to destroy them.

"Do not overlook this practical point: The alcohol that tends to destroy the pneumonia patient, when used in health, is certain to pave the way for pneumonia by crippling the bodily defenses against disease. That is why surgeons dread to perform surgical operations on alcohol users, for they know they cannot depend upon the active co-operation of the white blood cells to repair the damage their knife has wrought and to destroy any germs which may have been accidentally introduced during the operation."

ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC WELFARE

HASTINGS RAY

Temperance workers who attended the great public meeting recently held at the Opera House, Boston, by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, representing the advertising interests of nearly every state in the country, were somewhat surprised to note that no mention was made of the timely, vital liquor problem and the important part which advertising plays in relation to that problem.

At this meeting famous preachers, educators and advertisement experts were heard. They talked on many sides of the advertising question. Hundreds of people listened; thousands read the addresses printed in the daily press. They doubtless formed the opinion that the temperance question has little or no connection with that of advertising.

Such an opinion is entirely wrong, and while we do not pause here to ask why the speakers and ad-men omitted all mention of the liquor problem, even during the consideration of "advertising and public morals," we must hasten to state some of the facts and arguments which for some reason or other escaped mention on the part of recognized leaders in the advertising field.

Billboard and roof-top advertising is said to be wonderfully productive of increased sales for the articles advertised. That being true, the costly and elaborate liquor and cigaret ads displayed from

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MILWAUKEE, A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER

LARGE INDUSTRIES, ASIDE FROM BEER, WHICH HAVE MADE CONVENTION CITY FAMOUS

MRS. M. E. B. THOMPSON, MADISON, WIS.

Oh, no longer fairy stories charm, though once
we thought them real;
While oft disappointments keen have proved
how rarely "dreams come true;"
But Aladdin's lamp and Genii seem a realized
ideal
In an age when every morning brings some
tale of wonder new.

Rub Earth's vernal cheek but kindly and she
laughs in harvest splendors;
Unto seeking hand she yields rich gifts from
forest and from mine.
Oh, 'tis Labor is the Genius! Zest and worth
to life he renders;
Out of that oft worthless seeming builds a
temple strong, divine.

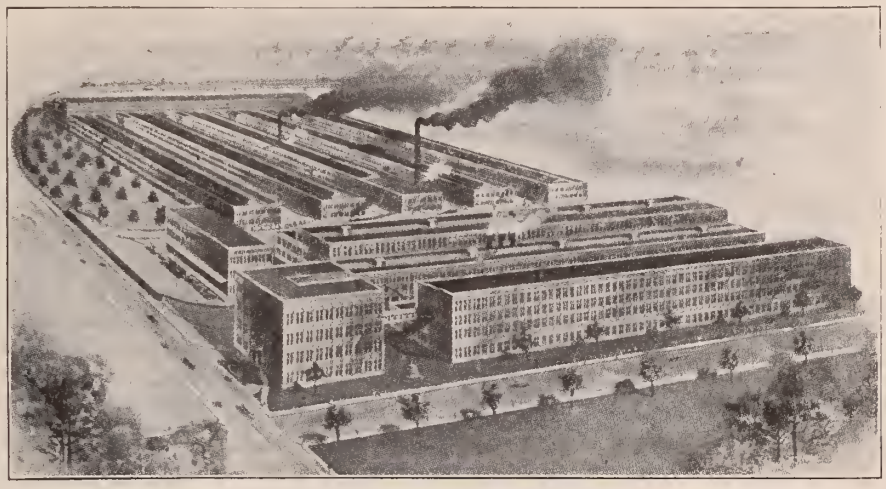
Where has this proved true more generally than in the "Badger State?"

Where,—in legislative halls and educational institutions as in the common walks of life,—is the true worth and dignity of labor more fully recognized than in this great mid-west commonwealth? Where have high honors in the fields of art, of science, of literature, as well as in the official and business world, been won by more steadfast integrity and unremitting diligence? And in all this, the metropolis of the state, Milwaukee, has stood ever in the first rank.

Have *you* been deceived by the specious advertising of "the beer that made Milwaukee famous?" "Famous,"—just as a noisy cur is famous whose snarling voice resounds the length of the street, while the noble mastiff goes quietly and with dignity along his way, ofttimes unnoticed.

Although in the manufacture of beer, malt, and distilled and rectified liquors, more than $57,000,000 are invested, these trades give employment to *only 5,570 men*, out of 109,216 employes in all the city's industries at the beginning of the present year. Meanwhile the manufacture of iron, steel, and heavy machinery alone employs 16,098 men, or nearly three times as many as the entire liquor manufacturing business. At this center of several great railroad systems there are 6,685 men engaged in the manufacture of equipment and supplies for these roads; 2,550 make agricultural implements; nearly 5,000 make stoves and other hardware; plumbers, tinners, and other workers in metal not heretofore mentioned, include nearly 8,000 men, about 2,000 of them making automobiles and bicycles. Leather workers of all kinds number more than 10,000 men; with 1,555 making trunks and grips, in addition. Clothing of all kinds, including fur goods, knit goods, merchant tailoring, etc., gives work to nearly 13,000 men. Nearly 7,000 men are packing meats, making flour, and all the other food products, and this includes spices, vinegar, etc.

Figures are so often regarded as tedious that, although there are dozens of other trades each employing scores of men, and by this survey one comes into a fuller realization of the extent of a great city's activities,—remembering, too, that this represents the growth of less than four score years, for eighty years ago there was actually no indication of the white man's usurpation of the red man's lake shore capital,—let us turn now to other evidences of the phenomenal growth and development of Wisconsin's metropolis. Think of its rapid numerical increase. Whether or not we count the coming of Solomon Juneau in 1818 as its real beginning, it was not until fifteen years later that other permanent settlers made their appearance; the entire population in 1836 was but 275; ten years later it was incorporated as a city of 9,660 inhabitants. It now ranks as the twelfth city in the union.



Allis-Chalmers Plant—one of Milwaukee's Great Industries

Milwaukee's large and magnificent harbor and immense lake traffic have had no small part in this numerical gain, as well as the corresponding industrial strides it has been making.

Although the shipping season of 1910 was disappointing, the advance in freight moving being not so great as expected, yet more than eight and a half million tons were received at the port and nearly as much shipped. Nearly four and a half million tons of that received was coal, of which this port is the great distributing center for the northwest. Other receipts included 148,000 tons of ore, nearly 300,000 barrels of sugar, and about 54,000,000 feet of lumber, while 45,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped out, with nearly three and a half million barrels of flour, more than two and a half million bushels of wheat, and about 10,000,000 bushels of other grains.

Another way in which a city's advance is estimated is by its building activity. The last twenty years have seen buildings erected in Milwaukee totaling more than 160,000,000 dollars in cost,—those of the last decade having cost more than 92,000,000 dollars. But "Greater Milwaukee" includes a girdle of suburban towns,—among them West Allis, seat of the great Allis-Chalmers plant which makes engines, motors and other machinery for all kinds of manufacturing, and has probably few equals and no superiors in the world; fifteen other large manufacturing plants are also established here, the population increasing from 2,000 to nearly 7,000 in *five years*, and would probably be still further increased could homes be supplied for all the workmen, and yet more than a million and a half of money has been expended in building here in the last year.

Everybody has heard of "Cudahy," and his great stock yards and meat packing plant, that is spread over many acres of ground, but this suburb, too, is the home of several other industries, and includes a great power mining machinery plant, a rubber factory, a mitten factory that gives employment to about 200 girls, etc., and here, also, nearly a million was spent in building. "East Milwaukee," "North," "South," and "West Milwaukee," Wauwatosa, Whitefish Bay, are all rapidly growing, the first and last being chiefly noted as delightful residential districts. Just one item that will show how the great city is reaching out, is the fact that during 1910 more than 20,000 miles of streets were laid at a cost of over $900,000! The assessed valuation of the city that year was $247,573,150.

WHAT LONDON'S LORD MAYOR WOULD DO

It is well known that Sir Vezey Strong, Lord Mayor of London, is a total abstainer. A representative of the *London Standard* recently interviewed him as to what he would do when offered wine in a foreign city where he was to be entertained. The Lord Mayor replied:

"Why, take lemonade or any sort of mineral water handy. Is it likely that I should break the strict attitude of anti-alcoholism which I have maintained all my life? In Vienna I am sure they will respect my principles; and even if his Imperial Majesty deign to raise his glass to me, mine will respond with nothing more bubbly than Vichy or some other sparkling water."

TWENTIETH CENTURY BATTLES

"The battles which the twentieth century patriot must fight are harder than those waged on bloody fields. For he has to go forth against intrenched greed, inert ignorance, deadly class hatred, and complex and difficult social problems which tax the best-trained brain and the stoutest heart."

CALIFORNIA'S SUFFRAGE BATTLE

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS.
National Superintendent Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Los Angeles, Cal.

As October 10 approaches, the battle for equal suffrage grows more intense. In Los Angeles county, as well as all over the state, our faithful members are stirred to activity. Whatever may be the topic upon the program, every meeting resolves itself into one in the interests of suffrage.

Education Must Be Constant to Promote Intelligence

We meet some surprises and learn once more the lesson that only constant education can fit us to meet great issues worthily. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has shown the value of trained workers. Not only are its speakers incessantly out in the field, but the quiet members are taking up the precinct work. This is vital work, hard work, its aim being to find how each voter in the city stands upon the question of votes for women, and how he will cast his ballot. Literature is left at the home and automobiles have been engaged to transport voters to the polls on election day.

California's Success Would Mean Much

We look upon our campaign as second in importance only to that just fought in Maine, for a suffrage victory would surely mean an advance in temperance legislation. California is the great leader of the Pacific states; if we win this victory, the influence of our success will greatly aid Kansas, Wisconsin, and Oregon, as they meet the same issue next year. **Whatever October 10 may bring to us—whether victory or defeat—our courage will remain undaunted: if God is for us, who can long prevail against us?**

Our next step will be to take up a definite study of the departments of Legislation and Christian Citizenship, that we may become intelligent citizens, and now, or later, act well the part of intelligent voters.

All suffrage forces are harmoniously united in efforts to reach all parts of the state and to stir up all conditions of men. We have unmasked the usual foes: Big business interests which fear that they cannot control woman's vote for their own interests; the saloon, and its allied vices, which fears the righteousness of woman's vote.

Value of Home-maker's Vote Emphasized

W. C. T. U. speakers are emphasizing home protection and showing the need of the home-maker's vote to control conditions affecting the home, as well as to purify the wider home of city, state, and Nation.

"Oh, it's great to be out where the fight is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong,
And to fight there for man and God!
Oh, it seams the face and it tires the brain,
And it strains the arm till one's friend is pain,
But it's great to be out where the fight is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong,
And to fight there for man and God."

THE SEATTLE CIVIC FORUM

AN OPEN PARLIAMENT FOR DISCUSSION AND INFORMATION

MABEL DUFFORD

When, last November, the ballot was placed in the hands of the women of Washington, a very great impetus was given to their study of all questions of public welfare. A number of organizations designed to promote such study have sprung up, some admitting only women, some open to both women and men. To the latter class belongs the Civic Forum of Seattle.

Every Tuesday during the months of June, July, August and September, 1911, the Civic Forum has held morning, afternoon and evening classes and lectures. The attendance at these classes has been as high as three hundred, and on the warmest day of the summer, with "everybody out of town," one class dwindled to eight. The organization has been managed by a board of trustees, serving without remuneration. Course tickets were sold at five dollars, and single admission tickets at twenty-five cents.

"Wherever members of a community meet for open discussion and counsel concerning matters affecting the public good, there is a civic forum," says Miss Adele M. Fielde, the founder and president of the Seattle Forum. "The discussion and study of such questions in a family group, or a neighborhood group, constitute a civic forum; and such study and discussion are needed wherever and whenever there are questions of this kind before the people for decision."

Object of the Civic Forum

The by-laws of the Seattle Civic Forum declare its object: "The Civic Forum shall always be non-partisan and unsectarian. Its object shall be the political education of women and men who exercise the right of suffrage and may thereby promote or impair the welfare of the people of this city and state. The creation of a keen sense of individual responsibility for the common weal shall be the primary aim of all its teachings."

From these statements it will readily be inferred that the range of subjects studied has been broad. Some of the topics discussed have been: "The Training of Children for Citizenship," "Has the Saloon a Rightful Place in a Well-Ordered Community?", "The Problems of City Parents," "The Economic Value of the Housewife."

A class in Civil Government, with Mr. Samuel J. Wettrick, a Seattle attorney, as instructor, has been very successful, Bryce's "American Commonwealth" having been used as the textbook.

Mrs. Munns' Parliamentary Drill

Another class held throughout the season was the "Parliamentary Drill," conducted by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Institutes. One of Mrs. Munns' drills is as vivacious as a "pink tea" and vastly more profitable. First, there is a half hour's "quiz." The instructor asks questions, and the members ask questions. The visiting member is surprised at the number of questions the answers to which she would not have known. Then there is a short lecture by the instructor. The visiting member—and doubtless all the members likewise—finds light let into some more dim corners of her parliamentary knowledge. Last of all, there is a drill, when a member is called upon to preside, and the results of Mrs. Munns' work are very evident. Reports, motions, amendments and wit fly thick and fast, and all the "rules of order," so perplexing to the one who does not know, prove simple and time-saving in the practice of those who do know. Incidentally there is frequent occasion to tell "how we do it in the W. C. T. U."

THE OPTIMIST

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after election, "it seems to be a pretty bad Congress, but it is not at all likely that it will pass any evil laws."

"O, well," said the Optimist after Congress had passed a particularly evil law, "it will undoubtedly be killed in the Senate."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Senate had concurred in the action of the House, "perhaps the President will veto it."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the President had affixed his signature, "perhaps the Supreme Court will declare it unconstitutional."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Supreme Court had declared the evil law not only constitutional, but also quite reasonable, "perhaps the Administration will forget to execute it."

"Oh, well," said the Optimist after the Administration gave evidence of intending to execute the law, both in letter and in spirit, "perhaps it will be repealed some time."—*Ellis O. Jones in The Independent*

UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS

Your town is under no obligation to the saloon. All that it is in respectability and permanent prosperity, it has grown to be without the assistance of the liquor traffic. You don't owe one item of the attractiveness and popularity of your town to the refining and educating influence of a saloon gin mill, with its group of sidewalk loafers.—*Robert J. Burdette*

"OUT OF THINE OWN MOUTH"

COMPLAINT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC THAT A MIGHTY COMBINATION EXISTS AGAINST IT

Excerpts from Address Delivered at Franklin, Pennsylvania, by Rev. A. Lincoln Moore, D. D.

In introducing his subject, Dr. Moore said: "It is only just that we give the liquor dealer a hearing before condemning him. The whisky seller complains that there exists a powerful combination against him—a combination persistently and relentlessly hostile to his business. He is entitled to a hearing. Let him, therefore, speak for himself and present his case as strongly as he can. The people will constitute the jury, and weigh well his arguments." Dr. Moore then presented, as if spoken by a liquor man, the following eloquent complaint.—Editor.

Liquor Man Speaks for Himself

I count myself most happy in being permitted to present my own cause. The business which I represent is legitimate. The law recognizes and sanctions the liquor dealer. Our business pays millions of dollars into the public treasury, yet in spite of this fact, there exists a mighty combination against us and our business, looking to its extinction.

We are constrained, however, to believe that the American sense of fair play will lead you to accord us proper treatment when you have heard our plea. Listen to our complaint:

The Courts Are Against Us

All cases that have been submitted to them in recent years have invariably been decided against us. This is especially true of that unjust law which prohibits us from doing business within 200 feet of a church or school house. It is evident that this decision puts our business under a ban and stigmatizes our industry. No other business is thus prohibited.

The Officers of the Law Are Against Us

We have never been regarded as law-abiding. The officials of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other large cities have given testimony that we have violated the excise laws. Things have changed from former days. The minions of the law now say that it is their function not to interpret but to enforce the law. We are suffering pecuniary loss because of this enforcement. There was a time when all we had to do was to see the patrolman or political boss and we were not molested. But today we are informed that it is a violation of the law even to "see" those in authority.

We Are Prohibited from Doing Business on Sunday

This is manifestly unjust. We are not Puritans. We care nothing for the Fourth commandment. We do not read the Bible. Formerly our most profitable day was Sunday, and in order to avoid publicity, we provided blinds and side entrances. Now all is changed. The laws are enforced and we suffer financial loss as a result.

Business Men Are Arrayed Against Us

The great railroad systems summarily discharge their tippling employes, and this has done our business great harm. They claim drinking men are unreliable—that liquor befuddles the brain and causes accidents. The insurance companies are against us. The Northwestern Life Insurance company, of Milwaukee, will serve as an example. This company no longer will issue policies to the brewer, no matter if he is a total abstainer at the time of his application. Neither will they issue a policy to his clerk, his bookkeeper or the man who hauls his kegs, or any man employed about the brewery. Why this injustice inflicted upon us? The company gives as a reason for this policy:

"Because our statistics, which we have accumulated, not as the result of fanaticism or from any sentimental attempt to reform mankind, or because we pitied the widows and orphans, but because we pitied our own treasury, show that our business has been injured by the shortened lives of these men who drink lager beer."

The Public School System Is Against Us

The various states have passed a law making it obligatory to have temperance instruction in the public schools. The boys and girls are taught that alcohol is a poison and ruinous to the physical organism. Thus our supply of customers must be cut off at the very source. We lose a million constituents every year, for a hundred thousand die, it is said, as confirmed drunkards. But are we to be held responsible for that? If they overdo the matter, it is not our fault. If the youth of our land are instructed in this foolish manner who will take the place of our fast dying constituents?

Physiologists Are Against Us

Dr. William Parker, voicing the sentiment of medical science, pronounces alcohol "an irritant poison, having no place in the health system." A great German chemist, after many years of thorough experimenting, says: "I have proved with mathematical accuracy that the amount of nourishment you may take upon the point of a table knife inserted in a sack of flour, contains absolutely more nourishment for the physical organism than is contained in eight quarts of the best Bavarian beer." Such a statement as this is ruinous to our business, for if you have a mathematical head, you can easily compute that according to this chemist a man attempting to get food out of beer has to strain 120 gallons through his system in order to catch one loaf of bread.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, of Washington, has struck our business a body blow, in saying, "The dram drinker's heart beats about thirteen times oftener each minute than the heart of one who does not drink alcohol. The arteries, in consequence, carry the blood to the nose faster than the veins carry it back. The blood, therefore, remains congested in the overfed vessels and the nose and the face as well become habitually red. So stagnant is this blood that when the dram drinker's nose meets a sudden current of cold air, it immediately turns purple and so remains until warm air restores the red color. Every organ of the body is in a similar state, a warning of an impending fate not to be avoided." Such statements generally injure our business.

Statesmen of Every Nation Are Against Us

Statistics have convinced them that indulgence in intoxicating liquors is the prolific source of crime, poverty and insanity. Chief Justice Coleridge has declared that 80 per cent of all crime is traceable to the liquor traffic, 72 per cent of insanity, and 74 per cent of those in parish houses to the same source. In Germany, the leaders of the state are finding that strong drink is breaking down manhood and making it impossible to secure healthy military recruits. The national legislature of France is alarmed and is devising ways and means to restrict our business. The same is true of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The attitude of the national leaders is prejudicial to our business.

Humorists Are Against Us

There is no one who can live down the inextinguishable laughter of mankind. Holding our business and our patrons up to ridicule is detrimental to us. A man who was accused of frequent tippling entered a room in a hotel where a grave Quaker was sitting by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles and rubbing his inflamed eyes, the newcomer called for a hot brandy and water. While waiting for it, he complained to the old Quaker that his eyes were growing weaker and weaker and that spectacles did not seem to do any good. "I'll tell thee, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. It is that if thee were to wear the spectacles over thy mouth a few months, thy eyes would get well again."

Then these humorous words of Petroleum V. Nasby, in making Bascom, the keeper of the liquor store, say regretfully: "And then death is another drawback to my business. If a man could only drink regularly and live to be seventy, he would be worth while, but he can't do it. My customers are cut off by the cruel hand of death just when they begin to be useful to me. This one goes of liver disease, the other of kidney trouble; rheumatism sets in and knocks out another one, and softening of the brain kills still another."

The Women Are Against Us

To thrive, our business must keep husbands, sons and brothers away from home and get their hard-earned wages. Money spent for liquor cannot be used to buy groceries. Consequently women suffer. They regard our business as the enemy of the home. Therefore, they are arrayed against it, and have organized

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

A NEW COVENANT

E. YOUNG WEAD, Washington, D. C.

"Mary!"

No answer.

"Ma-ry!"

Still no answer. A girl standing rigid before her mirror, turned a white face toward the locked door, but she made no movement, uttered no sound.

"It's Mother, Mary. Open the door. I must come in, child."

The pathos in the voice would have moved the heart of a criminal. It hardened Mary's face and turned it again to the glass. She tried to smile, but even to herself, she looked heartbroken. She gave it up, and moving swiftly to the door, threw it wide open, with an elaborate attempt at welcome.

"I'm so glad you came, Mother." She was prepared to defy an inquisitive world, but—her mother must be spared, spared even the knowledge that her daughter suffered.

But Mother knew. Mary felt it in the trembling fingers which fastened an unruly button on her waist; in the averted gaze, as Mrs. Gardner collected the disregarded toilet articles and placed them in the open traveling bag which stood on the stand; in the weary tones of the voice which finally said, "The machine is here, Mary."

Without other comment, the mother went to the bed and began to smooth out the folds of the white satin gown which lay in a crushed heap. The tulle veil was rent, the petals of orange blossoms whitened the floor.

Mary ran to a side window and threw it open. "That odor is sickening. Have you seen my gloves?"

The gloves lay in plain sight on the dressing table. Mrs. Gardner picked them up, and for the first time, glanced at her daughter. "Your hat is a little crooked."

Mary went to the glass and straightened the stylish headpiece. "I ought to look a thousand years old!" she said. A touch of bitterness was in her tone, as if she resented her youth and good looks. She locked the door and placed her back against it. After all, she could not leave her mother thus. That dear heart could never be shut out from the secret places. She must confide in mother love and sympathy even at the cost of composure. She struggled for the casual tone and manner, but the words came from her stricken heart.

"Of course, you know I'll never live with him."

"Why, Mary!"

"Do *you* think I should?"

"Seventy times seven, we must forgive."

"Forgive, yes, but not live with him. That would be to condone his fault. Oh, I've watched you, Mother. I've seen your suffering, your heart-aches. Passive endurance used to be considered a wifely ideal. Today, the world recognizes a woman's individuality. Besides, I'm not the enduring sort."

"You'd get used to it in time."

"I'd never get used to it. You never have. I'll never try.'

"He loves you, Mary. Your influence—"

"I'll marry no man to reform him. I've seen that tried. It seldom works."

"You are his wife, my daughter."

"Yes! because he—he—deceived me. He said he never drank liquor, had never tasted a drop in his life. My promise is void."

"But what will you do? Your father—"

"I know. Father will stand by him, of course."

There was a knock at the door.

"Coming!" She listened till the steps died away. "I'll go with him—for your sake, and for the sake of the appearances he disregards—but, I'll never live with him. Don't think it. A graduate of Vassar College can surely support herself in some way."

She had been drawing on her gloves. Now she went to her mother and kissed her. "Don't cry, Mother, and don't worry—any more than you can help. It's a sad business, but I'm right and God will not desert me. I haven't had time to decide what I'll undertake. I'll let you know tomorrow." She caught up her bag and a small package, opened the door and sped down the stairs.

Curious, pitying eyes watched her descend. Right and left she bowed and smiled. She even tossed the package to a friend. "My old slipper, Mildred. Try for my left heel." One instant she hesitated at the door. He who had lately promised to honor and protect, until death should them part, was not there. In his place stood her father, rubicund and jovial; ready to joke coarsely at the situation.

"Take my arm, Mary. True to his name, Rude's in the auto, waiting."

Behind the banks of roses which formed a corridor across the porch and down the steps, stood groups of men and women holding rice. They stared and hesitated. With a glance that was a dare, Mary threw her hands over her hat and ran toward the curb, while a shower of rice whitened the sidewalk.

Shut in beside the collapsed form lying in the corner, she failed to notice that her father, too, was there. She was conscious of nothing but an intense hope that she might never see another pink rose.

She was aroused by her father's voice.

"Don't be foolish! You behaved sensibly at the house; keep it up." His mood was changing from genial to savage. She knew the signs and aroused herself to conciliate. She extended her hand.

"Please unfasten my glove, the button hurts. Thank you!" She drew off her gloves and softly rubbed her hands. "Are you going West with us, Father?" It was as near a pleasantry as she was equal to.

He laughed.

"I'm going to the train with you, going to get this fellow to bed. Better let him sleep in the morning, he may be sick. It's curious how little some folks can stand. Goss didn't get two glasses down, and look at him now." Amazement struggled with contempt in his tone. "You've been used to liquor all your life, Mary. You'd better teach him to hold his own with other men. I don't want my daughter married to a milksop."

The girl had made a ball of her gloves and was pressing them hard.

Her father's last words roused a new train of thought. "How did it happen, Father? Did you—urge him to drink?" Her voice was colorless; she must keep her father calm.

"Urge him? I forced it on him. I'll have no son who can't celebrate his own wedding." He raised his hand with an ugly word and brought it down on his knee. "He turned down his glass; said he never drank. I told him he couldn't take my daughter from her father's house, till he was man enough to drink her health. I'm not sorry. I'd do it again, in spite of this." He waved a hand toward the man at her side.

"Thank you, Father—for telling me, I mean. Rudolph is too generous ever to"—she caught the word "blame" and substituted another—"speak of it."

"Rude's a fine fellow. He'll hold his own with the best of us, if you train him right."

Mary felt a wave of sympathy for her husband. She could comprehend how he had been tempted, taunted, coerced almost, into what he had done, yet her decision remained unchanged. She stood aloof, when they reached the station, while her father and the driver supported the maudlin form to the drawing-room previously engaged, and she waited patiently in a vacant seat, while her "liege lord" was stowed away in his berth. She kissed her father good-by with discretion, but when he was safely gone, she rang for the porter and engaged another section.

Most girls would have lain awake, wide-eyed and vacillating. Not so, Mary Goss. Her decision had been reached during that enlightening drive to the station and her mind was at rest. She had determined to stop in Chicago and enroll in a Deaconess Home. She was young, strong, practical, devoted. She could give good measure, and in ministering to others, her own heart would find peace. Long ago she had learned to cast her burdens on the One who had fitted her shoulders for them. Tonight was no exception. She went to sleep at once.

She was up early, intent on ensconcing herself in the drawing-room car, before Rudolph should be astir. He would find her in time. She dreaded the hour of reckoning, but had no desire to escape it. The issue must be fairly faced and disposed of. He would be penitent; she, determined. She could not, would not, live with any man who drank.

She wrote a note to her mother and

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW THE "OVERCOMERS' SOCIETY" BEGAN

CECILE L. HOUGHTON, Elkhorn, Wis.

"Did you ever see a slave, Uncle Jack?" asked Dolly, as she closed her story book.

"Did I ever see a slave? Let me see. Yes, I have seen several. I believe I saw one or two today."

"O Uncle Jack, not black ones?"

"H'm, no they were not black. One was kind of brown, though." There was just a slight twinkle in Uncle Jack's eye as he drew a big chair up close to Dolly's little rocker. Dolly settled herself for a chat.

"As I was on my way up from the station, I saw a man walking down Main street. He went as far as Brown's shoe store, then he hesitated and finally turned back and walked into Higg's saloon. Now I know the man did not really want to stop at the saloon, but something almost made him go in. I'm afraid he is not a free man, but only a poor slave to the old tyrant A—L—C—"

"Alcohol?" interrupted Dolly. "That sounds like an L. T. L. lesson."

"Well," said Uncle Jack, smilingly, "I did not learn my story at the L. T. L., for I never had one to go to when I was a boy. Now the other slave—but I wonder if I could have been mistaken about that one."

"Well, go on," urged Dolly.

"You see, I wouldn't have thought so much about it had it not been that the other night, as I came home, I heard something in the kitchen—an angry voice, and then a dreadful clatter and smash!"

Dolly hung her head and began smoothing out her apron. She had hoped Uncle Jack knew nothing about that unpleasant affair.

"Then, tonight," continued her uncle, "when that fine game of croquet was stopped in the middle, I said to myself, 'Dear, dear, I wonder if old Bad Temper is going to get our Dolly after all. Such a pity! He has so many slaves and he makes them so miserable!'"

There were tears in Dolly's eyes, as she cried, "O Uncle Jack, I just can't help getting angry sometimes. You don't know how hard it is, and—I've prayed about it, too."

"Bless your little heart," said Uncle Jack, patting the brown curls, "I imagine you have, but I guess the Lord wants you to try a little harder. You know temptations make us strong when we overcome them. I guess you and I will have to form an 'Overcomers' society.' I believe it would do us both good. By the way I was looking at the Book of Revelations today to see what I could find out about 'overcomers,' and how many times do you suppose the word 'overcometh' occurred?"

"Dolly, O Dolly!" It was Mama's voice, and Dolly, recalling that it was her bedtime, bade Uncle Jack a hasty good-night and hurried upstairs.

The next Saturday night found the little girl anxiously waiting for a talk with her uncle. "Well, Dolly, how prospers the 'Overcomers?' was his first question.

"Why, Uncle Jack," replied Dolly excitedly, "there is so much to tell, I hardly know where to begin. You see things went beautifully until last Thursday. I was playing with Roy Tuttle, and he began teasing me, and I was so angry. I was going to hit his ball and knock it way off in the grass—when I remembered, and I stopped and said right out loud, 'See here, Old Bad Temper, you don't get me this time!' Roy came over and asked what I had said, and then I told him all about it. We became so interested, we quite forgot to quarrel, and he told me how angry he was sometimes, and one day he used some very, very bad words."

"How terrible it would be if Profanity should make Roy his slave!" said Uncle Jack.

"But, Uncle," interrupted Dolly. "Roy said he'd like to join our Overcomers' society. And then we went over and told Roy's father about the plan, and what do you suppose—at first he laughed at us, and finally he said he wouldn't mind joining himself, if we'd let him, because he was sick and tired of serving a certain old tyrant. I didn't know what he meant, but Roy told me afterwards, it was the tyrant you told me about the other day—Alcohol."

"What a splendid beginning!" cried Uncle Jack. "We'll go and call on Roy and his father this very evening and elect Mr. Tuttle president of the 'Overcomers,' won't we?"

"And see, Uncle Jack, I wrote out the verses. Mama helped me to find them." Dolly laid on her uncle's knee eight verses, neatly copied, each containing the word "overcometh."

Uncle Jack read them all through to himself, and repeated aloud the last one: "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name from the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father and before His angels."

"That's something worth striving for a whole lifetime, isn't it Dolly?" said Uncle Jack, and Dolly nodded a happy "yes."

Stevens L. T. L. of Portland, Me., in The Young Campaigners Demonstration, September 10, 1911

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, October 5, 1911

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A change in the dates of the National Convention has been necessitated. The Convention will open Saturday morning, October 28, and close Thursday, November 2, one day later than the date previously announced.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE

On October 9, the expiration of the twenty days allotted by Governor Plaisted for the making of corrections in election returns, there will be another hearing before the Governor and Council, and the Governor's official declaration cannot be made until that date. However, as has already been stated, there is no doubt as to the result if the mistakes made are rectified according to law, and in this assurance the friends of constitutional prohibition are resting.

CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

In this number we give a report of the Congress on Alcoholism by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, covering the earlier meetings of the great conclave. A later report will be furnished by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis. Mrs. Davis was obliged to leave before the close of the Congress to meet engagements in the United States.

The Opportunity of World's Temperance Sunday

No one who reads the current periodicals, both general and religious, can fail to have noticed the growing interest evinced in this country and across the Atlantic in matters relating to temperance legislation. There is scant opportunity in this day and age for the reading man, or woman, to remain non-committal on this all-important and vital question. To do so reflects not only upon his conscience but upon his intelligence. At this particular time when the public have been reading and thinking much of the great campaign waged in Maine, an unexcelled opportunity is afforded the religious leaders in our churches and Sunday schools to so plan and conduct the services of World's Temperance Sunday as to secure the active enlistment of every Christian man and woman to aggressive work in the furtherance of our great cause. Some excellent suggestions for the day are given in the official letter of our National superintendent of Sunday School Work, on page eleven of this issue.

No truer or stronger presentation of the message which should go to all the followers of the Christ has been heard than that which was spoken recently, in one of his American addresses, by the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, the noted English divine. He said:

"Going to church is sometimes called attending divine service. A man who in the spirit of Christ goes into the fight for national and civic righteousness is just as truly attending divine service. Openly immoral people are comparatively few in number; the people who do nothing are a multitude. The Church that is too lily-fingered to touch men of the sinner-type is unworthy of its calling."

Concerning the mission of the Church he said: "It is a fatal mistake to put generosity before justice. It is not the business of the Church simply to heal those who have been broken on the wheel of drunkenness, but to bring to an end the liquor traffic and its domination."

The Tenth of October in California

California women are looking forward with eager anticipation to October 10, the day when the woman suffrage amendment is to be voted upon. That the women have succeeded in arousing the voters of the state to a consciousness of the importance of the issue is indicated by the fact, reported by the press, that the headquarters of the Men's Equal Suffrage Campaign League are continually crowded with men eager to enroll their names on the membership books.

Now that the statesmen of our country are treating the subject with such seriousness, it behooves every thinking citizen to give to it due consideration. By the following significant statement, *The Woman's Journal* shows how rapidly the movement is growing in favor: "Last year three minutes were allotted by the Conference of Governors at Spring Lake, N. J., for the presentation of the woman suffrage cause. This year, thirty minutes were allotted, and almost an hour actually given." After an address by Dr. Anna Shaw before this conference, many of the Governors expressed themselves in favor of the extension of suffrage to women, and still others asked to be introduced to the speaker, in order to say that they had welcomed an opportunity to hear the subject presented.

At a great "Votes for Women" mass-meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, on the following Saturday evening, the Governors of the five equal suffrage states bore testimony to the benefits of the measure as actually in operation in their home states without reservation. Governor Vessey of South Dakota was also among the speakers and prefaced his remarks by saying that he didn't have to come, as his was not yet an equal suffrage state, but that he had done so because he wanted to bear testimony to his belief that women were fully as capable as men of exercising all civic rights.

Report of the Vice Commission Declared Unmailable

It is difficult for the non-official mind to understand by what process of reasoning the Postoffice Department of Chicago, and Assistant Attorney General Keyser have decided that the copies of the Chicago Vice Commission's report are not mailable. These reports represent valuable social studies made by some of the ablest sociologists and religious leaders of the city, and are simply and solely a "truthful, earnest, scientific description of the social evil" in the western metropolis. There was no intention on the part of the commission to distribute them broadcast, but 1,000 copies had been addressed to public officials and sociologists in this and other countries, in the interests of doing away with the social evils which are undermining our great cities. "It is not a book for indiscriminate reading," says *The Chicago Record-Herald*, "but is full of instruction for municipal officers, legislators and sociologists. There must be a certain degree of censorship of the mails, but it must not be asinine. It must not trespass on the legitimate use of the mails for the spread of knowledge and the dissemination of ideas."

Former United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, secretary of the Vice Commission, says the ruling is surely a misapplication of the law, which was passed to protect public morals, that being also the object of the Vice Commission's report.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Commission has been incorporated and made a permanent state association, ostensibly to prevent imposters, having no right to the name, from adopting the title, but in fact, remarks *The Chicago Tribune*, that it may free itself entirely from the city council and city politicians and their influences, and go ahead with the study of the social evil in Chicago as an unhampered private organization.

The Speech Secretary Wilson Ought to Make

It is to be hoped that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is keeping a scrap-book these days, and is carefully preserving the varied and vigorous comments which are being made upon the fact of his accepting the honorary presidency of the Brewers' Congress. If he will permit his intellect and conscience to grapple with the truths presented by the religious and reform press, he will have abundant material for a masterful address at the Brewers' Congress in Chicago—a speech which will give the liquor men something to think about for a decade to come.

The Central Christian Advocate recommends to the Secretary that in his presidential address he devote one division to the relation of the brewery to public welfare, and having shown the relation, (namely that the saloon is the distributing end of the brewery) which exists between the brewers and the saloons, he should grow eloquent on the relation existing between the saloon and pauperism and disease and crime. The paper further recommends that in order to make the brewers who come from foreign lands more perfectly familiar with the character of the ownership of our saloons by their American hosts, Secretary Wilson give to them the word picture of ex-Governor Folk of Missouri: "The most dangerous saloons in the cities are usually the brewery-owned saloons. Competition among the brewers causes them to establish innumerable saloons and compels them to employ a low class of men to run these places, as no others are available. The brewery saloon is the WORST saloon."

It would add to the interest of the occasion if the Secretary were to quote the statement made in *McClure's Magazine* of September, 1909, that "The signs of breweries flame from before the worst saloons of the city, in the red light districts," and then continue with these words, "A grand advertisement, gentlemen from foreign lands, of the institution in whose behalf I have the honor to welcome you. Yes, gentlemen, in their moral influence, the two are one."

PERSONAL MENTION

A welcome visitor at National Headquarters during the past week was Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, who has only recently returned from her engagements in the Maine campaign, and who had many interesting experiences to relate of that stirring occasion. Mrs. Atkins goes south to speak at the South Carolina convention.

Program for W. C. T. U. Institute

Milwaukee, Wis., Friday, October 27, 1911

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent Institute Department, presiding

Morning

10:20 Devotional
10:30 The Purpose of the W. C. T. U. Institute, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, World's Superintendent
10:45 Educational Campaign Against Tobacco, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls
Discussion
11:05 Music
11:10 The Fallacy of Alcoholic Medical Treatment, Mrs. Martha M. Allen
Discussion
11:30 The Place of the W. C. T. U. in the Campaign for Suffrage, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark
Discussion
11:50 The Best Use of the Quarterly Temperance Sunday, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine
Discussion
12:10 Adjournment

Afternoon

2:00 Devotional
2:05 Centralization and Distribution of Literature, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry
Discussion
2:30 Profitable Subjects for Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Helen L. Bullock
Discussion
2:55 Music
3:00 Medal Contests as Educators, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman
Discussion
3:20 Parliamentary Law and How to Use It, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin
Discussion
3:40 Our National Official Papers, Why? How? When? Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp
Discussion
4:00 Adjournment

A PATRIOTIC WORK

How can we best serve our nation?
"Just to lift, with shoulder sure and strong,
Your part; to rid the world of sin and wrong.
Just to take up the ballot sheet and say,
'Thy kingdom come,' and help it come that way.
Just to stand true, to fear not gain nor loss."

"There is no greater treason than to sacrifice the public welfare for private gain, either by betraying an army or looting a treasury."

"Countless are the ways of serving our country: but underlying them all is the power and will to think; to ponder, study, and reflect upon one's obligation to the nation, and upon what will make for her real welfare. A thinking people are the best bulwark of national defense."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

TRUE PATRIOTISM

"All patriotism that is patriotism counts. If it does not count it is not patriotism. If the virtue of patriotism exists, it reveals its life by its fruits. This high and holy passion—one of the three noblest sentiments implanted in the breast of man by his Creator—does not always display labels and badges and flags, or in any wise noisily proclaim its existence. Nevertheless it is effective in the determination of ideals, in the regulation of conduct, and in the inspiration to public service. Like the qualities of honor and temperance and love, patriotism effects its first results in the fiber of the character."

"Old-fashioned goodness is the fashion that most needs revival in these new times. The present serious mood of the world has enabled men to see for themselves that the sterling virtues alone can save society from the dangerous tendencies of frivolity, luxury and money-madness which threaten it. These days need a fresh infusion of individual righteousness—the sort of 'salt' that means sobriety, honor, purity and kindly helpfulness. We can manage to worry along for a time without any more society sensations, but we are bound to go to smash unless we have plain, homely goodness in the hearts of the people."

"The flag is stained by every dishonorable life beneath it."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Persis J. Harvey, a member of the W. C. T. U. of Richford, Vt., the Society of Friends, and several other benevolent societies. Mrs. Harvey was a splendid example of a true Christian, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Florence Loree, treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Gansevoort, N. Y., a faithful worker and a devout Christian.

Roy Pryor, a young honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of Moorefield, Ky.

Three charter members of the W. C. T. U. of Fairmount, Indiana—Julia Lillibridge, Louisa Rush, Susanna Hockett, all of whom will be missed by their W. C. T. U. comrades.

Thomas Brakefield, of Spokane, Wash., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., husband of Mrs. Brakefield, superintendent of the department of Railroad work for the East Washington W. C. T. U., and father of the state Y. P. B. secretary.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1911

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES

FRANCES P. PARKS

Many good things are being planned for the National Convention. The program is nearing completion and will rapidly take shape when Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon return to Headquarters. Milwaukee women are well under way with their plans and there is no doubt everything possible will be done for our comfort and convenience. My sympathy is already running out to the Entertainment committee. I hope every white ribboner will bear in mind the difficulties of this committee and appoint herself a committee of one to make the hard things as easy as possible, to help work out patiently any disappointing conditions which may arise. The names of all delegates, as soon as they are elected, should be sent to Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Visitors will be furnished with a list of hotels and boarding houses on application to Mrs. Pease. She has personally investigated these places before listing them.

Please bear in mind the prize membership banners given by Miss Willard and presented each year by Miss Gordon to the state, district, county and local union making the largest gain in membership. The state award is determined by the National treasurer's record of dues paid, but we must look to state officers to report local, county and district unions making notable gains in membership. The reports should be accompanied by vouchers from the respective treasurers that dues have been paid for the full number of members reported.

All persons holding prize membership banners, either National or departmental, should see to it that they are at the National Convention and placed in the hands of proper persons. If you send a banner by express, do not address it to any of the officers, National or state, but to the chairman of the banner committee, Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who should be notified when the banner is started. Mrs. Holton will not be expected to open packages unless transportation charges have been prepaid or arranged for beforehand.

Will state corresponding secretaries please bear in mind the importance of sending in their reports at once? If the state convention dates fall late in the month, send on the statistics as soon as local union reports are in hand and the required list of names and addresses can be sent to me direct from the state convention after the election. Do not fail to secure correct postoffice addresses, as these lists are used in revising the W. C. T. U. directory in the National W. C. T. U. publications, the Annual Report and Annual Leaflet. More than one state report now in hand does not furnish addresses, therefore this repetition of the request.

I have many requests from program committees for sample local union program-booklets. Local year-books for 1911-1912 are in demand. May I have a few copies of the new year-books as they are brought out by local unions?

TREASURER'S LETTER

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The books of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will close Saturday, October 14. This is in accordance with a by-law providing that the treasurer shall have two weeks previous to the annual Convention in which to sum up the year's work, and have the books audited. It is, therefore, necessary that all dues and contributions should reach this office by the above date.

We are glad to announce that at this time the dues are coming in well and several states already are assured of a part in Jubilee Night

We wish to call your attention to the list of National Life and Memorial members to be found in the National Report. Many of the states hold only one or two, and some none at all. We are hoping for a "Life Membership Shower" at the Milwaukee Convention, and that every state will participate. Since the Baltimore Convention we have added two Life members: Mrs. Mabel Austin Lyon, of Kansas, and Mrs. Mary Isadore Smith, of Ohio. The name of Mrs. Harriet W. Tanner Sayers has been added to the list of Memorial members by her daughter, Mrs. Koehne, of New Hampshire.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL CONVENTION INFORMATION

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE
Chairman Entertainment Committee

Good accommodations can be secured at the following places, which, upon request, will furnish further information. Kindly communicate directly with them·

Young Woman's Christian Association, cafeteria in connection. Rooms, 75 cents per individual.

Milwaukee Deaconess Home, 186 Biddle St. Price, 50 cents each; breakfast, 25 cents.

Hotel Aberdeen, Grand Ave. On the American plan. Rooms, one person, $12 per week upwards; two persons in room, each $10 per week upwards.

A full list of boarding houses and hotels is in the hands of the Entertainment committee, and will be furnished to any one desiring it. All places listed have been visited and are known to furnish desirable accommodations. A room can be secured at as low a price as 50 cents a night, and excellent rooms at a lower rate are available, if engaged by the week. Prices per week range from $2.50 to $6.00, with two occupying one room.

SUPERINTENDENTS

SUNDAY SCHOOL

The plan of having a World's Temperance Sunday was inaugurated by the London Sunday School Union, led by Hon. Charles Waters. The fourth Sunday of November was first named as the date to be observed. The British section of the International Lesson Committee now desires a little more time for their Advent Season and, in deference to their wishes, the Lesson Committee has given us an earlier date. It is now marked by the World's Temperance Lesson and appears this year on November 12.

Our workers have become so accustomed to observing World's Temperance Sunday that no longer do we need to send out special suggestions. Anything and everything which will advertise the day, make the Sunday school room attractive and lend interest to the temperance program in the Sunday school should be done, as well as to rally the children and all members of the schools, in mass meetings and public demonstrations.

However, we desire that some of our plans shall be emphasized. We urge our workers to hold Sunday school medal contests or prize essay contests before World's Temperance Sunday. Our circulars, included in the *Budget*, give directions for this work. These contests will awaken interest in World's Temperance Sunday, especially if it is understood that the contestants will not only compete for the prize but will repeat their essays or recitations in some Sunday school on that day.

The International Sunday School Association urges that the subject of Christian Citizenship be emphasized on World's Temperance Sunday. We have included in the *Budget* our responsive reading on Christian Citizenship, the new and beautiful Christian Citizenship pledge and a four-page leaflet on "Christian Citizenship" by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. These, with the new envelope leaflets and others, which may be selected, will be helpful along this line. The great effort of the day should be pledge-signing. Plan a veritable campaign of pledge-signing and hang the Pledge Roll of Honor in every classroom as a permanent record of all members past and present who have signed the pledge.

We must remember that the Sunday school of today includes a large and increasing percent of adult members. Therefore our efforts must be directed somewhat in the interest of men and women of all ages. The special plan for November 12, which we suggest, is popular Sunday school temperance meetings to be held on Sunday evening. The adult classes of the school should participate, or have charge of the meeting. It could take the form of a platform meeting with topics assigned to prominent members of the school. If the young people render the program there is nothing more suitable than our Temperance Sunday program, "*Notes of Victory*," which includes stirring addresses, recitations, songs (words and music) and pleasing parts for children. Price, 5 cents. Supplement containing recitations, 5 cents.

Sunday school temperance rallies, parades and other demonstrations are now regular features of World's Temperance Sunday. Nothing is more inspiring than these demonstrations with banners and flags and temperance mottoes in evidence. Our new exercise, "Moving Pictures," will be an attractive part of the rally program. With little skill it can be presented most effectively. To aid our workers in making selections for World's Temperance Sunday programs, we will send out the program package again this year. It contains samples of all our programs and exercises (25 in number) at a cost of 25c. Our *Quarterly Budget* is already out. Those who subscribe for the *Budget*, paying 50 cents in advance for the same, are the first to receive samples of the regular quarterly supplies and all other needed material. This material is ready two months in advance of date of Temperance Sunday. The *Budget* for November is extra large and, in value, far exceeds the price, 15 cents. Its contents, as given below, include material suited to all departments of the Sunday school. The new leaflets are both attractive and practical.

The Sunday school has taken an important part in the work for prohibition. I earnestly ask all who have enlisted the Sunday schools in any special way in campaign work, to kindly report their efforts, with results, to me that I may embody the same in the annual report of this department. Workers, please notice! *All reports must reach me in Riverside not later than October 10, in order to be embodied in the National Report.*

Now, dear comrades, let us plan largely for World's Temperance Sunday. Send orders for literature *early* and they will be filled *promptly*.

(Mrs.) Stella B. Irvine

Contents of the Quarterly Budget of the Sunday School Department

Helps for Teachers: The Quarterly Lesson leaflet, giving the temperance teaching points of the lesson—Daniel 5. The golden text, Eccl. 12:14 and blackboard outlines. Temperance Truths Illustrated, price each 30 cents per 100. Facts for Teachers, 25 cents per 100. Illustrated Temperance Talk for Primary and Junior Teachers, 2 cents, or 50 cents per 100.

For the Superintendent: The Suggestive Program for the Sunday School Hour, responsive readings, "Temperance Wisdom" and "Christian Citizenship," recitation, "License or Prohibition," each 25 cents per 100. Blackboard exercise and temperance song, each 2 cents, or 50 cents per 100.

Primary and Junior Departments: Memory verse, Gem leaflets, "Freckles," "A Chance to be Mayor," "The Badge of Freedom" (storiettes for children), price, 10 cents per 100. Illustrated Bible Temperance text-cards, 30 cents per 100.

Intermediate Department: "Don'ts for Boys," "Uncle Sam's Burden" (illustrated envelope leaflets), 15 cents per 100. Bible Temperance Puzzles, 30 cents per 100.

Senior Department and Adult Classes: "The Modern Belshazzar," 15 cents per 100; Christian Citizenship, 30 cents per 100.

Home Department: "Temperance and Child Training," a valuable new leaflet for parents. Price, 30 cents per 100.

Programs: "Notes of Victory" and supplement, each 5 cents. "Moving Pictures," the new temperance exercise, 2 cents, or 50 cents per 100.

Patriotic (single) pledge, Christian Citizenship pledge, each 50 cents per 100. Red, white and blue pledges, 30 cents per 100.

Circulars giving instruction for contests. 25 cents per 100.

Price of *Budget*, 15 cents or 50 cents in advance. For obvious reasons, this *Budget* will not be sent unless money accompanies the order.

Send all orders for literature *early* and address,

(Mrs.) Stella B. Irvine

115 Walnut St., Riverside, California

TEMPERANCE AND LABOR

Mrs. Mae M. Whitman

Early in the year I offered the following prizes:

First. The national banner of the department will be awarded that state securing and *reporting* the greatest number of *new* county superintendents.

Second. Five dollars in cash will go to that state which carries forward the most comprehensive and thorough work in behalf of the department.

Third. A photograph of Miss Willard (the $3.50 kind), will be awarded that state superintendent of Literature who distributes, or causes to be distributed, the largest amount of Temperance and Labor literature and *reports the same* to the National superintendent of Temperance and Labor.

Fourth. A souvenir spoon in sterling silver will go to that *county* superintendent of Temperance and Labor whose unions have held the greatest number of meetings in the interest of the department, reporting the same to state superintendent or to the state president. I would like all reports to reach me by the first mail possible.

I would be glad to have all Temperance and Labor banners, owned by any state, sent to the National Convention. I would also like to have unions report the observance of Labor Day Sunday to state presidents, when there is no state superintendent of Labor. It is a matter of much encouragement that, year by year, the above observance is becoming more prevalent.

The following Anti-treat Pledge has been a prominent feature of our department work the past year:

Anti-Treat Pledge

I promise upon my honor not to invite others to drink, nor to drink with others upon their invitation, nor to pay for such drinks at any public place, club, or elsewhere—alcoholic drinks in any form.

SOUND SLEEP

Can Easily Be Secured.

"Up to 2 years ago," a woman writes, "I was in the habit of using both tea and coffee regularly.

"I found that my health was beginning to fail, strange nervous attacks would come suddenly upon me, making me tremble so excessively that I could not do my work while they lasted; my sleep left me and I passed long nights in restless discomfort. I was filled with a nervous dread as to the future.

"A friend suggested that possibly tea and coffee were to blame, and I decided to give them up, and in casting about for a hot table beverage, which I felt was an absolute necessity, I was led by good fortune to try Postum.

"For more than a year I have used it three times a day and expect, so much good has it done me, to continue its use during the rest of my life.

"Soon after beginning the use of Postum, I found, to my surprise, that, instead of tossing on a sleepless bed through the long, dreary night, I dropped into a sound, dreamless sleep the moment my head touched the pillow.

"Then I suddenly realized that all my nervousness had left me, and my appetite, which had fallen off before, had all at once been restored so that I ate my food with a keen relish.

"All the n rvous dread has gone. I walk a mile and a half each way to my work every day and enjoy it. I find an interest in everything that goes on about me that makes life a pleasure. All this I owe to leaving off tea and coffee and the use of Postum, for I have taken no medicine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MONTANA W. C. T. U. SENTIMENT AT HIGH TIDE

Special Correspondence

Interest and enthusiasm for the work reached high water mark at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Montana, convened in Butte, September 13-15. The attendance, too, was the largest in the history of the state organization. The various department reports were full of encouragement and showed that not only is good work being done, but new territory is being entered by the W. C. T. U.

Wise Organization Plans

The following plan for further growth among the unions already organized was adopted last March: A flag is to be given to the local union making the largest gain in honorary membership, and a pennant to the union making the greatest gain in active members. These are to be held by the respective unions for one year and are to be re-awarded annually.

At the same time an honor roll was adopted providing that any union having an average attendance equal to fifty per cent of its membership shall be enrolled thereon. Prizes were also offered to the grade pupil writing the best essay on temperance, the amount being $10; a prize of $15 to the high school boy or girl submitting the best essay on temperance.

Another State Protests

A message was sent from the convention to President Taft protesting against sanction of Secretary Wilson as honorary president of the International Brewers' Convention to meet in Chicago in October, and endorsing the work and faithfulness of Dr. Wiley.

The second evening was given over to the united Loyal Temperance Legions of Butte. Seventy-five boys and girls took part in the interesting program. The free will offering for state work amounted to $240—the largest offering ever made for that purpose.

The Florida plan of publishing state W. C. T. U. news was adopted, so that hereafter *The Voice*, our state paper, will give place to a two-page report of Montana work to be published in the National official organ, THE UNION SIGNAL.

Welcome Mrs. Atkins

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, of Tennessee, was present during the whole of the convention. She came as an inspiration out of the South to cheer us with her splendid enthusiasm. The vision she has of the mission and possibilities of our work, and the earnest and masterful way in which she presents it, make her one of the leading spirits of a convention and a favorite with all.

EAST WASHINGTON'S INSPIRING CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

East Washington held its twenty-eighth annual convention in Ritzville, which is situated in the great wheat district of the state called the "Bread Basket." A unique feature was a large basket filled with loaves of this "staff of life."

Addresses of welcome were given by E. D. Gilson, of the Commercial Club, for the city, the mayor being out of town; for education, Mr. J. H. Perkins, superintendent of schools; for the Sunday schools, Rev. D. E. Baker and Mrs. W. H. Martin; for the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Andrew Coss. Inspiring responses were given by Mrs. M. G. Shawen and Mrs. Carrie Barr.

A strong protest was sent to President Taft against Secretary Wilson acting as honorary president of the Chicago Brewers' Convention.

Of Special Interest

We were privileged in having with us James W. Kramer, D. D., of Spokane, who gave us one of his masterly addresses, entitled "America's Shame—the Saloon."

One evening was given to a matron's silver medal contest. Mrs. McCallum, of Ritzville, was the winner. Both a gold and grand gold medal were awarded to members of the Y. P. B. of Clarkston.

Sunnyside union won the beautiful state banner for the greatest gain in membership. Mrs. Abegglan won the gold star offered to the one who held the most contests. The state L. T. L. banner went to the Myrtle Roberts L. T. L. of North Yakima for gain in membership. There was a tie between Yakima and Spokane counties for the silver loving cup offered the county showing the most life members. The county presidents drew straws and Yakima won.

The reports showed increased interest in department work and in the work in general. Many life members were pledged and several hundred dollars was raised.

The officers for the new W. C. T. U. year are as follows: President, Mrs. Anna Angier; vice-president, Mrs. Ella Woehr; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bangs; recording secretary, Mrs. Dora Hull; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Shawen; Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Caroline Brakefield; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. A. E. L. Hardy.

The thought emphasized in the address of the president and throughout the convention was education along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition.

HERE AND THERE

The name of Mrs. Harriet W. Tanner Sayers has been placed upon the National W. C. T. U. list of Memorial members by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Sayers Koehne, of New London, N. H. Mrs. Sayers was for many years previous to her death, in 1892, the president of the Waynesburg (Pa.) union, and one of its organizers, and was known as a leader in every good work in the community.

The first week in September was full of interest for the white ribboners of the Morgan county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., for it marked the date of their annual gathering, which this year was held at Waverly. Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, state president, gave an evening address in which she emphasized the faithfulness of the W. C. T. U. women in working for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. Among the other speakers were Rev. P. H. Aldrich, and the newly elected county president, Mrs. Ella K. Kettle. A class of five participated in a matron's gold medal contest, Mrs. Emma Robinson, of Jacksonville, being the victor. A memorial service for Mrs. Mary Darley, county vice-president, was conducted by Mrs. Minnie Curtiss, and was a touching testimony of the love and esteem of her coworkers.

The W. C. T. U. women of Elk Point, S. D., are making pledge-signing and the distribution of literature special features of their year's work. They have sent out 350 pledge cards and are endeavoring to secure exactly that many signatures, thus clinching their good efforts; have put into circulation 1,517 papers and magazines; have put up three boxes filled with good literature, including THE UNION SIGNAL—one at the depot, another at the city jail, and a third at the county jail; and are pushing Flower Mission work. Mothers' meetings will be held during the year, at which leaflets giving valuable instruction as to the training of children will be put into the hands of mothers.

A splendid convention has been held by the W. C. T. U. of Harlan county, Nebraska. Many of the delegates drove ten and fourteen miles to attend the "feast of good things." The church was packed with a large audience which included many young people and Mrs. Frances B. Heald, state president, spoke and sang to them with happy results. The next morning she arose at four o'clock and drove twelve miles to Alma, from which point she "sped on" to another county convention, that of Franklin, held in a place of the same name.

HERE AND THERE

It is reported that a campaign to raise $10,000 with which to fight violators of the liquor law has been started by the W. C. T. U. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Circular letters are now being sent out.

Effectual efforts to stop the handling of intoxicants by clubs and other chartered organizations of Columbus, Mississippi, have been made. Their buffets will be closed at once. The W. C. T. U. is rejoicing over the victory.

The W. C. T. U. of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., conducted a rest tent and headquarters at the county fair at Little Valley, at which parcels could be checked and light refreshments obtained. This is the second year of this enterprise. It has been so successful that many desire its continuance from year to year. The influence which goes out from the literature distributed and posters exhibited is worth the effort expended by the white ribboners.

The white ribboners of southern Rhode Island again maintained a rest tent at the Agricultural Fair—the only one held in the state. It was erected on a most desirable part of the grounds and was much appreciated as a place in which to rest, to find shelter from sun and wind, and as a haven for those becoming ill, or meeting with accidents. The first medal contest ever held in the state took place in Memorial Hall. It was both musical and oratorical in character and attracted a large crowd. Mrs. I. A. Crandall, state Press superintendent, reports that a special issue of the state W. C. T. U. paper, *The Outlook*, was published and 1,500 copies distributed at the Fair.

"To make the world better," was the motto which appeared on the program of the thirty-second annual convention of the Ottawa county (Mich.) W. C. T. U., held at Spring Lake, the first week in September, Mrs. Mary L. Maycroft, county president, presiding. Among those who made addresses were Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, ex-state president, Rev. Etta E. Shaw of Grand Rapids, and Miss Margaret J. Bilz, former state secretary of young people's work. Miss Buzzell of Chicago spoke with great earnestness on the White Slave Traffic and an excellent paper on temperance was given by Mrs. E. J. Blekkink, the wife of a pastor of Holland. An L. T. L. hour and a medal contest attracted large crowds. A launch trip around the lake was an enjoyable social feature of the convention.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"OUT OF THINE OWN MOUTH"

(Continued from Page Five)

themselves into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations. Their attitude of relentless hostility has done us untold injury. If the women are ever able to vote, our business is doomed.

The Churches Are Against Us

The ministers and church people have ceased talking exclusively about the New Jerusalem. They are giving their thought to this world and its affairs. The ministers are actually preaching politics and beginning to vote as they pray. In the good old times, politics was left exclusively to us. We arranged the slate and we decided who should be elected to office. Members of our own guild were elevated to positions of trust and influence helpful to our business; but because of the attitude of the churches and their interference with politics, the managers of both great political parties are no longer free to consult us, as formerly.

In conclusion, let me say that our business represents an investment of fifteen hundred million dollars. Our industry employs hundreds of thousands of men. If this hostility continues we must suffer great financial loss. All that we ask is to be left alone.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

Cresco Grits and Barley Crystals

BREAKFAST AND DESSERT CEREAL FOODS

For cases of Stomach, Intestinal, Kidney and Liver Troubles

Delicious foods for sick or well.

Unlike other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THERE IS

absolutely no word to express the efficacy of

Scott's Emulsion

in the treatment of

COUGHS, COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CATARRH, GRIPPE
AND
RHEUMATISM

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-51

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Mohonk, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
The Cliff, The Wildmere, Minnewaska, N. Y.
Pine Tree Inn, Lakehurst, N. J.
The Ontio, Unidilla, N. Y.
Merchant's Hotel, Winona, Minn.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
Brunswick Inn, Oxford, N. Y.
The Lindell, Lincoln, Neb.

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold
Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

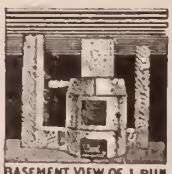
Special Price, $65.00

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

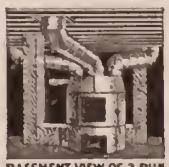
One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.



BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING



BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

A NEW COVENANT

(Continued from Page Six)

mailed it at the first station. She felt then, that she had burned her bridges behind her. Patiently, she waited. It was nearly noon before Rudolph appeared. She had been reading one of those imaginative, unreal stories, she told herself, where a woman's love is proof against all sin and wickedness. In it was the old quotation, "Love is not love, that alters when it alteration finds." She dropped the book to weigh the thought in the scales of her new conviction. "Tinkling cymbals," she murmured; and then he came.

He had bathed and shaved and brushed. About him there was no hint of uncleanness or debauch. He looked the well-groomed gentleman. The penitence she had anticipated was noticeably absent; so, too, was any suggestion of error or apology. But his face was very white and grave, and he touched her arm with a tenderness that brought the color to her cheeks.

"Our room is in perfect order. If you will come with me, we can talk privately."

Without a word she arose and followed him. A strange feeling that she, not he, was the culprit had taken possession of her. When they were shut in together, it was she who was embarrassed and distressed. His first words made her start.

"We'll reach Chicago at four o'clock. I'll get off with you and fish out your trunk. You can tell me where to send it." His ready comprehension of all her moods had been one of his charms; now it bewildered her.

"Why—why—what makes you think I'll get off at Chicago?"

He smiled sadly and made a gesture of dismissal. "Chicago seemed probable. Where else?"

"Why anywhere? Why not Seattle, as we planned?" That he should take her defection for granted and submit without protest, was a development so unlooked for that it galled her.

"That's not like you, Mary. You know you intended to leave me somewhere. All day you've deserted me. Time and again you've told me you'd never live with a drunkard."

"Are you—a drunkard—because you drank too much—once?" She did not realize that she was pleading his defense.

"I might become one. I've told you it was in the blood."

"You've gone thirty years without; you can go thirty more, plus."

He leaned forward and studied her eager countenance. "I'll not deceive you, Mary. I'm longing for a drink this minute."

His words stung. She shrank away. But she was aroused now, and quick to offer the promise she had lately scorned.

"But you'll not yield! You'll not yield—ever again." It was an assertion of fact, not a question.

He took her face between his hands and gazed long into her steadfast eyes. "With the help of God and his messenger on earth—never again, my wife."

SAVE MONEY EASILY

YOU SAVE ONE-FOURTH

Start to-day by sending for the big free 636 page MACY Catalog, now ready. It is a veritable encyclopaedia of the world's choicest merchandise. Whether you need wearing apparel, house furnishings, stoves, groceries, hardware,—whatever it may be,—you will find it here and at prices that for goods of equal quality are positively without precedent. You will learn the meaning of the "Regular Macy Saving," and secure for yourself the unparalleled price advantages offered only to MACY customers. Our latest Catalog is bigger and better than ever, by far the largest ever issued by any New York retail concern. The prices quoted are 'way below the usual and the qualities are in every instance thoroughly dependable. Our guarantee of satisfaction protects you completely. OUR PREPAYMENT POLICY delivers thousands of articles into your home free of transportation charges. Our *prices* are *least;* your *savings* are *most*. And a post card does it all. Write to-day for our big free Catalog and it will be sent postpaid by return mail.

R. H. MACY & CO., 830 Macy Building, **New York**

ECHOES FROM BROOME COUNTY (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Preceding the twenty-fourth annual convention of Broome county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., held early in September at Binghamton, a vigorous campaign against the liquor traffic was carried on by the white ribboners. The Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association had been granted the use of the State Armory for its state convention the last of August. The W. C. T. U. sent a protest against this to both the Governor and the Chamber of Commerce and a reply was received from the former that there could be no change now but that hereafter care would be taken to guard against anything which might cause criticism of the Armory. The W. C. T. U. then posted fifty large placards in conspicuous places and distributed 50,000 smaller ones at the homes. The liquor men immediately destroyed them, as far as they could, and toward the last of their stay bribed little boys to take them down. The daily papers opened their columns to both sides and Mrs. Hattie Tupper, county president, thoroughly availed herself of the opportunity to present the right view of the question.

"A General Survey of the Temperance Cause Under the American Flag," was interestingly given at the county convention by several pastors and county W. C. T. U. officers. Children's night was greatly appreciated by the audience, and a department demonstration proved very effective and practical. New members were gained and a number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL were taken.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

DR. STALL

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8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

What a Young Boy Ought to Know
What a Young Man Ought to Know
What a Young Husband Ought to Know
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
What a Young Girl Ought to Know
What a Young Woman Ought to Know
What a Young Wife Ought to Know
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8 Books, $1 each, post free Table of contents free

Vir Publishing Co. 957 Church Bldg., 15th and Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GERMANY WIDE-AWAKE TO DANGERS OF DRINK

Some Things Taught at Great Hygiene Exhibit at Dresden

Dr. Collins H. Johnston, a Michigan physician who has recently returned from Europe, where he attended the great International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden, in an interview with the *Grand Rapids Press*, makes the following interesting statements:

"The German government is quite alive to the pernicious effects of so much wine and beer drinking as pertains there and many ingenious efforts are made to impress this upon the people.

"One chart at the hygiene exhibition shows that of sixty-two deaths that occurred in a factory of 1,000 workers in Leipsic last year, 38 were drinkers. In an investigation of 1,000 deaths from heart disease it was found that 80 per cent were drinkers and only 20 per cent non-drinkers. Of 1,143 cases of bodily injury last year 625 took place on Sunday and 125 on holidays; 730 occurred in taverns and only 57 in factories or places of work. The impairment of a man's working capacity is illustrated by the fact that in a Dresden bottle factory the piece workers do only 29 per cent as much work on Monday as on other days, and in a furniture factory in Munich only 18 per cent as much because of excessive drinking on Sunday.

"A forceful illustration is that of the German workingmen's sick benefit society, which had over 13,000,000 members in 1909. Its reports show that sickness was two and one-half times as prevalent among drinking members as among non-drinkers. Another practical lesson was taught by a large chart stating that 25 cents worth of wine contained twenty-two food units, beef 769, milk 1,676, rice 2,142, potatoes 3,126, eggs 4,084, and oatmeal 4,144.

"The hereditary influence of alcoholism is shown in many ways, of which I need mention but three. Of 57 children in drinking families only 10 developed normally; 47 suffered from epilepsy, spasms, malformations, defective vitality or feeble-mindedness, while of 61 children in non-drinking families only 10 were physically or mentally below par. The liquor dealers of Dresden tried to induce the directors to remove this part of the exhibition, but without avail."

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP

Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

SUFFRAGE NOTES OF PROGRESS

State and county fairs have been scenes of activity for the advocates of woman suffrage in Wisconsin during the month of September.

The Kansas State Federation of Labor, in convention at Atchison last week, adopted a resolution in favor of full suffrage for the women of Kansas.

Professor Grace Howard McCurdy, teacher of Greek in Vassar College, says she believes suffrage will make women more religious. "I am a suffragist," she asserted a few days ago, "and I believe the right to vote in my country's affairs will make even a better woman of me."

Officers of the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association are preparing to wage a most vigorous campaign to carry the state for woman suffrage at the presidential election in 1912. The state executive committee of the organization is now conducting a quiet campaign raising funds for the approaching struggle.

Mrs. Pankhurst, of England, and Miss Harriet May Mills, president New York State Woman Suffrage Association, are among the speakers who will address the National Suffrage convention, which meets in Louisville, Ky., October 19-25 inclusive.

All the state officers of the Colorado W. C. T. U. have signed a published statement that the stories of injury to the home from equal suffrage are wholly baseless and that "nothing is so feared by corruptionists as the vote and influence of women."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, has accepted the invitation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to address its convention which will be held in Louisville, Ky., in October. Dr. Wiley has for years expressed the opinion that the passage and enforcement of pure food laws would be helped by woman suffrage.

Plans have been formulated for a serious campaign in the interest of woman suffrage to take place in Illinois this fall. Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, president of the State Suffrage Association, has received invitations from women's clubs throughout the state to address their meetings, and many of the most prominent speakers in the society will be called to her assistance.

Opportunity to study the woman suffrage question will be given to travelers on Wisconsin trains. The Political Equality League of Wisconsin has engaged newsboys to distribute pamphlets on the subject on the trains. This is said to be the first time this method of distributing literature has been adopted by suffragists anywhere.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Idaho—Boise, Oct. 3-6.
Maryland—Westminster, Oct. 4-5.
Rhode Island—Westerly, Oct. 4-5.
Texas—Dallas, Oct. 4-6.
District of Columbia—Washington, Oct. 5-6.
Illinois—Pontiac, Oct. 5-9.
Oregon—Medford, Oct. 5-11.
South Carolina—Manning, Oct. 6-8.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, Oct. 6-8.
New York—Olean, Oct. 6-10.
Pennsylvania—Warren, Oct. 6-10.
Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Hampshire—Claremont, Oct. 10-12.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Indiana—Marion, Oct. 13-17.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Alabama—New Decatur, Oct. 17-20.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
Arizona—Phoenix, Nov. 8-10.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.
Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Continued from Page Two)

billboards and roof-tops must result in largely increased sales of liquor and cigarets, and consequently in increased injury to public and private health and morals.

Pictures with a sensual appeal, displayed as clothing ads in magazines, or as theatrical ads on fences, have a bad effect on impressionable young people and weak-minded adults. Granted; but what of the elaborate and highly colored whisky, beer and cigaret ads promiscuously displayed on every hand? If such ads tempt boys to take their first drinks, and tempt men to break pledges or begin horrible "sprees" (and we know that the ads do work such temptations), isn't it high time that all who are working for the progress of right and truth, as well as for the progress of ideal advertising, unite to sweep such ads off of every publicity board and page?

All the best ad-men and ad-readers agree that the best ad is the ad which tells the truth. They state that the ad which tells a direct or indirect lie is a poor ad, for it eventually brings disgrace and loss to the firm behind it. That being true, the lurid and alluring whisky and beer advertisements which indirectly claim to offer men the Fountain of Joy and Youth in return for a small expenditure of money, are ads which lie, and therefore unworthy of places beside ads which tell the truth.

"The advertising carried by reputable publications is the purchaser's safeguard," says a prominent advertisement authority. Then the publications which circulate ads of liquor and cigarets, which are detrimental to every purchaser, cannot be called reputable in character. They might well be called disreputable publications, and therefore undeserving of second class mail rates or public patronage.

"The Associated Advertising Clubs of America could almost moralize the business of the country by discountenancing deceit and destroying every head of hydra-fronted fraud, and making each member a conscious, personal agent of the people and of truth." This statement, by a speaker at the above-named convention, has an optimistic ring. It was made in all sincerity, but we never can take steps toward its realization until the members of advertising clubs, all other clubs, and churches, accept the truth that the liquor business is the deadliest "head of hydra-fronted fraud" and therefore must be the first to be struck down.

BECOME A NURSE

"The value of the course cannot be overestimated. At first I earned $12.50 a week, but before I had studied six months I gained so much practical knowledge that I received $20 to $30 a week. I have almost doubled my earning power.—*Mrs. Beatrice Reeve*, Chautauqua Nurse, *Vancouver, B. C.* (*Photo*)

Send for a copy of
"How I Became a Nurse"
and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.
Thousands of our graduates, with and without previous experience, are today earning $10 *to* $25 *a week.*
TENTH YEAR
The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.

A Special Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL

AN EXERCISE FOR TEN PERSONS

In response to numerous requests we reprint this special subscription exercise. We are unable to supply it in leaflet form. A friend writes: "Not being able to find the music 'The Slumber Boat,' we sang the song to the old tune 'Hold the Fort,' adding the word 'today' at end of first line of chorus, prefixing 'Oh' to last line and running the last two lines of music pretty well together. Try it. Everybody knows 'Hold the Fort,' and the whole thing can be arranged with fifteen minutes' practice."

UNION SIGNAL SONG

Tune: "The Slumber Boat"

Sing a song to Signal's chief,
Brave white ribbon band;
Union Signal is the best—
Best in all the land.

CHORUS:
God speed her work,
All along the way,
Until the states have all gone dry—
Happy, happy day.

Sing a song of temperance press,
Tell me what to buy;
Union Signal every time!
We shall tell you why.

CHORUS

Just a postage stamp a week,
All you have to pay.
Think when you have heard us through,
You'll subscribe today.

CHORUS

NUMBER 1

This "special edition" presents some of the reasons why each one of you who has not already done so should become a subscriber to THE UNION SIGNAL.

To begin with, THE UNION SIGNAL publishes every week all the temperance news, and the news of progress made in the forty departments of the W. C. T. U. It has its own correspondents in every state and territory and in many foreign countries. It also has its own special representative in Washington, D. C., while Congress is in session. Our Washington Letter tells each week just what Congress is doing along the lines in which the W. C. T. U. is interested and points out how and when you can help by letters or telegrams to your senators or representatives.

These are some of the reasons why all well informed, up-to-date persons should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 2

World's W. C. T. U. Notes are furnished by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., and interesting articles from our many correspondents abroad are also published in our paper. Miss Ruth Frances Davis in Japan, and Miss Elma Gowen in South America, continue to send us their delightful letters, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher gives us glimpses of Old Mexico, Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

But you will wish to read these for yourself so

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 3

The timely editorials in THE UNION SIGNAL are valuable because they mold the public opinion of the greatest organization of women in this and in other lands. To read them you should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 4

As the President of the United States presses the button which sets in motion the machinery of a great exposition, so Mrs. Stevens, our National W. C. T. U. President, and Editor-in-Chief of THE UNION SIGNAL, by means of her official communications, sets throbbing new W. C. T. U. machinery in the great working plant of the organization and causes the old to pulsate with new life. Her corps of officers exploit their own particular lines of work, and the Branch secretaries, the Superintendents, Organizers, Lecturers, and Evangelists make known their plans and purposes. To keep in touch with the words of instruction, advice, and good cheer to be found on this official page, you must

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 5

The pages of Special Correspondence and "Here and There" notes are full of hints for temperance workers. Occasionally there is a page called "The Local Union" with special suggestions and helps. Articles dealing with problems of child training helpful to mothers frequently appear. Among those who contribute to this page are writers of national reputation.

And that is a further reason why every temperance worker should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 6

Observation teaches us that people in general do not care for sermons very often, but the young and old delight in stories all the time. Through this medium much on the subject of temperance can be taught. In THE UNION SIGNAL temperance truths and facts are well illustrated by delightful stories for the children and grown-ups. That is why all should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 7

The illustrations in THE UNION SIGNAL are strictly up-to-date. Portraits of prominent leaders are given frequently, and lend interest to their reports of work well done. There are also good illustrations for the children's stories, and that is another reason why all should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 8

The Young People's Branch is a part of the great mother organization, and the same influences which make the W. C. T. U. a success mean life to the Branch. Since THE UNION SIGNAL is such a source of life and knowledge to the main body, it was decided to make it just as helpful to the Branch by publishing a monthly edition containing several pages devoted entirely to the interests of the young people's work. This is why all young people should

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 9

This is a great year for temperance, and Florida is in the front rank of the fight. Once every month, two pages of THE UNION SIGNAL are devoted to her work. This edition the state sends to every member, thus furnishing them for the conflict the best of weapons — THE UNION SIGNAL. This plan is proving so popular that next year we hope many more states will

(All) SUBSCRIBE FOR THE UNION SIGNAL!

NUMBER 10

Advertising, that's my line and you'll find my rates just fine.
If you have a thing to sell—Advertise, we treat you well.
If you have a thing to buy, on our pages cast your eye.
Wesley teapots; books galore; campaign leaflets by the score:
Ads. of this and ads. of that; the Cocroft way of anti-fat:
The way your program you might fix: the Philo way of raising chicks.
To buy or sell, if you are wise, with U. S. us you'll advertise.

(All)
U. S. us! U. S. us!
What's the use of all this fuss?
Just to say to all we meet,
THE UNION SIGNAL *can't be beat!*
SIGNAL! UNION SIGNAL!

The presiding officer introduces this program number as a never-printed, very special edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. At the close of the exercise subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL should be solicited.

Give a sample copy of THE UNION SIGNAL to each one present.

Those taking part in the exercise should march into the room and to their places on the platform, keeping step and singing, each carrying in the hand next to the audience a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL. At the close of the song, Number 1 brings her copy of the paper up where it can be seen, holding it while she recites her "reason," and then (after waving), drops the paper to her side ready for use again. The refrain, "Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL," must follow each "reason" without any pause, and be given earnestly and in perfect concert, each person vigorously waving her copy of the paper. Next, Number 2 gives her "reason," holding her paper as did Number 1, and the refrain follows vigorously with waving papers. This method is followed until Number 10 speaks, when the "yell" follows, given with much earnestness. (A college girl can tell you how.) At the close the "performers," singing, march from the platform. If ten persons are not available, some of the "reasons" can be combined or omitted. The music of the song can be found in any good music store. The National W. C. T. U. does not have it for sale.

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

LEAFLETS

Short, attractive and inexpensive. Fathers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Mothers' Home Series (10 leaflets); Boys' Pocket Series (10 leaflets); Girls' Own Series (10 leaflets). Price, per 100, 25 cents.

What's Wrong with the Nation? Seaborn Wright. A telling campaign leaflet, just off the press. See that every voter has one. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

A Sound Conservation Policy. Governor Stubbs of Kansas. He says, "Prohibition in Kansas was brought about not by fanatics but by sane, sober, patriotic folks." A splendid leaflet to show that prohibition does prohibit. Price per 100, 25 cents.

New Y. P. B. Song Book

Seventy Singable songs, new and old. Price each, 15 cents; per 12, $1.50.

L. T. L. Leaflets

The Map that Talked About the L. T. L. Around the World. Per 100, 25 cents. Parliamentary Rules for Boys and Girls. Each, 5 cents. Ten Wonderful Men. (Temperance exercise.) Per 100, 40 cents.

The Union Signal

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Men of Character in Politics

PART I—SENATOR LUKE LEA, One of Tennessee's Great Men

MRS. SILENA MOORE HOLMAN

President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

There probably comes a time in the history of all states when conditions arise which threaten the life of all that is best in that state. In such emergencies, there often comes to the aid of the commonwealth, as if sent by Providence, one or more strong characters, to help it through its crisis to a day of better things. Such a man has been Luke Lea of Tennessee.

Those who believe in the efficacy of blue blood will not be surprised to learn that Luke Lea is the product of distinguished ancestry. He is of English descent. His great-grandfather, Luke Lea, represented an East Tennessee district in Congress at one time, and later was Secretary of State in Tennessee. His grandfather was Judge John M. Lea; his father, Overton Lea, of "Lealand," Nashville. He was born in Nashville, and his present home is in that city. In 1899, he was graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, receiving in 1900 the M. A. degree, and in 1903 he received the LL. B. degree in the Columbia Law School, Columbia University, New York. In 1906 he was married to Miss Mary Louise Warner, and in January, 1911, was elected United States Senator.

Begins Active Law Practice

Soon after graduating in law he returned to Nashville, and took up the practice of law, and began at once to take an active interest in the public affairs of the state. He has proved himself to be a man of splendid executive ability, for he plans great things, and manages to get that for which he plans. In all his work before the public, he has shown himself to be a fine, strong, clean young man, with high ideals, and a patriotic sense of duty, making the best welfare of the state always his first interest.

Shortly after he began to interest himself in the politics of the state, a man announced himself for Governor of Tennessee on a reform platform. He promised the people great things if they would elect him. He would destroy the political machine that was hindering the progress of the state. He would give the people better election laws. He professed fealty to the temperance cause. If elected, he would institute various reforms. Believing he meant what he said, Mr. Lea threw his strength towards his election, and put him in the Governor's chair.

United States Senator Luke Lea

His Righteous Indignation Aroused

Once elected, the man forgot every promise he had ever made. He built up a machine more powerful, and more con scienceless, than any ever known in the history of the state; instituted not a single one of the reforms he had promised; fought the passage of the temperance laws with all the vigor of his being; vetoed the election laws as fast as they were passed; gave the state a pardon record that was a veritable orgy of riotous recklessness; trampled under foot the laws of the state, bringing it to the verge of ruin by such a reign of anarchy and lawlessness as it will not recover from for years to come.

When it was disclosed what kind of man he had helped to the Governor's chair, Mr. Lea turned his full strength against him and his machine and never let up until he had been driven from the place, a discredited man, without hope of further political preferment in the state, his machine destroyed, and the state in better hands.

Establishes White Sheet

Soon after he began to take an interest in public affairs, Mr. Lea established, in our capital city, a daily newspaper—the *Tennessean*. What it means to establish a great daily in a city of the size of Nashville, with two other great papers already in possession of the ground, and without Associated Press privileges, few people can even imagine. But with dauntless spirit, and untiring effort, Mr. Lea *did* establish this paper. It soon won its way to the hearts of the people, for, from the first, it stood for righteousness along all lines, and could always be depended on to tell the news and speak the truth.

When the fight for state-wide prohibition was started, Mr. Lea and his paper stepped right into the forefront of the fight. And the battle could not possibly have been won at that time but for Luke Lea and the *Tennessean*. The victory won in the passage of the state-wide laws, the man and his paper still stood by, helping in the effort to enforce the laws that had been passed.

The paper, and the man who stood behind it, no doubt had many dark days before it was finally established firmly on its feet. But the world was none the wiser for it. And his friends rejoiced, and his enemies—for the liquor men do not love him—groaned in anguish, when one day it was announced that his paper had bought out one of the other city dailies, the *American*, the organ of the liquor men, with its Associated Press privileges, and that the combined papers, with Luke Lea at the head, would continue to stand where the *Tennessean* had always stood.

(Continued on Page Two)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

Young People's Branch—Temperance Conference of Many Nations—Social Influence of Young Abstainers—State Convention Reports—Milwaukee Convention Information

Introductory Words at Congress on Alcoholism

By THE DEAN OF HEREFORD

The object which has brought us together is a noble one. It is the struggle against a terrible evil, more terrible even than war, or famine, or pestilence. Everywhere, as the consumption of alcohol increases, there is a corresponding increase in the population of mad-houses, workhouses, hospitals and prisoners. Alcohol attacks its victim, not only in his own fortune, powers, health, character, intellect, and moral faculties, but it renders his descendants degenerate, prematurely feeble and predisposed to all kinds of nervous disorders. The children of drunkards are decimated by tuberculous meningitis; convulsions and epilepsy are common among them; some of them are born idiots, others are retarded in their intellectual development; in fact, they constitute a population physically and morally feeble, who fall an easy prey to any epidemic which may be raging. In addition to all this, there are often to be found in the descendants of drunkards, vicious instincts, which are to be attributed to congenital alcoholism. Such are some of the miseries and ravages wrought by alcoholic drinks; and I have said nothing of the revolting and brutal acts of cruelty and immorality; of the crimes of all kinds which are prompted by alcohol. What then, can be done? It is said that "in union is strength." It is most important, therefore, that the men and women of all countries and of all creeds should be united in a bond of sympathy and affection that they may resist an enemy so powerful, an enemy which is the cause of so much misery and so much crime, an enemy which bars the way to the social, moral, and religious progress of our fellow-creatures. May we unite together, animated by feelings of sympathy and good fellowship. May our deliberations for the cause of humanity, be directed by the Supreme Master of the Universe!

MAINE'S VICTORIOUS WHITE RIBBONERS IN CONVENTION

Key-note of the Meeting, "Praise the Lord Who Helped Us, Maine Has Kept Her Law"

Special Correspondence

It was an eventful, joyous moment when the delegates of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union in annual convention assembled, greeted their beloved president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, as the magnificent leader of a campaign which had ended in victory.

The thirty-seventh annual convention in Waterville, Maine, was the largest and best in the history of the state organization. In welcoming the convention, Mrs. Stevens expressed surprise at the remarkable attendance. She said she expected the interest and enthusiasm of white ribboners throughout the state would be at high-water mark, but she had feared that the campaign would have so depleted their strength and their pocket-books that they would not find it possible to attend the annual gathering.

Organization, education and law-enforcement were the special recommendations for work for the coming year. Under education was included an admirable plan for the retention of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, who, under Miss Anna A. Gordon's able leadership, were such an influential factor in the campaign. The Young Campaigners will be a department of work in the Loyal Temperance Legion and The Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

The evening addresses were of a high order. Mrs. Stevens' inspiring, statesmanlike address was given the first evening in the presence of the dignitaries of Waterville, who welcomed the convention. The other evening speakers were Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and Mrs. Anna M. C. Tillinghast. Mrs. Davis, in the opening of her scholarly address, graphically described the reception by the Congress at The Hague of the announcement of Maine's victory.

The reports of the state superintendents showed excellent progress in many lines, notwithstanding the all-absorbing campaign activities.

Each county had an opportunity to tell from the platform of its work in the campaign, and one gentleman of foreign birth, who was thrilled with the description of the great work accomplished, said at the close, "It was wonderful, I cry very much."

The key-note of the convention, ever recurring in speech and song, and expressed with heartfelt gratitude, was, "Praise the Lord who helped us, Maine Has Kept Her Law."

MEN OF CHARACTER IN POLITICS

(Continued from Page One)

The late Legislature did itself the honor to elect Mr. Lea to the highest office in the gift of the state—that of United States Senator. With one exception, they say he is the youngest man ever elected to that high office. The best part of it is that he reached that honor without having his garments soiled, even in a slight degree, with the mud that so often besmirches the garments of politicians. He has always stood for the best in life, social or political. He has never advocated anything but righteous measures, and always sought to carry out the things advocated. He is clean and strong and straight and honest through and through. He won his spurs only through the advocacy of righteous measures; and he leaves behind him a clean, unspotted record.

When it looked for awhile as if the coveted honor of the United States senatorship might not be his, unless he would modify, in some small way, his advocacy of our temperance laws, did he do so? Never! But instead, on the day before his election, and the day of his election, the paper came out with as strong an editorial from his pen as he had ever written, re-affirming his allegiance to the temperance cause, and his determination to stand by it, whatever might happen.

Surely, in this day, when "the man of character in politics" is sought to guide the nation's affairs, as never before, it were a good augury when such a man comes to the front, and attains high honors without resorting to any of the devious methods so common to politicians.

All honor to Luke Lea.

SAMPLE OF THE SALOON'S WORK

The saloon is doing its destructive work every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, but occasionally an especially horrible tragedy awakens the people to a fuller realization of its influence. The world has shuddered at the frightful catastrophe which took place at Coatesville, Pa., and it is not difficult to connect it with that legalized evil, the liquor traffic. *The Independent* says, "A man went to a saloon and got liquor enough to make him drunk. Thereupon an officer of the law tried to arrest him and was shot dead by the drunken man. Then the vicious element of the town, its hoodlums and hooligans, the very men who had frequented the saloons, caught the drunken murderer and burnt him alive, and put an indelible stain on the reputation of the state of Pennsylvania. The responsibility rests on the saloon, and on the respectable men who signed the petition vouching for the character of its keeper and asking that he be allowed to make his living in this way."

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE OF MANY NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM, AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A W. C. T. U. DELEGATE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation

The Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, held at Scheveningen, The Hague, came to an end Saturday afternoon, September 16, with a banquet tendered to the members. Between two and three hundred delegates were in attendance.

The presiding officer of the Congress, Dr. T. H. Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior for Holland, and president of the Council of Ministers, presided and acted as toast-master. His opening remarks were given with equal fluency in several different languages, the speaker gliding with ease from French to German, or Dutch to English. One feature of the banquet was very different from our established custom of having the toasts and speeches at the close. On this occasion the toasts were given at the beginning of the feast, following each course, and at the close of each speech the national hymn of the country just represented was sung, all standing.

1,000 Men and Women From All Lands

Among the many interesting features connected with this great gathering, the one which, perhaps, most impressed me was the fact that over 1,000 men and women had come from all parts of the world and were gathering in two or three meetings daily, for nearly a week, to study the best methods of fighting a common foe. This, in itself, is a most encouraging indication of progress along the line of prohibition.

Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the United States delegation (which was the largest officially appointed delegation present) in his response to the address of welcome on the part of the presiding officer, aroused much enthusiasm as he gave a resumé of the rapid strides of the temperance reform in the United States.

Judge William Jeff. Pollard of St. Louis, Mo., told, in a most comprehensive paper, what great success had followed his plan, adopted while he was judge of a police court in St. Louis, of releasing those convicted of drunkenness and petty offenses growing out of drunkenness, after exacting from them a signature over a total abstinence honor pledge, thus giving the offender an opportunity to work out his own reformation. He was required to report in person, after working hours, at the home of the judge, who acted as his own probation officer. With this plan at least ninety-five per cent of those put on pledge parole were saved.

The British Parliament has incorporated such a provision in a law called the "Probation of Offenders Act" passed in 1907. The state of Vermont, and Victoria, Australia, have also enacted a similar law, while the temperance advocates of Sweden, Germany, and New South Wales are working for a similar provision and the adoption of the measure is already secured in states, territories, and provinces in many lands. Judge Pollard received an ovation at the close of his paper.

Catholic priests, from a score of countries, met and formed an organization of priests on total abstinence lines.

Miss Davis Warmly Received

The presence of our loved missionary to Japan, Miss Ruth Davis, was a delightful surprise. She came as a delegate from that far away land. The meeting at Scheveningen of father, mother and daughter, after a separation of three years, can well be imagined, and when the time came to again separate, father and mother turning their faces westward, and the dear daughter starting on her long journey eastward, each to the work so dear to the heart, not a word of regret was heard.

Receives Testimonial of Appreciation

The English speaking delegates to the Congress held a meeting presided over by the Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, a member of the British Parliament, at which, after Miss Davis had told of the marvelous growth of temperance sentiment in Japan, the following letter of greeting was adopted which she will carry with her to her field of labor:

To the Friends of Temperance in Japan, Greeting:

The undersigned delegates to the Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism assembled at The Hague, Holland, desire to thank the friends of the cause in Japan for sending Miss Ruth Davis to this Congress, and express their pleasure in having her comradeship and their appreciation of the temperance exhibit brought by her, which has attracted attention and elicited praise.

We congratulate the "Sunrise Kingdom" on its splendid progress in this world-wide battle against a common foe and trust that you and we may persevere until it is daylight on this subject everywhere.

This was signed by the presiding officer, and by nearly 200 delegates.

Prominent Women From Afar

A woman's meeting was held one afternoon, at which many prominent women from many countries were present, among them being the Baroness Kneupp, Frau Hoffman, and others. Your superintendent was also privileged to speak a few words of cheer.

But what can I say concerning our anxiety about the returns from Maine? The Congress opened the eleventh of September, the date upon which Maine was voting. Many times during the day was the fact mentioned, and we had hoped some word might come that night, but the five and a half hours' difference in time made it impossible.

When Maine is Heard From

When about five o'clock the next afternoon the London papers came, they reported that by a "very close margin Maine had voted against the retention of the prohibitory clause in its state constitution." I cannot express how like a death notice this intelligence was received. It went about like wild fire, and it was as though we had lost a dear loved one, tears were in many eyes, and hands were grasped, when words could not be spoken.

That evening a meeting of the Prohibition Confederation was held, Mr. Guy Hayler presiding. A delegate was addressing the meeting, when a commotion was heard at one of the stage doors and became so noticeable that the presiding officer asked that it be stopped, as it was annoying both speaker and audience.

Words of Cheer From Mrs. Stevens

Suddenly the door opened and Mr. Gaston came hurriedly to the front, holding aloft a cable message. Laying his hand on the arm of the gentleman who was speaking, he said, in a broken voice, "I have direct word from Maine," and amid a silence which could actually be felt, he read these words: "The prohibitory clause continues in Maine's constitution. Stevens." Words can give but the faintest glimpse of the scene which followed. All sprang to their feet, men and women shouted and cried, men tossed their hats, shout after shout went up. Then some one started "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," and we sang it with full hearts, tears raining down our faces. We were so far from home, Maine had stood so long, the dear old state had led the world. "Maine, My Maine, My," had been saved! Surely we must praise God for this victory.

The world is watching us as we lead in reform measures. As the days have glided by, and there still is doubt, we have believed, and do believe with all our souls that Maine did vote for a continuance of its constitutional prohibitory law, and will still lead the world.

State-wide Prohibition—West Virginia's Cry

Special Correspondence.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., which has just convened at Moundsville, was one of the best ever held. A spirit of harmony prevailed throughout the meetings, the women seeming determined to concentrate every bit of energy they possess in work for state-wide prohibition. The plans for the coming year all point to the same end. The white ribboners are aroused, as never before, and are eager to enter the fray.

An Ideal Hostess City

Moundsville did herself proud in the way of hospitality. In addition to car-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SECRETARY:
Miss Sibyl E. Horning
The Willard, Evanston, Ill

STRONG TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN THE "SUNFLOWER" STATE

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

I am writing this message in the midst of the enthusiasm and bustle of the Kansas W. C. T. U. state convention. Well may there be enthusiasm, for Kansas has made the greatest gain in her history—1,000 paid members. This means 1,000 more homes where the subject of temperance will be discussed; thousands more of children and young people brought under our teachings; many more communities which will have the uplifting influence of an organized body of workers.

Sees Kansas' Prohibition Law in Operation

I have traveled before through Kansas but have not worked here, and so, for the first time, I have been permitted to see, with my own eyes, the working of prohibition. The first place I visited was Topeka, which instead of being the quiet town we generally find a capital city to be, was all business hustle. This condition seems to exist all over the state. Streets are being paved, fine new buildings are going up everywhere and, instead of seeing a crowd of "hangers on" who have nothing to do, I noticed that every one seemed to have business to attend to and no time to waste. It is so pleasant not to have the odor of lager beer polluting the atmosphere. There is certainly an era of law enforcement on in this state and Kansas has a Governor who looks well to these matters.

Finds Staunch Temperance Young People

It has been my privilege to address thousands of boys and girls and high school students and they are so delightfully responsive and such thorough believers in our cause that one feels no fatigue from meeting with them, and goes away with the conviction that they are young people who, if ever resubmission comes to the state of Kansas, will stand by their colors.

Kansas stands first among the states in college opportunities. There is a mental alertness and intelligence about the young who come from temperance homes, which one does not find in those who have an alcoholic heredity. Kansas believes in spending her money to build up, rather than to tear down brain tissue. It has a fine tobacco law, one which prohibits the selling or giving of tobacco, in any form, to those under twenty-one years of age. I met an earnest school superintendent in Leroy who sent a copy of the law and a friendly letter to every merchant, asking him to co-operate in observing the law.

Earnest Temperance "Freshmen"

In Osawatomie, once the home of John Brown, the freshmen class in the high school sent a petition and copy of the law to the town council, asking it to see that the law was enforced. The councilmen were delighted with the up-to-date-ness of these young people. Why couldn't the Y. P. B. help in such law enforcement?

I have been attending district conventions in the effort to interest the women in Y. P. B. work and everywhere have met a cordial reception. I was in Iola, the home of the state Y. P. B. secretary, than whom we have no more courageous worker in the ranks of our secretaries—Miss Zoe Achison. We are so glad she has recovered from her recent illness and will soon be afield again.

Woman Suffrage Agitation

Miss Rowan is here at the convention, full of enthusiasm for work among the children. The question of woman suffrage is in the air. The people are not asleep to the fact that resubmission in Kansas is the thing the liquor men want, and we believe the men will arm their women with the ballot before that time comes.

I was at the seat of the State University recently and, after the meeting, the former mayor, always an opponent of woman suffrage, declared he would work for it hereafter, and we believe he said this because he saw that the men needed this help from the women.

Y. P. B.'s Organized

A number of new Y. P. B.'s have been organized on this trip and there is promise of others.

Kansas is beautiful now in her golden glory of sunflowers, golden-rod, and asters, with here and there a patch of blue morning glories. May she long stand before the world as an example of the successful policy of prohibition.

ANTE-CONVENTION SUGGESTIONS

SIBYL E. HORNING

Only two more weeks in which to gather up the final reports and get them in. I have sent a blank to each state Y. P. B. secretary. If any has failed to reach the right person, please let me know immediately, that I may send another. The days are passing and it is important that each Branch be counted in.

It is not too late to send in your contributions to the Memorial Fund and to our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund. Many of the state secretaries made pledges at the last National Convention. Have you done all that you can to help your state secretary fulfill her pledge? If not, let the money be sent as soon as possible.

What about the prizes that THE UNION SIGNAL offers to the secretary whose state has, when the books close, the largest number of subscribers to the Young People's Branch Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL; $2.50 to the secretary whose state has, when the books close, the largest percentage of subscribers to the Branch Edition in proportion to the paid Y. P. B. membership?

You never know what you can accomplish in a few days until you try. Surely there are some you can ask to subscribe. This is the last time I shall talk about dues, but I must urge that you send them in today. Such money is a trust fund to be collected by you and sent on to your county or district treasurer and to be sent now—not left until next year.

According to the books of the National treasurer the following states, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, Delaware, Texas (No. 2), Southern California, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, and West Washington, belong on the honor roll, because they have passed the 100 mark. New York is not yet up to its last year's record, but so far it heads the list. Ohio deserves special mention, for it has more than tripled its membership, while Michigan has done almost as well. Delaware is a little behind last year's record, but Texas (No. 2) shows a slight gain. Minnesota has made nearly a fifty per cent gain. We congratulate the states that have done better than last year, and hopefully expect the other states will come up to the desired mark.

This is the last letter I shall write to you this W. C. T. U. year. Those of us who have done our best will rejoice at the results shown. Some may feel that more might have been done, and to those I would say, "Begin now to plan and do," so that your final report next year will be more nearly what you desire it to be. I want to thank the state secretaries who have so promptly answered my letters and in every way given me assistance. There is always a pleasure in working for others, and I have thoroughly enjoyed my year's work as Headquarters secretary of the Young People's Branch.

I wish each one of you could attend the National Convention and carry home with you the information and enthusiasm that can be obtained at such a magnificent gathering of white ribboners. Although you cannot go to Milwaukee, you can all have the satisfaction of knowing that those of us who are privileged to go are planning and praying for you. May your lives be richer for this year of service for our common cause. The Lord bless thee and keep thee, is my earnest prayer.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF YOUNG TOTAL ABSTAINERS

MRS. CORA D. GRAHAM, Syracuse, N. Y.

The word "social" as I shall use it in this article, will mean society at large rather than that phase of life known as social. Not long ago we looked upon young people as the living embodiment of beauty and innocence. We connected them in thought with the effervescent things of life. But that view does injustice to the young men and women of today. They intuitively know many things which older heads often find difficult to "reason out." They are optimistic—the keynote of success—and for the most part, enjoy entering contests which tax their every energy, rather than accepting a less responsible place in the world's work.

The "Open Sesame"

If we have the faith which we should have, we will believe that for every need of our work, there is a possible fulfillment, and for every talent found in our young men and women, there is a corresponding need in the world for just such talents as they possess. Let this truth be impressed upon the hearts of all our young people, for it is the key which will open to them doors which are closed to all others. It will show them a wonderful world of activity, a world in which they have a vital part to play—in helping to construct higher ideals of citizenship and morality into the fabric of national laws and national customs.

Questions for Our Young People

Where do you stand young man, young woman? Are you accepting the opportunities of today as a matter of fact, or do you realize that God's measure of your responsibility is the measure of your opportunity? Do some of you say, perchance, that you have only yourselves to thank for whatever success you have made in life; that your ancestors have hindered, more than they have helped you? If so, then, remember, first of all, that one's debt of gratitude is to many generations of men and women, unknown to you personally, who, together with your ancestors, formed the laws under which you live, created the school system by which you became master of many things to help you in life. They suffered persecution that you might enjoy religious freedom. All these and others, formed the solid rock upon which you today stand. No, not a rock, for that is lifeless, but a great, pulsating, living world of men, women, and children, of which you are a part.

"We Are Ancestors"

Then there is that other thought, that whoever may have been your ancestors, you, and all other young people may say with truth, "We are ancestors!" This is one of your greatest responsibilities, because the opportunities of measuring up to it lie on every side. While there may be some who are not called to be fathers and mothers, yet if they set up the standard to be *worthy to be ancestors* of a strong race, a great step forward will already have been taken. Think what kind of an equipment will most help the coming generation to win out in life's battles—the quiet battles, the spiritual ones, as well as the bread-and-butter struggle. Then begin now to build into your blood and tissue, and into every fiber of your inmost self, those qualities of physical strength, moral courage, unselfishness, clear thinking, and high ideals, that they—the future young people—may need. In short, plan to make them efficient men and women.

Prepare a Clean and Safe World

Let that thought once take hold of you, and it will prove a leaven to your whole life. Then will come the desire to prepare a clean world into which *all* children may be born and grow to maturity. Saloons and other places of iniquity must be wiped out. The stars and stripes will take on a new meaning, and citizenship will spell loyalty to the higher principles of human society. "House" and "home" will be recognized as different words, and the Golden Rule will be the common measuring rod. Thus can you fulfill your obligations to the past, present and future, and as the need is, so will you find the talents for fulfillment wrapped up in your own lives.

Total Abstainer a Living Protest Against Sin

How will you use them, and when? The young total abstainer is pure within, as well as in outward appearance. He is a living, active protest against all sins. His fearlessness, when once his sense of justice is aroused, makes him invincible and uncompromising in this fight, and his attitude is recognized in the school-room, the business office, the shop, on the farm or on the railroad, during the hours of recreation or of heaviest stress.

As communities and nations bequeath and inherit tendencies and traits as surely as do individuals, remember that as you sow today, so shall you and your nation also reap!

MISSOURI DOES ITSELF PROUD!

A Big, Enthusiastic and Working Convention

Special Correspondence

Four hundred visitors, of whom 293 were voting delegates, came to Independence, Mo. September 27, to attend the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Missouri W. C. T. U. Independence is a suburb of Kansas City, but is large enough to put on city airs. With its wide, shaded streets and many beautiful homes, churches and school buildings, Independence is a most attractive city. The mayor is an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. and, in last year's election, the town gave a majority of votes for state-wide prohibition, so we were among our friends. Homes were thrown wide open to us and Independence's hospitality will not soon be forgotten.

We met under peculiarly sad circumstances. Mr. E. W. Newton, the husband of our state president, a familiar figure at our conventions, and esteemed by all, passed to his eternal reward less than a month ago. He asked his wife to continue her work, and not to permit his departure to change her plans in the least. For his sake, no less than for the sake of her loyal co-workers, she came to us, pale, care-worn, but serene, with calm fortitude. Not a trapping of woe was to be seen. Bravely she presided at the meetings. It was his wish: it was ours, and Kate Newton is so loyal that she would give her heart's blood for us. Only once did she trust herself to speak of her grief, and all over the house her women wept with her.

Our speakers outside of our own state ranks—and Missouri is rich in speakers—were Judge William H. Wallace, of Kansas City, the leader of the Missouri Amendment Association; Rev. Berthe Bowers, of Creston, Iowa, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia. Judge Wallace gave a clear-cut, forcible address. "On to victory" was the key-note, coupled with a lawyer's caution to make not one false move, and to safeguard the ballot-box by law, as it was not safeguarded in the state-wide election of 1910, which he pronounced with emphasis was the "most infamous and outrageously unlawful election ever held in the history of the United States."

Battle for State-wide to be Renewed

His address, following on the heels of a remarkable movement of the convention itself, aroused much enthusiasm. Mrs. Newton, on the opening day, September 27, had shown in a statesman like speech that our state W. C. T. U. organization had been too diffuse, too slow moving and too general for a battle with the liquor forces. That there might be more concentrated, more systemized, and more quickly-moving action, the state voted to do away with its large districts containing several counties each, and in their place adopt county-wide districts; and then proceed to systematically organize these counties for the work in hand. Judge Wallace's address and the closer division of work are a straight declaration that Missouri will again submit the prohibition question. There is no thought of backing down.

Miss Bower's address was original, able and thought-inducing. Mrs. Armor "out-Armored" herself, and in five minutes swayed her audience as the wind moves the leaves of the forest. "How to Win" she gave as her subject. After

(Continued on Page Twelve)

AUNT SALLY'S HARVEST HOME

MABEL DUFFORD

"The directors will not issue any permit to sell liquor at Merryvale Harvest Home."

Aunt Sally Littlejohn, tiny, white-haired, white-gowned, black-eyed and lovely, stood up and said it, and the women of the Merryvale union gasped a little. For a moment they actually believed it. Then their reasoning faculties—or should one say doubting faculties?—began to work.

"But how can it be stopped? Hiram Small is president, and might as well be the whole board of directors, so far as authority goes. He says he wouldn't want liquor sold, as a usual thing, but Merryvale Harvest Home must pay better than it did last year, and the only way he knows to make it pay more is to sell a bar permit. Koffman will give a good price for it. Hiram Small says it's no use to petition about it, because he won't pay any attention to petitions."

So the listener might have pieced together the women's remarks, as they repeated to one another in indignant sentences the news that had stirred the union to such unwonted excitement.

The president rapped for order. "Will Mrs. Littlejohn tell us her plan?" she asked, smiling across the rows of troubled faces to meet Aunt Sally's smile.

"There is one kind of petition that I think Mr. Small will heed," was the response. "Let me read it." And from the notes she had been making while the women talked, she read:

"We, the undersigned, residents of Merryvale Township, hereby agree to bring exhibits to the Merryvale Harvest Home, provided there are no intoxicants sold on the grounds. Should a bar permit be issued, we agree that we will neither exhibit nor attend."

"Now," said Aunt Sally, quietly, "if we can get enough of the eligible exhibitors to sign that, I think Mr. Small will be convinced. It will work both ways, you see. If some of those who do not usually have any part in our festival, will sign, we shall insure the extra income that is needed."

"They won't sign it—not enough of them," the murmur went around the room.

"Will Mrs. Littlejohn act as chairman of a committee to carry out her plan?" asked the president.

"I will, if I may choose my helpers, some of them from outside the union."

The union made and passed the necessary motions, and Aunt Sally named her committee: "Mrs. Havens Jones, Major Trout, and Mrs. Mary Denby."

The members gasped again. Mrs. Havens Jones nodded and smiled her acceptance. She was secretary of the union, and had all confidence in Aunt Sally Littlejohn. Also she was usually a member of various Harvest Home committees, and knew the women who exhibited sundry examples of housewifely arts. The union understood why she was chosen. Major Trout, too, was a good choice. He was a prohibitionist; the president of the Horticulturist Society, enthusiastic about scientific farming, and very influential among the church people. But Mrs. Denby! That cold, haughty woman, who rode swiftly past her neighbors without a sign of greeting, and had been known to send word to callers, even to the minister, that she was not "at home." She was quite likely to refuse to read a petition, let alone circulating one.

Nevertheless, the next forenoon Aunt Sally Littlejohn's horse and phaeton stood at Mrs. Denby's neat front gate. There was need for haste, for the exhibitors' lists would be opened within a week. Aunt Sally had already seen Major Trout.

"Yes, indeed! Yes, indeed!" ejaculated the peppery major. "A bar at our Harvest Home! Preposterous! The very word 'Home' in the name of it makes such a thing unthinkable. Now, let's see, let's see; what people do you want me to call upon?"

"You can see the members of the Horticultural Society, and the business men in the town," replied Aunt Sally, "and every time you talk with a farmer or a gardener, be sure to get his wife's signature, too. Mrs. Havens Jones will see the town women."

"Very well, very well. You may count upon me. Yes, indeed!" promised the major.

Now Aunt Sally sat with Mrs. Mary Denby. Of course, the women might have known that no one would refuse admittance to Aunt Sally Littlejohn. Mrs. Denby met her with words of welcome that were obviously sincere, though she did not smile. Probably no one in Merryvale had ever seen her smile. She read the petition through, and leaned forward with it in her hand.

"Did you—do you know—my story?"

"I know only that you command respect as the owner of the best managed farm in Merryvale Township, and that your saddle-horse can take you over more miles in a day than my old 'Poleon can cover in two days," said Aunt Sally, gently. "So I came to you. Our time for getting the names is short. We need your help."

"You shall have it, Mrs. Littlejohn. Let me tell you why." Her voice was level and low. "My husband was a telegrapher—no matter where. He never drank—we were agreed upon that, as upon all other things. Our home was—oh, it was a paradise! One day my husband had worked overtime, long hours, substituting for a sick man. He was exhausted. Someone brought him liquor, urged it upon him, 'to brace up on, just this once.' It was against the rules, but so were the conditions under which he was working. At last he took it. There was a wreck—our little son and I were on the car. I came back to consciousness to find myself robbed of both husband and son. Jim had seen us—he thought he had killed us both by a mistake in a message sent over the wires. He was crazed with grief and with the whisky. He took his own life. I had lived in the country and I knew farming. I sold our home and came here. I keep busy with the farm as long as I can bear it, and then I ride. You people have seemed so happy, so busy, all with your work, and your families. There was no one that needed me. This is something I can do to help, and I will do it. If anyone thinks the bar 'just for the once' does not matter, I can tell him what liquor, 'just for this once,' did for me."

Aunt Sally held out her hand in silence. Aunt Sally's handclasp has more sympathy in it than most people's words.

When she drove away, she had left with Mrs. Denby a list of the "difficult" folks, the foreign farmers, the aloof, rich farmers, the indifferent ones—all those who had not usually brought exhibits to the Harvest Home, and whose votes had always defeated no-license in Merryvale elections. Their support must be gained if this battle were to be won.

"Now," Aunt Sally sighed to herself, "I can devote myself to the out-of-the-way folks that the others are not likely to notice."

"Sure will I bring my poultries," said Mrs. Feld, whose husband worked when he was sober, "and sure will I write my name. My man, he was going to help Koffman tend bar at the Harvest Home. Better he have no work at all."

"Perhaps we can find him some better work," said Aunt Sally, whose "perhaps" is as good as a promise.

Lame Miss Penny, who hated liquor, and had a house full of beautiful old furniture which she had never before been persuaded to lend for any purpose, succumbed to Aunt Sally's persuasions, and signed the conditional promise to bring an exhibit. So, name by name, the list grew.

All the week Aunt Sally's phaeton and Major Trout's road-cart and Mrs. Denby's swift bay horse went up and down the roads and the streets, and Mrs. Havens Jones called upon the minister's wife and the banker's wife and the milliner and all the rest. When the committee met, it required no more than a glance at Mrs. Denby's petition sheets, to see that the battle was won.

Aunt Sally Littlejohn carried the petitions to President Small, and laid them before him without a word. He read, his face first annoyed, then ashamed, and at last he burst out,

"Honestly, Aunt Sally, you don't know how relieved I am! I'd have felt dirt mean to have a saloon running on those grounds. I didn't see our way out, financially, but this makes it all right."

Aunt Sally quietly passed this speech on, and that is why the Merryvale people think better of Hiram Small than

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LOYAL HEART OF LITTLE MIKE

MABEL CLAIRE SMITH, Orlando, Fla.

Sturdy little Mike stumped along the dingy alley toward the place he called home. It was only a dark, bare little room on the top floor of a rickety tenement building, but Mike thought it all right, because it was his home. Sometimes, though, things went wrong and then it was very uncomfortable for the little fellow.

Though he was but a tiny newsboy, Mike was thoughtful beyond his years and he had long ago learned what it was that made his dear mother so flushed and so untidy at times and that made her speak to him in tones quite different from her usual kind, pleasant voice. It made him feel dreadfully to think of his mother in connection with a certain black bottle on the cupboard shelf, and he hoped with all his earnest little heart that she would some day break the bottle.

Troubled though he was by his mother's increasing fondness for the dreadful object, Mike kept his thoughts loyally locked in his wise, small head. He loved his mother dearly and not for worlds would he have breathed a word against her to an outsider. She was such a nice, friendly mother most of the time, Mike told himself, quite often, while he choked down a lump in his throat. They had such good times together. She called him her big man and told him splendid stories of knights and ladies. His small soul was brimming with chivalrous feeling, thanks to those well-told tales.

Tonight, curly-headed Mike stumped up the tenement stairs, hopefully anticipating a nice, supper-scented room with a cheery, neat little mother smiling and nodding at him from the opposite side of the tiny table. He had a bright new dime to contribute to the general fund tonight. He had earned it on a very dull day, too. His mother would be so proud of him, he thought, happily, as he panted manfully upward.

He was halfway up the stairs when a kindly looking neighbor called him by name.

"Your mother's not home, Mikey," she said, wiping her sudsy arms with her ample apron and looking at him with unusual gravity. "She'll not be after coming back the night, I'm thinking."

"Why—where is she?" gasped Mike, opening wide his eyes. "My mother not here! Why didn't she be after waiting for me, Mrs. Flanigan?" he questioned wonderingly.

"There, Mikey, sure, can't you understand at all, at all?" cried Mrs. Flanigan, her broad face showing compassion, despite the impatience in her voice. "Your mother's been arrested. 'Twas an accident, of course. She just stepped over to the saloon to get her bottle filled and she was that weak with the monster wash she'd been doing the day that she felt the need of a drop or two right then and there. And, Mikey, it went to her head like."

Mike's little face looked suddenly old and drawn. "Did—the cop—take her to the station-house?" he faltered, swallowing hard and looking piteously up into Mrs. Flanigan's blue eyes.

"He did so, Mikey, more's the shame to him," she answered with righteous indignation. "And him my own cousin, at that!"

"I must go after her. She—she'll be needing me," gasped Mike, clattering down the stairs and away to the station. It did not take him long to get there.

"Please, sir, I'll pay my mother's fine!" he panted forth, dodging under the elbows of the few officers and reporters standing in the dingy police-station and popping up before the startled eyes of the weary-looking man behind the desk. "I've as much as a dime, sir. Will that be enough?" he asked anxiously. "Please let my mother come home with me, sir. She's all the mother I've got, sir, and I'm sure she didn't mean any wrong. Please, won't you let her come home with me?"

The flushed, untidy-looking woman standing with hanging head between two burly officers started and shrank back as the child's clear voice sounded in her ears. The blood suddenly receded from her face and her staring eyes had a strange look as if she had just been awakened to a horrified realization of the scene before her. "Mercy on my soul!" she gasped, rather than spoke, as she hid her quivering face in her trembling hands. "To think I have come to this!" She burst into tears.

"There, there!" coughed the man behind the desk, fidgeting with his glasses and looking kindly at the weeping prisoner and the distressed small boy seeking to comfort her. "It's never too late to mend, my good woman. I feel sure that you will do differently after this. This little lad has pleaded well your cause. Go home now and see that you live hereafter in such a way as to deserve the loyalty and affection your son has shown tonight."

"Thank you, sir, I'll do my best," tremblingly uttered the woman, raising her quivering face and allowing Mike to lead her from the room.

"Please God, I'll be a good mother to you after this, Mikey," she added, when they were out in the cool night air, looking sorrowfully down on his sturdy little form. "O Mikey, to think I thought it no harm to take the stuff that's brought me to this! Sure, I'm wiser now, and it's glad indeed I am the bottle's broken."

"O mother! it's happy you make me entirely!" softly cried Mike, pressing her hand to his cheek and looking up with shining eyes. "We'll have such good times all the time now, won't we?"

I'LL NEVER BEGIN

EDNA G. YOUNG

To save lots of trouble,
I'll never begin
The drinking of whisky,
Nor beer, ale or gin.

They say, "just a little"
Won't hurt you or me,
But I don't believe it,
For I often see

The men who began by
A little at first,
Are now lying 'round, with
A terrible thirst.

The stuff calls for more, when
Just once you partake,
And try as you will, boys,
The thirst you can't slake.

I want to live nobly,
And keep free from sin,
So rest on my word, boys,
I'll never begin.

THE MOUSE AND THE BOY

There was a stupid little mouse
Who once went near a trap,
And said, "If once I get inside
I'm sure it will not snap."
But snap it did, and mousie wailed,
"Too venturesome I've been!"
'Twas then too late, for pussy came
And closed the tragic scene.

There was a silly little boy
Who thought that for a joke,
He'd buy a penny cigaret
And have a lovely smoke.
He got it and he smoked away
Till things looked blue and green;
"O dear!" he said, and then occurred
Another tragic scene. —*Selected*

TIMELY TOMMY

Teacher—"Now, little Tommy, give us an example of the double negative."

Little Tommy—"I don't know none."—*New York Globe*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

TWO NEW STATE EDITIONS

Montana and Virginia voted at their state conventions to have state editions of THE UNION SIGNAL in place of their state papers. This makes three states (Florida having taken this action in 1909) which have merged their papers with the official organ. It is hoped and expected that the plan will mean an increased interest and growth in the work in these states.

Many young people are interested in the temperance reform, and would like to become trained workers, but do not know where to secure such training. They will be glad to learn of the Y. P. B. Institute which is to be held at National Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., immediately at the close of the National Convention. An outline program of this institute appears on pages 10-11.

The recent Congress on Alcoholism, a report of which has been given in these pages, is a striking and stupendous illustration of the determination of all civilized and Christian countries to fight to the finish with the demon of intemperance, and root out of human life a habit and a business that mars alike the existence of both civilized and uncivilized peoples.

The Viewpoint of One University President

The recent charges of loose social habits among the students of our colleges and universities have provoked much discussion and elicited indignant protests and denials from some of our educational leaders. They have, however, led to acknowledgments from others that the standard of living among students and also among instructors is not all that could be wished.

One of the university presidents who evidently believes that the times call for plain speech on the subject of intemperate habits among instructors is Guy Potter Benton, the president of the University of Vermont. In his inaugural address, delivered October 6, 1911, he uses these words:

"The teacher, let it be said, should be a man whose life is one of consecration. The college professor can not do some things that perhaps other people may do. The drinking practice, which is prevalent among some educational specialists in this country, is inimical to the development of the best manhood and womanhood and the time is coming when parents who are anxious for the nurture of the highest type of manhood and womanhood in their own offspring, will rise up and absolutely forbid the employment of men as teachers whose moral standards and practices will not bear the closest inspection. The institutions of higher learning in America can afford to be unique in refusing to emulate Europeans through avoidance of the roistering, beer-drinking of the continental university clubs."

The sentiments of President Benton, we feel sure, will be echoed by most of the heads of our great educational institutions. The man who is wilfully ignorant of the laws of health and morality, and indulges in habits which are not only dangerous but fatal to health and character is certainly not a fit person to train and teach our young men and young women. Parents have it in their power to express their disapproval of institutions of learning that employ such teachers by declining to send their sons and daughters to them. The recent investigations and charges will have been well worth while if they shall have aroused fathers and mothers to look more carefully into the attitude of the institutions attended by their children.

The Strike as a Searchlight

In times of great stress and disaster, facts hitherto unnoticed are brought to light in a startling fashion. The recent great strike in England, says a correspondent of *The Alliance News*, acted like a mighty searchlight and revealed many things to the citizens of Liverpool. He goes on to relate some of the hideous conditions, growing out of the drink evil, which were laid bare—the drinking men and women who neglected, starved and ill-treated their children, while these offspring grew up undersized, with undeveloped minds and characters, the human in them reverting to the savage, wild and ready to fight on any occasion. The writer says that while he is neither a teetotal fanatic nor a rampant temperance advocate, yet during the strike he realized that a Saturday night in Liverpool with closed public-houses is a very different thing from a Saturday night with all the alluring beer places invitingly open. He says that while munificent gifts from the rich have been bestowed upon the poor of the city, and ceaseless and unending charities have labored for the well-being of the ommunity, he doubts if the slum population of the city ever had a finer gift than the compulsory closing, at the time of the strike, of all the beer-shops and public houses. While the city was seething with anger and unrest, the wise city fathers knew that "anger's a droughty passion" and they resolved that however "droughty" and however disputatious, these disputes had to be dry.

It is to be hoped that Liverpool has learned a lesson from the beneficent effect of the closed public houses, and now realizes that an unintermittent dry season will bring greater blessings to the community. Over and over again in our own country has this kind of an object lesson been shown, and its efficacy tacitly admitted by the public, yet cities and states continue to burden themselves with the legalized liquor traffic, which provokes and aggravates the vilest and most dangerous passions of mankind, and brings in its train unnumbered evils.

Need of Women Police Officers

"It is perfectly obvious that the administration of justice in the Recorder's court is a farce," remarked the head of that court in Montreal recently, after he had passed sentence on twenty women taken by the police in raids on disorderly houses. "Each one of these cases should be inquired into. The parents of the girls should be located, if living, and the court should ascertain just how each girl came to be in the position in which she was found. I am doing my best, but while this is going on there are hundreds of prisoners waiting in the cells." The remark of this Montreal magistrate has been made, in substance, by many other court officers. The need so plainly shown has been met in many instances by detailing women, as special officers, to investigate the cases, and the experiment has been satisfactory. It is interesting to know that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has led in this movement, and that one of our National superintendents, Miss Mary Brown, has recently been appointed by the mayor of Seattle as a duly commissioned police officer, with this special duty of looking after girls and women delegated to her.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS

Lack of space in this week's paper necessitates holding for later use some of the excellent reports of state conventions which have been received. They will appear in our next issue.

Milwaukee National Convention Information

SEAT RESERVATIONS FOR THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION

The Auditorium seats 4,000 people. There will be 1,200 free seats, besides those occupied by the delegates. Any of the remaining seats may be reserved by donating to the National Convention Expense Fund any amount from $1 to $5. Surrounding the arena, where the delegates will sit, are thirty-eight boxes, each containing seven chairs. A donation of $5 will secure the reservation, for the entire convention, of one of these chairs. A donation of $4, $3 or $1 will secure the reservation of a seat in the parquet circle, just above the boxes. Donations of $2 or $1 will secure an excellent seat in the balcony.

All reserved seats, during the six days and evenings of the Convention, belong exclusively to the holders of tickets for the same. While all the seats in The Auditorium are good, many visitors would prefer to be assured of the same seat throughout the Convention.

All communications concerning reservations should be addressed to

Miss Florence M. Holton,
Chairman Committee on Reserved Seats
2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT

Inquiries are being received both at National Headquarters and in Milwaukee concerning the plans for entertaining delegates during our National Convention. The following announcement should be preserved for reference and all requests for further information on this subject, as well as the lists of delegates compiled by state secretaries, should be addressed directly to the chairman of the Entertainment committee, Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

The Milwaukee County Woman's Christion Temperance Union will entertain, during the National Convention, the members of the Executive Committee and all duly accredited delegates, their alternates or their substitutes. The entertainment for delegates will commence Friday evening, October 27, and close with breakfast Friday, November 3. It will consist of lodging and breakfast each day.

It will greatly assist the Committee if state secretaries will forward at once lists of those entitled to entertainment.

Mrs. Lynn S. Pease,
520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Banners

All state banners that are to be sent to the National Convention at Milwaukee should be addressed to Mrs. L. T. Bertle, chairman of Banners and Decorations, 983 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis., and should reach her by October 20. It should be noted that all banners are to go to Mrs. Bertle at the above address, and not to Mrs. H. M. Holton, as stated in the Corresponding Secretary's Notes in last week's paper.

Places of Meetings

The services of the Day of Prayer will be held Friday, October 27, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

The W. C. T. U. Institute will be held Friday, October 27, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

Courtesy of Milwaukee Hotel

One of the Milwaukee hotels which is to entertain Convention delegates and visitors has agreed to close its bar during the nine days white ribboners are its guests.

Service for Banquets

Any party, or parties, desiring to have banquets served to a large or small number of people, should communicate with the chairman of the Committee on Luncheons, Mrs. George Pelton, 630 Homer St., Milwaukee, giving choice of date, number of people in the party and the price it is desired to pay.

Change of Address

The address of Mrs. W. A. Lawson, General Chairman of the National Convention Committees, has been changed from 32 The Norman to 201 Twenty-second St., Milwaukee

Wisconsin State Convention

The Wisconsin state convention will be held in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St., Thursday afternoon, October 26.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF SPECIAL OFFICER WILLIAM E. JOHNSON

After five years of service as chief officer in the United States Indian service, William E. Johnson, with whose excellent work in the interests of the Indians the readers of The Union Signal are familiar, has resigned from the position, claiming that "anything like aggressive effort in suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians" is displeasing to politicians who control the situation, and that he is not upheld in the work he has attempted to do. He says:

"The immediate cause of my resignation was the New Mexican complications. During the past ten years the Pueblo Indians of Northern New Mexico have been systematically plundered of their pasturage and robbed of their lands. . . . This systematic robbery worked very well as long as the Indians were kept in subjection by drunkenness and debauchery; but two years ago the Santa Clara Indians, through the efforts of this service, became abstainers almost to a man. They not only did this, but they went about securing evidence to prosecute saloon-keepers for selling to other Indians. Many of these Indians became my personal deputies. They secured indictments and convictions against most of the saloon-keepers of Santa Fe."

Out of this situation of affairs grew the Juan Cruz tragedy, in which Juan Cruz, one of Johnson's Indian deputies, who had secured evidence of the illegal selling of whisky, was assaulted by four drunken Indians, and in self-defense shot and killed one of his assailants. Juan Cruz was arrested and held without bail, charged with murder in the first degree, and it was only through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. of Santa Fe, and an attorney employed by them, that the freedom of the boy was secured.

It is to be deeply regretted that the temperance work among the Indians should be handicapped or hindered by political complications and that this needy field should be deprived of such a valuable worker as Mr. Johnson, whose record for heroic and effective service among the red men cannot be too highly commended.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

The sympathy of all the world goes out to the victims of the terrible catastrophe at Austin, Pennsylvania, which occurred recently. Upon learning the sad news of the accident and the disastrous results to the residents of Austin, the following telegrams were sent to our afflicted white ribbon comrades by our National President and Vice-President-at-Large:

Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

We sympathize with Pennsylvania in the terrible tragedy of yesterday. Let us assist you in helping our comrades in devastated districts.

L. M. N. Stevens,
Anna A. Gordon.

Mrs. Grace Austin, Austin, Pa.

Our hearts are with our Austin comrades in tender sympathy, anxiety and love.

L. M. N. Stevens,
Anna A Gordon.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, National superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics, was recently the victim of a runaway, which resulted in a severe nervous shock and bruises. Her friends will be glad to know that she has recovered from the effects of this serious accident and is again at her desk. The St. Louis papers, in speaking of the occurrence, commented on Mrs. Ingalls' strict adherence to her temperance principles on so trying an occasion, in refusing the stimulant offered at the drug-store to which she was carried, and insisting on the substitution of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Mary White Brandon, Medal Contest superintendent of Conoquenessing (Pa.) W. C. T. U., formerly an enthusiastic L. T. L. worker of Tingley, Ia.

Mrs. Ida Louise Creighton, Tottenville, N. Y., for eleven years the faithful treasurer of the local union.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1911

TREASURER'S REPORT

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received during the months of August and September, in each case $2 unless otherwise indicated:

East Washington: $23.

Pennsylvania: Pine Bank. Total $2.

Kansas: De Soto, Goodland, Cloverdale, Newton, Hesston, Augusta, Wellington, Winona, Opolis, Mrs. C. L. Youngman $1, Stafford, Soldiers and Sailors Nat. Military Home. Total $23.

West Washington: $13.25, Edison, Lyman. Total $17.25.

New Hampshire: Epping $2.25, Stratham $2.36, Keene $3, W. Stewartstown $4, Tilton, Hollis, Dover, Lebanon, New Hampton, Jefferson, Antrim, Newfield, Exeter, E. Colebrook, Lakeport, S. Acworth, Manchester, Lancaster, Newmarket, Center Sandwich, Gonic, Epsom, Hampton, E. Rindge, Rindge. Total $53.61.

South Carolina: $20.48.

Illinois: Waukegan, Gurnee $1, Harrisburg, Galatia, Verona $1, Alton, Modesto, New Douglas, Troy, Upper Alton, Illiopolis, Tuscola, Casey, St. Joseph, Cortland, Rollo, Sycamore, Mt. Vernon, Oakdale, Jerseyville, Wataga $1, Decatur, Sunbeam, Epworth, Keethsburg $1, Forreston $1.95, Coulterville, N. Rockford, Roscoe, Belleville, Harvey $3, Mary Allen West $3.75, Utica $1, Gray's Lake $1, Lostant, Litchfield, Henning. Total $77.70.

Montana: $19.40.

Nebraska: $20.

Missouri: Luray, Gregory, Rutledge, Gorin, Wayland, Granger, Canton, Kirksville $1, Durham, Newark, Trenton, Ridgeway, Savannah, Rural, Craig, Tarkio, Pickering, Liberty, Morrin (St. Jos.), Chillicothe, Chula $1, Richmond L. T. L. 50c, Roanoke, Huntsville, Shannonsdale, Meadville, Marceline $0.37, Madison, Hannibal, New London, Louisiana, New Florence $4, Vandalia, Waverly, Independence, Raymore, Bunceton $3, Bonne Terre, Kirkwood, St. Louis (Central $1), LaFayette, West End, Carondelet, Richland $1.75, Marshfield, Niangua $1, Seymore, Rogersville $1, Lebanon, Osceola $1, Deepwater, Weaubleau $0.80, Butler, Passalc, Diamond $1, Monett, Mt. Vernon $4, Neosha, Union Springs, Eldorado Springs, Mt. Grove, West Plains, Poplar Bluffs, Cape Girardeau (W., L. T. L.), Blodgett, Morley, Oran $1, Jackson, Bloomfield, Carnthersville $1, Charleston, Kansas City (Central), Wallace, Hoffman McDonald, Snowflake, Joliet, Joplin, Maple Grove, Center Pk, Dudenville, Radium, Webb City, Richmond L. T. L. $0.50. Total $159.92

Kentucky: Fulton, Cave City, Bowling Green, Moreland, Moorefield, Louisville (E. E.), Corbin, Carlisle, N. Pleasureville, Catlettsburg Total $20.

Mississippi: $20.

New Jersey: Beverley Y, Bridgeboro Y. Total $4.

Delaware: Hockissin $1, Staunton $1. Total $2.

Arkansas: Magazine, Corning, Morrillton, Harrison, Gurden, Booneville, Siloam Springs, Graum's, Batesville. Total $18.

Iowa: Ames $2.20, Waterloo, Princeton, Pierson, Clarinda, Harland, Iowa Falls, Haverton, Des Moines (Temple), Gliddon, Winthrop, Glad Brook, Peterson, Council Bluffs, Davenport Y. P. B. $1.33, Lyon Springs $1, Berwick, Mt. Vernon, Hopkinton $1.50, Des Moines (Univ. Place), Edgewood, Boom, Clarinda $5, Toledo, Blanchard $0.75, Oelwein, Farragut Y. $1. Total $50.78

Texas: $12.

Florida: Sanford, Orlando, Clearwater, Lawtey, Manatee, Hernando, Bradentown, N. Tanta. Total $16.

North Dakota: $35.50.

Ohio: Salem, S. Akron, Newport, Big Plain, Colebrook $1, Lulu T. Gleason, St. Paris, Sugar Creek, Oak Hill, Big Darby, London, Steubenville, McCutcheonville, Nashport, West View, Waynesfield $0.50. Total $29.50

Oklahoma: Hinton, Kiefer, Stillwater. Total $6.

Indiana: Miss Fannie Cooper (Middlebury) $1.

Rhode Island: Sanderstown, Avondale L. T. L. $0.31. Total $2.31.

Texas, Thurman: $12.

Colorado: Durango, Wiley, Leonard, Nerino, Denver Y. P. B., Idaho Springs, Salida Y. P. B. Total $14.

Alabama: Ft. Payne, New Decatur. Total $4.

Alabama No. 2: Tuscaloosa. Total $2.

Oregon: St. Johns, Highland, Kent $2.20, Jefferson, Dayton. Total $10.20.

Utah: $16.

Michigan: White Cloud $1. Total $1.

Maine: Bowdoinham. Total $2.

Massachusetts: $105.82, Monson. Total $107.82.

South Dakota: $34.48.

Wyoming: Lusk. Total $2.

Minnesota: Eureka, Monticello, Brown's Valley, Appleton, Aroka, Walnut Grove, Montevideo, Hastings, Ceresco, Harmony, Orono, Winona (West), Hyland, Clarkfield, Owatonna, Argyle, Mora, Utica, Beardsley, Red Wing, Effie Burgan, Brookpark, Pine Island, Pleasant Grove, St. Peter, Morton, Winnebago, Frances Neal, Owatanna $2.50, Hastings (in memory of Miss Countryman) $5. Total $61.50.

New York: Clyde, Lincoln, Red Creek, Wolcott, Glens Falls Mission, Allegan Y. $1, Cattaraugus, Delavan, Ellicotville $1.50, Little Valley, Otto, Canton, Gouverneur, Clinton, Rome, Utica (Somerset), Verona, Westmoreland, Canandaigua, Geneva, Naples (West Hollow), Port Gibson, Reed Corners, Shortsville, Ilion, West Winfield, Glenville, Mont Pleasant, Pattersonville, Schnectady (W. Bellevue, F. E. Willard, Gifford Y. P. B. $4), Scotia, Brewster L. T. L. $1, Carmel, Mahopac Falls, Brocton, Kennedy, Mayville, Stockton, Suffern (Mrs. Gillette) $1, Champlain, Lyon Mountain, Saranac Lake $2.50, Salamanca L. T. L. $0.50, No. Cohocton & Atlanta, Haskinsville, Binghamton (F. E. Willard), Vestal (Centre $1, F. W. L. $1), Buffalo (No. 1), Middleville, West Frankfort, Yorktown Heights, Easton, Ft. Edward, Virgil, Veteran, Round Lake, Pendleton $2.50, Amsterdam (W. 8th Ward), West Groton, Niobe $1, Sherman, Hartwick, Cornwall, Pine Bush, Liberty, Apalachin, Halsey Valley, Lockwood, Newark Valley, Owego, Richford, Waverly $2.63, Eagle Harbor, West Kendall $1.50, Mt. Pleasant, Hancock, Hobart, Stamford, Bridgeport, Interlaken, Junius, Ovid, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Varick, Waterloo, Rochester (5, 17 Wards), Fishkill $4.35, La Grange, Pine Plains, Stanford, Washington. Total $191.48.

Wisconsin: $11.

Maryland: $82.50.

Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

A Young People's Branch Institute will be held at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Evanston, Illinois, November 3-13. In addition to those whose names are given on the program, other prominent workers will be present and speak.

Board can be secured near Headquarters, provided names are sent in by October 15, for reservation of rooms. Aside from traveling expenses, $25 ought to cover all expenses while at the Institute.

Bring your note-book and pencil, and come prepared to help and be helped.

For more programs, or further information, address Miss Sibyl E. Horning, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

PROGRAM

Friday, November 3

Reception for all the members of the Institute and guests.

Saturday, November 4

Organization of Institute. Address—"The Need of Young People in Reform Work," Miss Frances Ensign, President Ohio W. C. T. U. "Essentials in Winning and Holding Young People," Mrs.

Ella A. Boole, President New York W. C. T. U. A trip through Miss Willard's home and National Headquarters.

Sunday, November 5

Young People's Mass Meeting.

Monday, November 6

A Review—"Our 'Do Everything Policy,'" Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher. Address—"Our Weak Points and How to Strengthen Them," Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President Colorado W. C. T. U. "The College Young People's Branch," Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell.

Tuesday, November 7

Address—"Boys and Girls as Temperance Workers," Miss Anna A. Gordon. Explanation of Plans and Methods of the Loyal Temperance Legion, Mrs. Culla Vayhinger, Miss Edna Rowan. An afternoon with Mrs. Edith Smith Davis. Exhibition of charts and other helps in teaching Scientific Temperance. A Character Party. Each person will be expected to impersonate some famous temperance character.

Wednesday, November 8

"Problems in Finance," Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. "How to Advertise and Gain Members," followed by a Model Organization, Miss Rose Davison. Parliamentary Drill.

Addresses—"Good and Bad Literature," Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. "The Message Carriers," Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp. "How The Union Signal Is Made," Miss Julia F. Deane. "The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund," Mrs. Frances P. Parks. A trip through the Literature Building.

Thursday, November 9

"Oratory as an Aid in Reform Work," Mrs. A. E. Carman. "The Call to College Young People," Miss Winona Jewell. Round Table Topics—"Our Year Book," "Study Course," "Union Signal Pages," Miss Sibyl Horning. A visit to Northwestern University to organize a College Young People's Branch.

Friday, November 10

Open Parliament. Topic—"Co-operation and Competition with other Young People's Organizations," Miss Epha Marshall. Parliamentary Drill—Mrs. Howard M. Hoge.

Symposium — "Temperance Music," Miss Addie Austin. "Temperance Entertainments," Mrs. Mary S. Powers. Address—"Prohibition, its History and Present Status and How to Organize for a Campaign," Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. "Prohibition Facts," Mrs. E. Preston Anderson and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner.

Saturday, November 11

Recreation day. Opportunity will be afforded those who desire to take an automobile trip.

Sunday, November 12

4:00 P. M.—Consecration Service. Leader, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon.

Monday, November 13

9:00 A. M.—"Bird's-eye View of the World's Work," Miss Anna A. Gordon. Explanation of the Missionary Fund Question Box conducted by the General Officers.

Box banquet in the evening.

A devotional service at nine o'clock each morning and noontide prayer are regular features of the Institute.

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

General Chairman, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, 201 Twenty-second St.

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddle, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Cor. Grand Ave. and 57th St.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell, 2717 Grand Ave.

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

LIST OF MILWAUKEE HOTELS

Republican House, Third and Cedar Sts., European, $1 upwards, per individual.

Hotel Charlotte, 138 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual.

The Randolph, 134 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual; better rates when two occupy room.

The Irvington, Wauwatosa, American, two in room and breakfasts, 75 cents per individual.

The Kirby House, corner East Water and Mason Sts., European, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, without bath; $1.50 upwards with bath.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., American, $2.25 upwards.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., European, two in room, $1 per individual.

The Schlitz Hotel, corner Third and Grand Ave., European, $1 upwards.

The Pfister, corner Wisconsin and Jefferson Sts., European, $2 upwards, without bath; $2.50 upwards with bath.

The Plankinton House, European, $1.50 upwards per individual; $1, one in a room.

The St. Charles Hotel, City Hall Square, European, $1 upwards; parlor room with bath, two people, $3 per individual; parlor room, without bath, $1.50 single; $2 double; court room, $1.

Maryland Hotel, 135 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual, without bath; $2, two in room, with bath.

The Penllyn, 520 Jackson St., American, room and board, two in room, $1.50 each.

THE WOMEN HELPED

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

Pueblo, Colo., has recently won a great victory, electing the commission form of government and repudiating the old system under which it has been plundered by selfish business and political interests. *The Leader*, one of its influential newspapers, says editorially, "The women supported in a splendid fashion the movement for a charter. It gave them a chance to vote for good government and right nobly did they seize the opportunity." At the time of this victory, articles appeared in the several papers of that city telling of the large, airy, vine-covered rest cottage maintained during the state fair by the W. C. T. U. Ice water, tea and coffee were served without price; rest and comfort awaited the weary, and assistance was given several sick people. This illustrates that women who help in municipal house-cleaning are just as thoughtful and efficient in providing for the common needs of humanity.

At the annual convention of the Huntington county (Ind.) W. C. T. U., held at Warren, September 14-15, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., gave two excellent addresses, speaking in the afternoon on "The Crisis in Indiana's Battle," and in the evening on "Will It Pay?" The meeting was in every respect a success.

A FINE NIGHT-CAP

The Best Thing in the World to go to Bed and Sleep on

"My wife and I find that 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and a cup of hot milk, or some cream, with it, makes the finest night-cap in the world," says an Alleghany, Pa., man.

"We go to sleep as soon as we strike the bed, and slumber like babies till rising time in the morning.

"It is about 3 years now since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, and we always have it for breakfast and before retiring and sometimes for lunch. I was so sick from what the doctors called acute indigestion and brain fag before I began to use Grape-Nuts that I could neither eat, sleep nor work with any comfort.

"I was afflicted at the same time with the most intense pains, accompanied by a racking headache and backache, every time I tried to eat anything. Notwithstanding an unusual pressure from my professional duties, I was compelled for a time to give up my work altogether.

"Then I put myself on a diet of Grape-Nuts and cream alone, with an occasional cup of Postum as a runner-up, and sometimes a little dry toast. I assure you that in less than a week I felt like a new man; I had gained six pounds in weight, could sleep well and think well.

"The good work went on, and I was soon ready to return to business, and have been hard at it, and enjoying it ever since.

"Command me at any time any one enquires as to the merits of Grape-Nuts. You will find me always ready to testify." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION ASSEMBLES IN DANVILLE

Special Correspondence.

In this Virginia city by the Dan, where Neal Dow during the cruel sixties was a prisoner of war, September 25-28, 1911, found his followers, the white ribbon daughters of the Old Dominion in convention assembled, and saying with concentrated and energetic voice: "We, too, are out for prohibition!"

With beautiful weather, one of the handsomest and most comfortable convention churches, good delegations and large numbers of visitors, reports that cheered, plans that seemed nearing fulfillment, long days and evenings, teas and rides and other courtesies—the twenty-ninth annual assembly was a satisfaction and a pleasure. The daily press had reporters eager and willing for what was done and said, and gave an unusual amount of space to temperance news. The Associated Press spread the tidings still further. Each union represented took home memories of a sweet-spirited convention and rejoiced that Virginia's gain will give her a part on the Jubilee program at Milwaukee.

Raise Money for State-wide Campaign

Plans for the approaching campaign aroused great interest, as it is confidently expected that the Legislature meeting in January will grant the enabling act. For campaign expenses and maintaining W. C. T. U. headquarters in Richmond during the legislative session about $500 was quickly subscribed.

Several representatives of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League brought appreciative and wide-awake greetings to the convention and held two conferences with the general officers. As a result, it was agreed that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should have entire charge of the petition work, and the petitions are already in the printer's hands.

There will also be representatives at the state fair in Richmond, where people congregate from all parts of Virginia. Literature and other educational matter will be widely distributed from an attractive booth, with a chosen committee to speak gladly and graciously of what the organization hopes to do "to win and keep."

Union Signal State Edition

Owing to the continued illness of Miss Lona A. Kern, and her inability to edit and manage, for the future, *The Virginia Call*, it was decided to adopt a state edition of THE UNION SIGNAL for one year. This change brought forth a wide difference of opinion, but was finally accepted heartily with nearly 900 subscriptions pledged. No truer, wiser worker has Virginia ever had than the retiring editor, Miss Kern, whose devotion to the W. C. T. U. from its beginning in the state in 1883, has continued firm and fast. Loving messages were sent to her from the convention and heartfelt wishes for her recovery.

Former Officers Re-elected

The old officers were re-elected by a vote showing almost unanimous choice: Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president; Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, vice-president and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, recording secretary; Mrs. Effie B. Clement, treasurer.

There were few changes made in superintendents, but great regret is felt over the removal of Mrs. Melville of the Mothers' Meetings department, to Maryland, and of Mrs. C. E. Bishop, county president of the section including historic Williamsburg, to West Virginia, where Prof. Bishop will fill the Greek chair in the State University.

Many familiar faces were missed, but some splendid new members were present for the first time. Miss Connor of one of Danville's girls' schools, a superb violinist, accompanied the organ music, the convention songs being led by Mrs. Bailes, director.

A parliamentary drill was given by the recording secretary as an example of what the W. C. T. U. is doing to lead in good order of business.

Forceful Address Touches Hearers

A most forceful address on "How Prohibition Succeeds" was given one evening by Judge Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina, a Federal judge and former United States Senator. In language of legal skill, absolute proof, admirable simplicity and with occasional story of wit and humor, Judge Pritchard touched both heart and mind with his plea for the prosperity and higher citizenship incidental to the banishment of drink. No hearer went away without a keener realization of the truth of the speaker's words: That Virginia should *help* North Carolina enforce her splendid law, win prohibition for herself, and all join in united strength for redeeming the nation.

Business Man's Comment

A business man expressed his surprise at the number of delegates being so large, since Danville is near the middle of Virginia's southern border, part of the original Byrd's dividing line long ago established of nearly 500 miles. But there had been sacrifice of time and money and the women came all the same as though to a central point.

A delightful outing was given one afternoon by the local Anti-Saloon League. The handsomest of automobiles assembled at the church door, from which the delegates were given the opportunity to see the convention city, with its busy mills, schools, and homes, known throughout the state for their wealth and hospitality.

Three places asked for the honor of being the next convention hostess: Lynchburg, Luray (near the caverns) and Richmond. In early days, people say it was sometimes hard to get an invitation, but now!—it was not easy to decide. However, Richmond was chosen as being the most suitable during a campaign.

Medal Contest Attracts Crowd

The treasurer's receipts from the collections went beyond any previous convention, and a large attendance at a grand gold medal contest on the closing evening added its part. The medal was won by Danville's contestant, Miss Ethel Davis. Mr. Edward Meade of this city also carried off one of the temperance essay prizes, the other being given to Miss Addie Woolford of Loudoun county.

It would be a pleasure, and a unique one, to see the letters that are going back to the various hostesses. Much was learned, much enjoyed by those who came! Had the great Matthew Arnold been present he might still have adhered to his view that what impressed him most in America was how much the women talked, but he also might have seen at least a few things they manage *to do*.

MISSOURI DOES ITSELF PROUD

(Continued from Page Five)

her address, one of the Independence men said, "I know how they can win. Put out a hundred women like Mary Armor!" Mrs. Burger gave an address that was also a masterpiece—pathetic, tender, true. Mrs. Stokes and Miss Shaner gave shorter addresses, and good ones they were. Miss Mahan's readings, and the musical selections of half a dozen of the best singers of the state, were heartily applauded. Mrs. M. E. Golladay's diamond medal contest of nine contestants was fine. Miss Jessie Domar of Appleton City won the medal.

Notable Business Session

But it was as a business session that this convention distinguished itself. Many plans were made to further the work. Harmony prevailed. The general officers were all re-elected. Mrs. Kate F. Newton, of Carthage, was made president, Miss Roena Shaner, of Jackson, vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, of Clark, corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. O. Middleton, of Kansas City, recording secretary, and Mrs. Lettie Hill May, of St. Louis, treasurer.

St. Louis was the banner district of the state, having last year more than doubled its membership, distributed over five million pages of literature and made 250 comfort bags.

Kansas City, St. Joseph, Joplin and Springfield, the other large cities of the state, are all very much alive, and each won some special honor this last year. Half a dozen districts had enough members (500 or over) to send their own delegate to the National Convention, and one county, Jaspar, had nearly enough members for two delegates of her own.

Missouri is very proud that her women completed their comfort bag work this year, and that without a cent's cost to the state. For this Mrs. Inez Keepers, of Carthage, deserves the credit. She had one whole room full of comfort bags. They will be used to equip the battleship "Missouri."

Missouri is proud of another thing. In spite of last year's strenuous times, in spite of the state not going dry, she increased her membership by 648 members,—a remarkable showing for an after-a-campaign year.

Over $12,000 was raised in the state during the last year. A substantial balance of over $2,000 remains in the treasury, and about $2,500 more was pledged at the convention.

We have adopted St. Louis' watchword—"Watch us grow!"

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE Y. P. B. SIGNS OF PROGRESSION

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

I have just come from a month's work in South Dakota where several colleges were reached and many high schools. At the state convention at Aberdeen, two young men from a nearby Y. P. B. attended most faithfully all the meetings, acted as pages, and were generally helpful. Two young people's rallies were addressed, and over thirty names were secured for a Y. P. B. in Aberdeen, and Mrs. Rice, the newly elected Y. P. B. state secretary, who lives in that city, was left to complete the organization.

In most of the colleges we could not get the consent of the faculty for another student's organization, although most of the presidents were cordial to the ideals of the College Branch, and the Congregational College at Yankton, the State University of Vermillion, the Baptist College at Sioux Falls, the Wesleyan College at Mitchell, and the State Normal College at Aberdeen will probably carry out our course of study through the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s.

Temperance Science Bureaus Promoted

At the Norwegian Lutheran College at Canton I found the students had a prohibition league and that they take part in the interstate oratorical contests. At Woonsocket, the home of the former state president, Mrs. Luella Ramsey, a high school Branch was organized. The sum of twenty-four dollars in cash was pledged for the support of the work in schools and colleges. This money will be expended in placing THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Educational Quarterly*, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, and "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, in the school and college libraries, to help in the formation of a temperance science bureau in each library.

Bibliography on Temperance Noted

At the Yankton College I found a large bibliography on the temperance question —material procured a few years ago to be used in the English department for research work.

October 1 I began work in Minnesota and on that day spoke at chapel services at the Indian school at Pipestone, where 175 bright Indian lads and maidens learned to say, "No, thank you," when wine or tobacco is offered. Chief "Wake-em-up," at a banquet given in honor of J. Adam Bede some years ago, said, when offered wine, "Me no drink wine—me a Christian."

Young People Will Furnish Harvest

At Tracy, Minnesota, a high school Young People's Branch was organized. We are having the "rainy season" in the northwest, and the best audiences are in the schools and no doubt the best harvest will come from the work done among our young people.

The Branch secretaries will soon meet in Milwaukee and we hope to meet many delegates from the Y. P. B.'s of the nation. We also hope many may come to the Y. P. B. Institute to be held at Evanston, Illinois, November 3-13.

En Route Minnesota

"RIGHT-SENTIMENT CREATORS"

"JAC" LOWELL, Mendon, Mass.

"What can *I* do?" asked a rather timid, unaggressive worker. "I can't write or preach for temperance, like the talented members, and sometimes I feel worthless and discouraged. I know others who feel the same."

"A very foolish and needless feeling!" declared Miss Nevertire.

"No doubt. But I can't help feeling that way. What can you say to encourage me?"

"Well, there are many things I can say. In the first place, you can live for temperance! You are doing that now, of course, because you are a total abstainer, and a sworn enemy of the saloon.

"You say you can't preach for temperance. No,—not from the lecture platform or the pulpit. But, nevertheless, you can preach, and in a very effective way. You need not call it preaching, for it is not exactly that nowadays, but you can talk for temperance always and everywhere. I do not mean that you are to buttonhole your friends and acquaintances and bore them with quotations and statistics. I mean that you can always take advantage of a chance to drop a word against the drink traffic and the drink habit. Such chances are many, and you can learn to say the right thing in the right way with very encouraging results. Think of the boys and girls and young friends to whom your opinion is valuable. Think of the voters who are willing to listen to you. Think of the new friends who will be interested to know how you stand. There's no need to "brace back and hurl your words." Just express yourself in your natural way, sincerely, earnestly. The words will count.

"You say you can't write for temperance. No,—not for the newspapers and magazines. But you can write letters, can't you? And in many of your letters you can make telling references to your interest in our work, stirring appeals for help, and tactful prods toward the true temperance path. If your friends and relatives like you well enough to enjoy your letters, they will respect your opinions and be influenced by them. Yes indeed you can write for temperance. A sincere line sent here and there may win valuable workers to our ranks.

"And remember, my dear, that every word you speak for the cause helps the speakers on platforms and in pulpits to gain respectful and attentive audiences. Remember that every line you write, if only in friendly letters or dry reports, helps the temperance writers for magazines and newspapers to gain respectful and interested readers."

"Thank you. You make me feel that I can be a 'somebody,' after all."

"Of course you can! Be a right-sentiment creator. We need thousands of them. The right-sentiment creators are the workers who have made possible our great prohibition victories."

A Y. P. B., which gives promise of speedy growth, was organized at Hopkinsville, Ky., by the state secretary. The state convention was holding farewell services at the Christian church, when the new Branch marched to the convention meeting-place and at an appropriate time surprised the audience by giving its yell in most hearty fashion.

The Y. P. B. of the Terra Ceia (Fla.) W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting, September 15. The officers elected for the new W. C. T. U. year are Miss Margaret Dole, president; Miss Carrie Johnson, vice-president; Miss Thelma Strickland, corresponding secretary and press reporter; Miss Florence Clyatt, recording secretary; Miss Ethel Hubbard, treasurer. September 28 the Y. P. B. observed Frances E. Willard's birthday when a program of Peace and Arbitration was carried out. The Y's intend to observe every red letter day on the calendar the coming year and to hold monthly meetings. Interest in the work seems to have increased. The young men seem especially interested.

SINGERS, TAKE NOTICE

Send in your orders for Mrs. Clark's Sheet Music Songs now, for conventions, rallies, parlor meetings, and all other occasions. Hail to the Conquering Host, Hear the Tramp of Little Footsteps, The Song of the Siren, Save Our Darlings, The Battle's On, Savannah (humorous), Go Speed the White Ballot, The River of Death, March of the Patriots, and others just as good. Also a Reverie (instrumental), Sweet Voice of Memory 20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c. Mrs. Ella S. Clark, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (N.Y.) W.C.T.U. IN SESSION

Tupper Lake, a pretty little town in the picturesque Adirondack region, a most ideal spot for a gathering of any kind, was the meeting-place of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Franklin county, N. Y. Cordial welcomes and bountiful hospitality greeted the unusually large delegation.

The annual reports of unions and superintendents indicated a good degree of progress along many lines of temperance effort. Several pastors were in attendance and gave valuable aid on the program. The Loyal Temperance Legion also contributed a pleasing exercise. The evening program consisted of a matron's gold medal contest, interspersed with fine musical numbers. The efforts of the contestants were uniformly excellent.

Franklin county has done especially good work during the past year in the department of Medal Contests and has found them an efficient help in promoting temperance sentiment and gaining new members. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected and new zeal and inspiration were gained by conferences and discussions of plans of work for the ensuing year.

WITH INDIANA UNIONS

Indiana unions are unselfish. The Brazil W. C. T. U., an established union, had a speaker assigned to it for two days. The members loaned her the first night to their near neighbor, Knightsville, where they hope later to build up a union. A dozen Brazil ladies went along to give encouragement, and the president's little eleven-year-old daughter, Mary Wilkins, was the pianist of the occasion, in which capacity she often serves. The next night the Brazil ladies took their speaker twenty miles in an automobile. to Clay City, their neighbor on the south. A union was organized at this place and the Brazil white ribboners will mother it. The Terre Haute union had a day of the speaker's time allotted to it. She was promptly turned over to the West Terre Haute union, only six months old, that had never had a speaker. Four services were held that day, two of them with the laboring men at the factory and on the street. The Terre Haute ladies came over to the meetings, to hear their "loaned" speaker.

Clinton, Ind., has a W. C. T. U. that organized itself a few months ago. When its first speaker came, the union interested the Men's Chorus, and some of the town's best lady vocalists and readers. The music was delightful, the readings fine, the decorations of bunting, flags, potted plants and cut flowers, at the two churches where meetings were held, were far more elaborate than usual at state conventions. This union has original ideas. One of the members, Mrs. McBeth, gave a W. C. T. U. breakfast to the officers and superintendents of the union and to the speaker, Mrs. Lora LaMance, of Missouri, which was a delightful occasion.

A GOOD COUNTY CONVENTION

The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Armstrong county, Pa., held early in September at Manorville, was of more than usual interest. Among the speakers was Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, whose address was full of encouragement and emphasized the watchword, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The message of the county president, Mrs. Sarah Leslie, to her coworkers was earnest and helpful. The L. T. L. rally, under the leadership of Miss Jennie Gallaher, and the Y. P. B. program, carefully arranged by Miss Laura Guthrie, were successful in every way. The contest, too, reflected great credit upon all who participated in it. The all-around welcome extended to the convention by the people of Manorville was greatly appreciated. In every possible way did the pastors of the various churches give their co-operation. The convention adjourned to meet in Ford City in 1912.

OCTOBER 10

Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, Southern California's indefatigable president, was constantly engaged in work for the equal suffrage amendment, whose fate was decided on October 10. The liquor interests were as busy in their efforts to bring about defeat, realizing fully that the women were earnestly working and praying for its success.

350,000
HALLOWED HYMNS NEW & OLD
ALREADY SOLD TO THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES
ROUND OR SHAPED NOTES
256 PAGES 100 NEW SONGS SCRIPTURE READINGS
$25. per 100, not prepaid. 35c per copy by mail
Returnable samples mailed to "earnest inquirers"
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION WEST VIRGINIA'S CRY

(Continued from Page Three)

ing for the convention, she entertained, at the same time, the Panhandle Baptist Association, and did it all royally.

The meetings were all well attended and the reports of department work were better than usual. Much detail work was accomplished and several very fine speakers were present, prominent among them being the convention speaker, ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Mrs. George C. Sturgiss, Mrs. Rumsey Jenness and Rev. T. M. Hare.

A banquet to over 200 guests was served one evening of the convention, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost acting as toastmistress. The responses were all excellent. The chief one, "West Virginia," was given in most inspiring words by Mrs. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown. Mrs. Yost was the guest of honor and seemed to greatly enjoy the occasion.

After the banquet offers of money with which to promote campaign work were asked for, and about $1,300 was pledged for that purpose.

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of all the general officers. Miss Mary Booher, a charming and capable young lady of Moundsville, was elected state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

The following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted by the convention:

We reaffirm our undying hostility to the liquor traffic. We believe that license laws are wrong in principle, and are ineffective as temperance measures. We believe people have no right to legalize evil.

The liquor traffic has proven itself an undoubted evil, and we believe it should be outlawed. Therefore, we pledge ourselves, as an organization and as individuals, to work for State-wide Prohibition. We pledge ourselves to co-operate with the temperance forces in our state outside of the W. C. T. U. in a united effort to obtain the prohibitory amendment to our constitution.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 28-NOVEMBER 2

On account of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway being the direct line from all points to Milwaukee, delegates and members attending the Convention, wherever possible, should confer with representative of this line regarding rates, train service, accommodations, etc. Also when purchasing ticket see that it reads via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

On account of the large number that will pass through and go from Chicago, the Chicago-Milwaukee train schedule is given herewith. Trains leave from the Union Station, Canal and Adams Streets, as follows:

A. M.	*6:55	*8:00	*9:15	*10:00	and	†11:30	Arriving in Milwaukee two hours later.
P. M.	†1:50	*3:00	*5:00	*6:30	and	*10:15	*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.

For further information address F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Georgia—Savannah, Oct. 9-13.
New Hampshire—Claremont, Oct. 10-12.
New Jersey—Woodstown, Oct. 10-13.
Ohio—Portsmouth, Oct. 11-13.
Vermont—Morrisville, Oct. 11-13.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Oct. 11-13.
California—Stockton, Oct. 12-17.
Tennessee—Athens, Oct. 13-16.
Indiana—Marion, Oct. 13-17.
North Carolina—Greensboro, Oct. 14-18.
Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Alabama—New Decatur, Oct. 17-20.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Oct. 26.
Arizona—Phoenix, Nov. 8-10.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.
Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

AUNT SALLY'S HARVEST HOME

(Continued from Page Six)

they might otherwise have thought.

But just at the moment Aunt Sally had one of her inspirations. "Now, Mr. Small," she said, "since we've made the festival a fit place for the children, why not have a children's department, with exhibits of school work, children's sewing and cooking and carpentry, things raised in children's gardens, and perhaps children's pets? There's time, if you use the newspapers to advertise it. Think what it would do for the attendance—all the children's friends would come."

"Fine! Great!" agreed President Small. "But—" he hesitated, "who would take charge of it?"

Aunt Sally says she does not know what put it into her head, but she spoke right up as if she had been planning this all the time, "Mrs. Mary Denby."

Having won this point, what did Aunt Sally do but post off to incite the proper persons to arrange for a Loyal Temperance Legion booth, and songs and marching.

Well, the outcome of it all was that the Harvest Home was Merryvale's biggest and best as all agreed. Mrs. Mary Denby superintended the children's department, and she learned to smile again. If it were not for starting out on another story, I might tell you that that is how Merryvale Loyal Temperance Legion found its long needed leader—for Mrs. Denby's smile is to the children of Merryvale what the Pied Piper's music was to the children of Hamelin.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children

Make them admire as well as respect

KEEP *vivacious* and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the *Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.* You must be well to do this.

Judge what *I can do* for you by what *I have done* for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion	*Sleeplessness*	*Catarrh*	*Weaknesses*
Constipation	*Nervousness*	*Asthma*	*Rheumatism*
Anaemia	*Torpid Liver*		

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have *reduced* in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and *increased* the weight of as many more.

No Medicine, No Drugs just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural, hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to *keep* them.

My *free* book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT

Dept. 37 **624 Michigan Ave., Chicago**

Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Principles of regaining woman's health and figure.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

UNION SIGNAL STATES

Montana and Virginia will each have state editions of THE UNION SIGNAL next year. We welcome these states to our UNION SIGNAL home and hope they will be so happy they will become permanent residents.

A NEW YEAR

By the time this paper reaches you, the subscription books of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* for the new year will be well started in business. We hope each paper will make a good showing this year. If you wish the "drops" of the Milwaukee Convention "shower" credited to you, please say so on the envelope.

THE CONVENTION "SHOWER"

Are you coming to Milwaukee to attend the National Convention this month? We hope so. We want you to have a part in the great subscription shower for THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Our Editors-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, have been leading the great battle in Maine. We want to tell them how proud we are of them. Let us give them such a "shower" as will long be remembered!

Bring to the convention all the subscriptions you can. Each one will be a "drop" and the more "drops" the greater the "shower." Put names and addresses of the subscribers, with money, in carefully sealed envelopes. Write your name, home address and amount of money and subscriptions on outside of envelope and label the envelope, "Drops for the Shower." Put THE UNION SIGNAL "drops" in one envelope and *The Young Crusader* "drops" in another, and be ready when the "storm" commences.

Will you promise to try to secure a certain number of subscriptions next year? How many? Write out your pledge with your name and address and put in another envelope, marking it also "Drops for the Shower." Every member of the Convention should be a "dropper." This is an exercise in which visitors may have equal share with delegates. We hope there will be no "drouth" in any state delegation.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "SHOWER"

Our umbrellas are ready for the biggest "shower" on record! Every one who comes to the Milwaukee Convention may have a part, and many who cannot come will send their "drops" by the state president. Our barometer calls for a UNION SIGNAL "downpour" on Monday, October 30, and *Young Crusader* "flood" on Tuesday, October 31; but "drops" will be welcome at any time. Be sure to see that money and names are in correct proportion and that each address is plainly written. Above all do not fail to put your own name and home address on the same sheet of paper as the subscription. We may need to write you about them. Please "drop."

FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

The Young Crusader for November is just what you will need for distribution in your Sunday school on World's Temperance Sunday. Orders which reach Evanston on or before October 25, will be filled at this special price—all papers to go to one person: 100 copies for $1.25; 500 copies for $5.00. After October 25, the price will be $1.75 per 100 as long as our supply lasts. If you wish less than 100 copies, send two cents each for them. Address *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

SHORTEST POEM ON RECORD

We
De-
Spise
Flies!

—*The Housekeeper*

FLY SONG

Ten little flies
All in a line;
One got a swat!
Then there were * * * * * * * * *
Nine little flies
Grimly sedate,
Licking their chops—
Swat! There were * * * * * * * *
Eight little flies
Raising some more—
Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat!
Then there were * * * *
Four little flies
Colored green-blue:
Swat! (Ain't it easy!)
Then there were * *
Two little flies
Dodged the civilian—
Early next day
There were a million!

—*Buffalo News*

WHAT'S IN A NAME

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right, Doctor," said the young man sheepishly; "only that ain't her name."—*Ladies' Home Journal*

SHE MEANT SENSATIONS

In a primary school examination, over which I once had the pleasure to preside, one of the questions was with regard to the five senses. One of the bright pupils handled the subject thus:

"The five senses are: Sneezing, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."—*Woman's Home Companion*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25; Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's autobiography), $2.25; A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard and Minerva B. Norton, $1.50.

By Ralph Connor: Black Rock, 30 cents; Sky Pilot, 60 cents; The Doctor, 60 cents; The Man from Glengarry, $1.50; Glengarry School Days, $1.25.

By Dr. Lyman B. Sperry: Confidential Talks with Young Men, Confidential Talks with Young Women. Each 75 cents.

By Anna A. Gordon: The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, $2.00; What Frances E. Willard Said, 75 cents; Toots and Other Stories, 60 cents.

By Dr. Mary Wood Allen: Almost a Woman, 50 cents; Almost a Man, 50 cents; Teaching Truth, 50 cents; Child Confidence Rewarded, 25 cents; Making the Best of Our Children, 2 volumes, each $1.00.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, 20 cents; the Little Captain, Lynde Palmer, 40 cents; Georgia Spafford's School (pamphlet), Edith Smith Davis, 10 cents; The Fall of the Staincliffes (prize story of the gambling evil), 35 cents; The Moral Problem of The Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, 25 cents; Frances Raymond's Investment or the Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, 40 cents; Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese, 50 cents; Ten Nights in a Bar Room, T. S. Arthur, 75 cents.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps: Jack the Fisherman, 50 cents; A Singular Life, 60 cents; The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, 35 cents.

HELPS FOR THE LOCAL UNION

Send 5 cents for this valuable National W. C. T. U. handbook. No one understands better than Mrs. Frances P. Parks, the National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, the needs of the new union. This booklet has been prepared under her dire tion. Give it a wide circulation. By request, a new picture of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and smaller pictures of the other General Officers adorn two pages. They will bring the members of new unions in touch with their National General Officers. Price, each 5 cents.

HISTORIC REST COTTAGE

Beautiful and popular, with exquisite illustrations. See full description in another column. Price, each 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

STUPID PEOPLE!

Traveler—"Haven't you a time table?"

Station Agent—"We used to have one until the people began to think the trains were supposed to keep to it."—*Fliegende Blaetter*

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., OCTOBER 19, 1911. No. 42

Picturesque Milwaukee by the Lake

SOME ATTRACTIONS OF THE CONVENTION CITY

MRS. M. E. B. THOMPSON, Madison, Wis.

Most cities, like Topsy, have "just growed," without reference to anything more than the conditions of the moment, these being, most frequently, of an industrial character only. Many American cities have rivaled Jonah's gourd in rapidity of growth, some to vanish as quickly. Within the last quarter century, however, steady and systematic efforts have been put forth for the real betterment of civic conditions, primarily, along moral and sanitary lines—these being ever inextricably linked—and almost coincident therewith for the development of natural charm and for the regulated construction of both public and private edifices, to bring them into harmonious relations with each other and with a general and permanent scheme which shall be satisfying to the eye and suited to the purpose of each.

Extensive operations along broad and generous lines have been carried on in Milwaukee for a score or more of years, by which, from a conglomeration of inharmonious elements, is being evolved a beautiful and symmetrical whole. With marvelous charm of lake and shore, and forest and spring and commingling streams, as the gifts of its Maker, it needed but wise planning and generous "promoting" to perfect a park system having few rivals. Entering the city by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, one is confronted at the door of its magnificent station, located in the heart of the business section, by a real "beauty spot," the prettily kept Fourth Ward Park.

Splendid System of Parks

The splendor of Lake Michigan is at the entrance of the handsome Northwestern station while, looking northward, for half a mile or so extends the vista of Juneau Park—or, more correctly, a broad esplanade, which from an elevation of ninety feet or more, overlooks the lake and is adorned with the statue of Leif Erickson, and that of Solomon Juneau, whom this beautiful tract appropriately honors. Farther away is

Interior of The Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., Where the National W. C. T. U. Convention Will Assemble

Special Articles in This Issue

Men of Character in Politics—What Physicians Think of Beer—Suffrage Victorious in California—State Convention Reports—Important Milwaukee Convention Information.

PICTURESQUE MILWAUKEE BY THE LAKE

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME

Lake Park, the grandest of all the city's inviting resorts, 122 acres in extent, with a mile of lake frontage. There is a delightful drive along the grassy crest of the bluff and another, a hundred feet below, along the broad beach. Two deep ravines, crossing the park to the lake, are bridged—terraced, too, along a portion of their extent. Much of this beautiful park is finely wooded, and at one extremity is North Point Lighthouse. Perhaps no more adequate conception of the extent and beauty, as well as of the commercial advantages of Milwaukee's magnificent harbor, is obtainable than by the view from this vicinity.

Not far to the west, nestled in the river valley, overhung by high bluffs from which gush springs said to be of considerable medicinal value, and varied by many fairy nooks and sylvan dells, lies charming Riverside Park, twenty-four acres in extent. Others girdle the city on the west and south: Washington Park, graced with its lily pond; Kilbourn, whose thirty acres surround the reservoir; Mitchell Park, of similar size, honoring the name of a citizen long a leader in public enterprises. When you are in this region, ask to be shown the "Jacques Vieau Memorial Cabin," recently erected on the site where in 1796 stood the home and trading post of Jacques Vieau, the father of Solomon Juneau's wife. Thus will you seem momentarily brought into touch with pioneer days.

The grand park system is linked together by a series of stately boulevards, of which Grand Avenue is a notable example, lined, as are most of the finer streets, with noble shade trees, and adorned with such splendid monuments as that in honor of Washington, and the Soldiers' Monument. Some of the more ornate and costly residences stand in elaborately adorned grounds of such extent that they might be denominated private parks, and these add their quota to the city's attractive and distinctive park features.

This extensive and well-planned park system affords a score or more miles of delightful drives, not including the 200-acre tract surrounding the National Soldiers' Home, which lies a short distance west of the city, where handsome and appropriate buildings, well-planned to afford a home for the loved and honored veterans of our country, are set in the midst of lovely and charmingly diversified scenery.

Man's handiwork is seen in numerous "sky-scrapers" in the heart of the city, that betoken the enterprise of its merchants. Hotels in goodly number—elegant, capacious and well-appointed, care well for the city's guests.

Renowned Educational Advantages

Wisconsin's public school system is world-renowned, and one of its most highly polished cornerstones is that of its metropolis, Milwaukee. During 1910, over $2,000,000 was expended in its maintenance, and its fine buildings are well-equipped and commodious, yet each year demands increased outlay, additional facilities and accommodations, to keep pace with the ever increasing tide of young life sweeping through its portals.

Recent plans of the University of Wisconsin make Milwaukee a sub-center of the broad "Extension" department, for which this great state institution is so justly famed, as well as of its still newer "Correspondence Course." The Normal schools having been brought into closer relationship with the broad general educational scope, are outposts of the system of which the University is the center; and one of these is here located. Here also is Milwaukee-Downer College, long widely known and esteemed; Marquette University, a notable Catholic institution, the Industrial School for Girls, and several musical colleges of wide note, all contributing to make this a prominent educational center.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. each have a pleasant, truly "home-like" home in this city. Among the many other buildings of interest to the visitor is the handsome Public Library, whose service to the community is far beyond reckoning, its circulation during the current year being in the neighborhood of a million volumes, more than half of them being distributed through the public schools and the branch libraries.

Costly Churches—Layton Art Gallery

To the churches an entire chapter might be given, many of them, both Catholic and Protestant, being costly and magnificent structures—Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal, for instance, having few equals, and probably no superiors, in the West.

Without doubt the most beautiful edifice in the city is the Layton Art Gallery—its chaste design, its classic lines like those of some temple of ancient Attica, its simple dignity, restful, yet inspiring. Its interior, equally beautiful and harmonious, containing many valuable paintings and other works of art, must be seen to be appreciated.

The Convention Building

But the building in which our interest is chiefly centered is The Auditorium, wherein hundreds of white ribboners from all parts of our land will ere long gather for their annual "home-coming." Erected on broad and generous lines, it is outwardly attractive, and its equipment for convention purposes is unsurpassed. Here a hearty welcome from Wisconsin comrades awaits the National Convention for 1911.

SCENE IN RIVERSIDE PARK

MEN OF CHARACTER IN POLITICS

PART II—GOVERNOR BEN W. HOOPER, a Friend of Temperance in Tennessee

MRS. SILENA MOORE HOLMAN
President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Governor Hooper is also a young man with a clean record—"a man of character in politics." He has not been so long active in the public affairs of Tennessee as has Senator Luke Lea, but he is no less honored and loved for what he has done. Every move he has made in public affairs has been to help the state through the troublous times into which she has fallen, into a day of better things.

Highly Honorable Self-made Career

Mr. Hooper's career shows, as could nothing else, the happy conditions prevailing in this "land of the free," which permit a man to rise to highest things purely on his own merits, without the assistance of even a distinguished ancestry back of him. When a child, he was picked up, a nameless waif, in the streets of Knoxville, and placed in an orphanage by the ladies of the Episcopal church. After a few years, he was adopted by L. W. Hooper, of Newport, who gave him his name and educated him. He was graduated at nineteen; was elected to the Legislature when he was barely twenty-one, serving there four years. During the Spanish war, he organized a company in Porto Rico—the Sixth U. S. V. I. Later, he married Miss Anna B. Jones, a daughter of Mr. B. D. Jones, a prominent Tennessean. They have a family of five children.

On the Right Side of Temperance Question

Mr. Hooper has prospered financially, and is known as a man of means. In small things or great, he has always stood on the right side of the temperance question, and any other question involving the best interests of the community, the state, or the nation.

In the dark days of the past year, when the best people of Tennessee were fighting, with a desperation born of despair, to throw off machine rule in Tennessee, and bring about a day of better things, Mr. Hooper helped always on the right side, as did many another good private citizen in our state. Being a Republican, and the man he was opposing, a Democrat, and the fight being largely in the Democratic party, he could not at first render as efficient help as he might have done had he belonged to the same political party as did the man in power, who was at the head of the political machine that was so hurting the state.

Better Elements Combine to Nominate Him Governor

Early in the last year of the campaign against Governor Patterson and his machine, it came to be understood that it was impossible to dislodge him by a fight within party lines. We had no state primary law. The Governor had full control of the primary election machinery, with every intent to use it to his own political advantage. The only possible way to destroy the machine was by a combination of the better elements of both parties. So in two hard fought battles, one for Supreme court judges, and the other for the Governorship, the better class both of the Republicans and the Democrats, stood together, fighting side by side, to get the state into better hands. In the first election, by the aid of the Republicans, the Independent Democrats were enabled to elect all the

Governor Hooper

Supreme court judges over the candidates of the liquor Democrats. In this fight, Mr. Hooper was one of the leaders on the Republican side.

Later, when time to elect a Governor, though not expressed, it was tacitly understood that the Independent Democrats would stand with the Republicans, and help them to elect a Republican as Governor of the state, which they did. Mr. Hooper, as a man who had antagonized neither of the factions of his own party, and one who had never offensively antagonized the Democratic party, was chosen as the fusion candidate for the Governorship.

Mr. Hooper Wins in Race

A spectacular campaign was fought through, with Governor Hooper, the fusion candidate, against the most popular man in the state among the Democrats. Governor Hooper was elected by 12,000 majority. He has filled the office with honor and dignity. He could not carry out all the reforms he desired to, because the fusionists had only one branch of the Legislature, so they could not secure the needed legislation. But they saved the temperance and election laws, which the liquor men so much wanted repealed.

Safe, Wise Governor

Governor Hooper has given our state a wise business administration. In all his acts, he has kept himself above criticism. Even his enemies respect him. Through all the strain and stress of Tennessee's strenuous politics, the past year, he has been cool and strong, never doing an unwise thing. He will take rank in history as one of the very best Governors Tennessee ever had.

"RATING UP"

M. DISQUE. Chicago, Ill.

A young insurance writer was enthusiastic about his month's business.

"Why, I've written $400,000 worth of insurance this month, including eight saloon-keepers!"

"Is writing insurance for saloon-keepers such an extraordinary feat?"

"Well, I should say! They belong to the most hazardous class of risk we take—consequently we rate them up eight years."

"What do you mean by 'rating up' eight years?"

"Suppose, for example, that a saloon-keeper is thirty-two years old. We charge him the rate of forty years, which greatly increases his rate of payment."

"It doesn't seem as if the saloon-keepers would like to be discriminated against in that way.'

"Huh, most of them are glad to get in on most any terms. Many of the old line companies won't accept them under any circumstances—the risk's considered too great."

"Why?"

"Well, they've a dangerous calling which brings them in contact with dangerous associates. They're continuously liable to bodily injury, and the temptation to drink and all that. Only last week we had to pay out two policies on saloon-keepers. One was shot, as he stood behind his bar; the other left his place of business 'soaked,' wandered on the inter-urban tracks, was struck and ground to pieces by a car. That meant the company had to hand over a lot of money."

"Do you ever 'rate up' any other callings?"

"O yes—structural steel workers, electric linemen, and such like. But our company does its highest rating up on saloon-keepers."

Do not these statements made from a cold-blooded business viewpoint speak eloquently against intemperance?

WHAT PHYSICIANS THINK OF BEER

In view of the wide-spread agitation concerning the official recognition by the Government of the Brewers' Congress, the avowed purpose of which is "the advancement of all phases of the brewing industry," the repetition of a few well authenticated facts concerning the dangers of beer-drinking may be opportune.

"Beer-Drinkers' Heart"

Commenting on the effect of beer upon the heart, Sir Victor Horsley, London's celebrated surgeon, says: "It is probably not realized by many that very small doses of any drink containing alcohol, constantly taken, ultimately cause depression of the efficiency of the heart. The term, 'beer-drinkers' heart,' is one well known to the physicians of large hospitals, and indicates a special condition of unhealthy enlargement of the heart, due to dilation, accompanied by some increase of tissue and of fat. Drs. Bauer and Bollinger found that in Munich one in every sixteen of the hospital patients died from this disorder. It is common in Germany—the land of beer-drinking—and proves incontestably that the habit of drinking even such a mild alcoholic beverage as 'lager beer' is one that is undesirable and unwise."

Another English physician, Dr. Clement Dukes, says: "Beer is a drug which deadens the will power and excites the animal instinct of the young. Its relation therefore to immorality is most momentous."

Poor Subjects for Surgical Operations

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a medical practitioner of many years' standing in Toledo, O., says that beer drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects a surgeon can operate on. He makes the statement, "Insignificant scratches are liable to develop a long train of dangerous troubles. Sometimes delirium tremens results from a small hurt. It is dangerous for a beer drinker to even cut his finger. All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer drinker that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on anyone else.

"I think beer kills quicker than any other liquor. My attention was first called to its insidious effects when I began examining for life insurance. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans, young business men, who seemed in the best health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases. On comparing my experiences with those of other physicians, I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation upon confirmation.

"The first organ to be attacked is the kidneys; the liver soon sympathizes, and then comes, most frequently, dropsy or Bright's disease, both certain to end fatally. The beer drinker seems incapable of recovering from mild disorders and injuries not usually regarded of a grave character. Pneumonia, pleurisy, fevers, etc., seem to have a first mortgage on him, which they foreclose remorselessly at an early opportunity. I do not regard beer drinking as safe for anyone. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with, with any safety to himself."

While the brewers are falsely advertising to the world that "Beer ranks with milk as a blood and strength producer," and that "Beer is the liquid bread of the nation," let us not forget the statement of Count Von Moltke that "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

NORTH DAKOTA'S ANNUAL REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK

SUCCESS THE KEY-NOTE OF CONVENTION

Enthusiasm, consecration and harmony marked the twenty-second annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., which convened September 22-25, at Jamestown. The local committees had everything in readiness, and an air of cheerful hospitality pervaded the entire city. The guest of honor and convention speaker, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, of Tennessee, captivated her audience, as on former occasions, by her pleasing personality and persuasive eloquence. Fresh from the Maine campaign, she sounded a note of warning to all North Dakotans to sacredly guard their prohibition law.

Felicitous Welcomes and Responses

The formal welcomes, voiced by men prominent in business and professional life, abounded in wit, wisdom and cordiality. Mrs. F. M. Wanner, chairman of the Entertainment committee, graciously extended welcome on behalf of the local union, of which she is the efficient president. A very pleasing and original response was given by Mrs. R. M. Pollock, editor of the *White Ribbon Bulletin.*

The music throughout was of a superior quality, and was in charge of the state musical director, Mrs. Walter R. Reed, of Amenia, assisted by Mrs. William Kavanagh, chairman of the local committee.

The opening consecration service was in charge of Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, of Fargo. Mrs. E. C. Widdifield, of Leal, conducted the memorial hour.

Acting President's Able Address

Our honored president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, graced the convention with her presence and contributed largely to its success. The annual address, as given by the acting president, Mrs. Necia E. Buck, was an able document, dealing with the triumphal march of temperance and other reforms the world over and containing many suggestions for future work. An informal reception was held at the close of the first evening, when dainty refreshments were served by the local union.

A protest concerning the sanction of the Government in permitting Secretary Wilson to act in the capacity of honorary president of the Chicago Brewers' Congress, was sent to President Taft. The district presidents also prepared letters concerning the matter to be sent out to their local unions.

Initiative and Referendum Discussed

On Saturday afternoon, through the courtesy of His Honor, Mayor Blewett, and the Commercial Club, of Jamestown, the delegates were treated to an automobile ride through the most beautiful part of the city. In an able address on "The Initiative and Referendum—Its Use and Abuse," Rev. James Anderson, of Valley City, took the position that we in prohibition North Dakota have no use for this measure, as applied to the constitution. An excellent paper on "Personal Hygiene and the Citizen" was read by Mrs. John Mahon, of Langdon.

Various Interesting Addresses

Rev. W. A. Snow, of the State Sunday School Association, addressed the convention with reference to temperance teaching in the Sunday school. "The Moral Problem of the Children" was treated in a practical manner by Mrs. L. M. Wylie, of Valley City.

Mrs. Mazie Stevens explained the work of the North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which she is treasurer. Mrs. Abbie Best, in a strong address on medical temperance, advocated that physicians cease to prescribe alcohol as medicine.

Miss Georgie Chambers read an instructive paper on "Scientific Temperance Instruction—Its Aims and Methods." "Physical Training in Schools" was the subject ably discussed by Mrs. I. A. Burley, state superintendent of Physical Education.

Sunday afternoon, at the children's rally, Mrs. W. E. Boise, of Jamestown, in a very interesting address, showed how the children may be won for temperance through the Sunday school. Mrs. Atkins treated the subject from the standpoint of the home and the L. T. L. A large chorus of girls furnished beautiful music.

In the evening, at a union service in the Opera House, Mrs. Atkins gave a splendid address on "The Real Issue" to a large and responsive audience. On the closing evening, an address by Hon. F. O. Hellstrom, warden of the State Penitentiary, showed the small number of criminals in North Dakota compared to that in license states.

The superintendent of the State Enforcement League, Rev. F. L. Watkins, in discussing the question, "Who is Responsible for the Non-enforcement of our Liquor Laws?" laid the blame on the state's attorneys and the sheriffs.

1911 a Year of Increased Activity

Reports of the year's work showed increased activity along all lines. Four National and two state organizers had been at work, aggregating forty weeks of faithful service. Twenty-five local unions, fourteen Y. P. B.'s and eleven L. T. L.'s were organized during the year. Mrs. J. M. Johnson, of Fargo, having secured twenty-nine new members, was granted her railroad fare to the state convention.

Standard books on temperance and kindred subjects have been placed in the library at the State University. Essay contest work, under the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, has been taken up in colleges, high schools and the grades. Petitions for equal suffrage have been circulated with a view to presenting them to the Legislature of 1912.

Miss Margaret Boe, graduate of the Chicago School of Oratory, entertained the convention with several select read-

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SUFFRAGE VICTORIOUS IN CALIFORNIA

Sixth State of the Union Votes for Full Suffrage

As the result of a most enthusiastic and energetic campaign of many months' duration, carried on by the suffragists and their friends, the voters of the "Golden State" put themselves on record at last week's election in favor of the constitutional amendment granting to the women full suffrage. At the present writing, the total returns show a majority for suffrage of about 4,000. The special correspondent of one of the New York papers characterizes the campaign as "less like a campaign than a triumphal progress." One of the most earnest advocates of the amendment was Governor Hiram Johnson, who has spoken for it throughout the state. The better element among the men has not only approved of the amendment, but has actively co-operated with the women to secure it.

The opposition of the liquor forces is indicated by a statement which appeared not long ago in a brewers' magazine, to the effect that it was high time that they turn their attention to California and see that the suffrage amendment was defeated. That they did endeavor to accomplish this is shown by the heavy vote against the measure cast in San Francisco, where it was of course possible to manipulate votes and line up the disreputable and vicious voters of the city.

Upon receiving the news of the victory, Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said: "I felt sure in my heart all the time that the right would win; but it is a wonderful thing for the women to have overcome the saloon interests which controlled so large a vote in the cities, especially San Francisco. This is the greatest victory for woman suffrage ever won in this country."

As the sixth state to have full suffrage, California follows Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Washington. Four other states, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin and Nevada, are already preparing for suffrage campaigns.

As California women, with this new opportunity, face new responsibilities and new duties, they should remind themselves of the words of President Taft, spoken to the women of the state of Washington—that the whole nation is looking to that state, the largest commonwealth in the world that has woman suffrage, to prove the wisdom of the measure.

Equally true is it that all the world will henceforth watch with intense interest the great state of California, with the expectation that the women will use suffrage to make it clean and safe and white, and will before many years prove, as the New Zealanders say they have proved, "that there is one corner of the universe where every argument, every prophecy and every issue of the case has been tried out, tested and definitely settled."

Kentucky's White Ribboners Out for Prohibition

Special Correspondence

A large attendance and an unusually interesting program marked the thirty-first annual state convention of the W. C. T. U. of Kentucky, held in Hopkinsville. As proof that a strong sentiment existed in the hostess city for a high type of citizenship and temperance, the Mayor, and Circuit Judge gave a cordial welcome to the convention on the first evening. Welcome words were also spoken by the presidents of colleges and leading educators, pastors of all the local churches, Sunday school workers, and Miss Katie McDaniels, representing the local union.

There were present all the state officers and many district presidents, the latter bringing most encouraging reports from various parts of the state. The reports of the superintendents showed that the department work had not lagged, but is being pushed vigorously in all sections of the state. Gains in membership and the addition of a number of new unions indicated a decided growth.

The address of Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, the president, was a strong plea for state-wide prohibition, and was well received.

A silver medal contest, conducted by Mrs. Loomis, state superintendent of Medal Contests, assisted by local talent, was the attraction of Saturday evening.

Sunday was the great day of the convention. Congressman Richmond P. Hobson addressed large and appreciative audiences, both afternoon and evening, treating the subject of temperance in a scientific, scholarly and eloquent fashion.

Monday evening, Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald, National organizer, gave a strong address; and Tuesday evening, Mrs. Lila Carlin Moore of New Mexico, National organizer, who has been engaged in organization work in the Second district, furnished a most helpful number on the program.

W. C. T. U. Settlement

During the convention, Miss May Stone, one of the committee in charge of the W. C. T. U. settlement school at Hindman, told graphically of the success of this wonderful institution, and of its flourishing condition.

During the entire convention, local talent of a high order, under the direction of Mrs. Foster of McLean College, furnished music. A men's quartet was an especially attractive feature.

The hospitality of Hopkinsville was most generous and gracious, and all delegates went away satisfied with the results of their meeting together.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; vice-president, Mrs. Malta B. Bailey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Juliet L. Powers; recording secretary, Mrs. Ludie Day Pickett; treasurer, Mrs. Norah B. Taylor; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Florence Loomis; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. A. T. O'Rear.

Float of Red Bank (N. J.) W. C. T. U. at Monmouth County Fair

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COLONEL

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

When Annie Brooks and Allen Lambert were married, Colonel Hampton Brooks, uncle and guardian of the bride, gave her away with his blessing, and promptly turned over to the groom his niece's neat little fortune of fifty thousand dollars in real estate and cash.

"Women," the Colonel was accustomed to say, "are no more fitted for business than men are fitted for housework and baby-tending. The Lord made them each for a special sphere, and they should not dabble in each other's work, or meddle with each other's rights."

He invariably appended the latter statement when total abstinence or temperance movements were under discussion, usually settling the question as to the right or wrong of the open saloon by asserting:

"Take away the individual's liberty of action and you strike a blow at the vitals of our great republic." Being accustomed to regard the Colonel as the embodiment of wisdom, not one of his family dared to raise the feeblest protest against this opinion.

Soon after Annie's marriage, her husband, having complete control of her property, and she being dependent upon his bounty, sold her land and town residences in Mississippi, and moved to the prairie district of Arkansas. While the Colonel regretted his niece's departure, he expressed no objection, believing that her husband held control of her destiny.

During the first year of her residence in Arkansas, Annie Lambert wrote frequently to her uncle and to members of his family, and gave glowing descriptions of her beautiful prairie home. But gradually the letters became less cheerful, and were infrequent. In ten years, letters from her were a rarity, and her circumstances in her home, or the condition of the family pocket-book, were never mentioned.

Besides being a busy lawyer, the Colonel was a member of the State Senate, and so much occupied by his own affairs, and the public weal, was he that it did not occur to him to wonder at his niece's silence. It was in the midst of a heated discussion by the politicians of his state upon the amendment of the law relating to the property rights of married women, that he received a letter from Annie. It fairly startled the Colonel. She implored him to come to her at once, saying that she needed his help and advice, and that there was no way to help her unless she saw him in person.

"Annie must be getting cranky," Colonel Brooks said to his wife. "But I'll humor the child. I'll give her a surprise by going to her without replying to her letter."

It was upon a cold, gloomy November afternoon that the Colonel stepped from the train at the station ten miles from where Annie lived. He procured a horse from the livery stable, and ascertained the whereabouts of the Lambert farm. The road was boggy, and he traveled slowly. He was within half a mile of the place to which he had been directed, when it began to rain in torrents. A double log cabin was near the road and he hurried to it for shelter. Riding through the open gate, he stopped near a shed where a ragged, tow-headed youth was chopping wood.

"Evenin', Mister!" greeted the boy cordially. "Light and come in."

"Thank you, my boy. May I hitch my horse under the shed until the shower is over?"

"Sartain! Hitch him and come right in to the stove room and dry off."

The boy led the way into the rickety lean-to, where a rusty old cooking stove was smoking with a newly made fire, and a young girl was making preparations to cook supper.

"Sorry I can't take you to the open fire-place," the boy apologized, "but Maw is oncommon sick with fever and ager."

"This is all right, son. I'm glad to get near the stove."

"Jest set here and make yourself to home, Mister, while I'm splittin' wood under the shed. Paw's down to the Cross Roads, and thar ain't no tellin' when he will pull in."

"Go on about your wood chopping, I'll excuse you," replied the Colonel.

The girl was in the pantry mixing bread. A small child opened the door leading into the adjoining room, and stood gazing with wondering eyes at the stranger. Before the visitor could greet her, a woman's tired, drawling voice floated into the "stove room."

"I sho' would like to help you, Mis' Lambert, but my ole man ain't much better'n yourn as a pervider. We got flour bread now in the house for the fust time in two months, and if I lent it out, he would raise the roof offen the house, if he found it out."

"If you could just lend me a quart of meal, and a few slices of meat, Mrs. Simmons, I'd pay you back in a day or two. As soon as Mr. Lambert sobers up, he will buy some provisions. We are almost starving."

"That's about the fix of most of us since Bill Dinkins opened his saloon at the Cross Roads. If something ain't done to stop him, we won't have a shelter over our heads by another year. But you git the meat and meal outen the box thar in the cornder, Mis' Lambert. Wish it was more I could do for you."

"I suppose you knew our place is to be sold next week," replied a hopeless voice. "If I could only have held the land, or—"

From the vicinity of the gate came a hoarse, snarling call:

"Annie! Annie! Come on home and cook my supper! It's gad around and gab with you, the minute I'm gone. Get along here, I tell you!"

Colonel Brooks heard the woman in the next room rush to the door, and down the steps. It was still raining, but he thanked the girl for the privilege of sitting by the stove, and hurried out to his horse.

"Goin', Mister? Better wait till the rain's over!" advised the boy.

"Thank you, but I am going to the Lamberts', and that is not far away, That was his wife in your mother's room, was it not?"

"Yes, sir. Yonder she goes now, a tearin' down the road after her old man like Tucker, and him a ridin' at a gallop and cussin' her at every jump! It's a shame the way he beats her when he's drunk."

Boiling with indignation the Colonel started down the road in pursuit, but the jaded horse made slow progress, and he barely kept the man and woman in sight. A quarter of a mile down the road was a "wet weather branch," which was now overflowing its banks Colonel Brooks saw the man he was following ride the horse recklessly into the stream, and the woman run after him, regardless of the icy water and mud. Her hair was half way down her back, and her thin garments were bespattered with mud from the horse's hoofs.

"Stop!" shouted the Colonel at the top of his voice. But the woman seemed deaf to everything save the man's growling curses. On down the miry road they went, at a rate that was amazing. Finally they turned in at a ramshackle gate, and the woman entered the cabin, and struck a light. The man took the saddle and bridle from the horse, threw them into the "entry," and stamped into the room where his wife awaited him.

Colonel Brooks hitched his horse and ran up the tumble-down steps.

"What do you mean by gadding over the country and not a bite of supper cooked?" demanded the harsh voice inside the cabin.

"I didn't have anything to cook, Allen," replied the woman. "I went over to Mrs. Simmons' to borrow some meat and meal."

"And talk about me, did you? I'll teach you to idle away your time and gossip—"

"Don't, Allen! Don't strike me! You're drunk, and—"

With the fury of a tiger, Colonel Brooks strode into the room and grasped the man's uplifted hand.

"Allen Lambert, you have me to deal with now."

The man, suddenly sobered, turned pale with fright. "Colonel Brooks!" he stammered.

"Yes, and your wife, the woman whom you swore to love and cherish and protect, is my niece." He turned his gaze upon the faded, haggard woman in her drabbled dress, and continued: "You cowardly, sneaking rascal! I have

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

HOW FRIEDA'S FLOWERS HELPED

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

Guido was busily planting flowers in the long green box that was to adorn one of the south windows of the living room.

"Miss Mary gave us the flowers the first thing this morning and she said that we must put the boxes in windows that looked toward the south."

"Yes, then they get the much sunshine that makes them grow," said Guido's mother, who stood by watching.

"She said that if we lived with our faces toward God like the flowers toward the south, we would get the warmth to grow by and be fine men and women. It is a lovely thought, is it not, Carissima?"

"Miss Mary is a great teacher, my Guido. She has made us very happy."

Just then there came a timid tap at the door and looking around, they saw a little Italian girl, holding a basket filled with bright blooming flowers.

"I have brought my flowers to you, Guido. My dadda will not let me have a box at the south window," she said, almost sobbing with the sense of her loss.

"O Frieda, I am so sorry," cried Guido. "It is the drink, always the drink that makes us unhappy in the Quarter."

"Never you mind, leetle one," said Guido's mother soothingly; "you can plant your flowers in a box and put it in the window next to Guido's. When you no come, I tend the flowers for you."

The little girl's face brightened at the friendly offer of her neighbor, but soon the shadow that had rested in her eyes returned.

"I thought maybe the flowers would be so pretty that they would keep dadda from drinking. You know that Miss Mary said beauty around us helped to make us better. Do you mind about setting our faces toward God, Guido, like the flowers to the sun and the south wind?"

"Yes, Frieda. I am very sorry that your father won't let you have a window box, but you will like it over here and you can carry all the blooms home to put on the table at meal-times."

"If only we could stop your father from drinking, Frieda, I would be much happy. Poor leetle girl! You try so hard to do everything since your mamma died. Never you mind, though, we will try to find a way to help your dadda and if we fail, we will ask Miss Mary what to do. She can always help."

When Guido's father came from work that night and saw the window boxes, he was greatly pleased. "Those flowers make the place look, ah, beautiful, my boy," he said. "By and by, we have nice leetle home with garden and trees."

"Suppose we ask Frieda and her father over here to supper tomorrow night," suggested Guido's mother thoughtfully. "Poor leetle Frieda had to bring her flowers over here to plant. Her father drink so much, he is cross all the time and does not try to make her happy like you do our Guido. Maybe then you can make him see how much better off we are than he is, giving all his dollars to the saloons for poison that will kill him some day."

"That is good," answered the Italian who, since he had given up drinking, had succeeded in buying a little shop for himself. "It would mean much to Frieda."

The eventful evening found the guests ready at the appointed hour. In view of having accepted his prosperous neighbor's invitation, the Italian had kept sober. He looked about the cosy little living room and then at Guido's father.

"You must do verra much bizness at your shop. You make money, yes?"

"Yes, yes," was the eager reply. "I am doing fine now. When people see I leave the liquor alone, they come trade with me, see? They were afraid to buy when my head was big with drink, but they are coming now every day. I save and pretty soon, I buy a leetle house with a garden and trees."

"That will be verra nice," said the man slowly, as if he were thinking.

Guido's mother had done her part toward making the evening a success for she had cooked everything she thought her visitors would like. A few weeks before, Miss Mary had helped her select a pink and white set of dishes, and had shown her how to set an attractive table. In the center of the table there was a bunch of late pink asters in a bowl, and her guests were quick to see the difference from the other times they had eaten there.

When supper was over, Frieda hovered about her window box, talking excitedly to Guido about the possible growth of her flowers. Her father saw her interest and joy and his conscience began to smite him.

"You have done verra much for your family," he said to his host. "I think I ought to do somethings for my girl. She is a good child and since her mamma died she has cleaned house and is learning to cook fine too."

"Stop drink," answered Guido's father quietly, "and you can do for her like I am for my wife and boy. I have swallowed enough poison to buy me a leetle house already. What have I got to show for it? Only this scar on my face where I fell one night in the street."

The Italian's pride was aroused. "If you do all so much for Guido, I must do the same for Frieda."

"Let Frieda take her window box home to-night. It will cheer you up," begged Guido's mother, and when the man agreed, she knew that she had gained something for the child and that there was promise of more.

A week later, Miss Mary was talking to her future husband about the improvement in the Italian settlement. She said, "Every boy and girl I have taught is working for better conditions. I have shown them the evil of drink—the greatest curse to Americans and foreigners alike—and I believe with God's help, we are going to see a wonderful change in the lives of those Italians. Once free from the habit of drink, they make good husbands and fathers where before they have been beasts. Drink is the greatest evil in the world and when we can do away with that, we are going to be able to cope successfully with all other forms of sin."

Young Campaigners in the "Vote No" Procession, Portland, Me.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL CONVENTION INFORMATION

Important information concerning the National Convention at Milwaukee is given on pages 9 and 10 of this issue. Do not fail to read it.

The Sixth Woman Suffrage State

Nothing could so have encouraged and stimulated the equal suffrage movement in the states which are looking forward to securing the ballot for women as the recent victory in California. Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin and Nevada will push forward in their campaigns with greater confidence because of the success of their sister state on the Pacific. The editorial comment of *The Tribune* of Chicago, as to the outcome of the election, is worth noting: "The vote for woman suffrage is the deliberate verdict of a commonwealth where the average of intelligence and good citizenship is high. California is fortunate in that it has a large number of small and prosperous land owners. They are men of education, drawn to California by its climate and its opportunities, from New England and the middle states. They are men with families, and it is from their knowledge of the women of their households that they have reached the conclusion that women can be trusted with the ballot."

Maine's Special Recommendations

The special emphasis placed by the white ribboners of Maine, at their recent state W. C. T. U. convention, on organization, education and law enforcement, for the coming year's work, has in it a suggestion for every state where the liquor forces are, at the present time, making an aggressive effort. The best way and the only way to meet the attacks of the enemy is to do as Maine is planning to do, organize the work in every community throughout the state; strengthen every existing union and increase its membership, until every temperance woman is enlisted; educate by printed and spoken word throughout the year; organize the young people for definite work; see that the law requiring the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools is obeyed; be vigilant and active in season and out of season in insisting on enforcement of the law in every community, and urge the men voters to maintain the same attitude of watchfulness.

While, as has been stated, it may be true that there was not a larger majority for the retention of constitutional prohibition in Maine because of lack of education and a realization of the dangers resulting from the legalizing of the liquor traffic, yet the great reason was found in the unscrupulous methods and the expenditure of vast sums of money by the liquor interests, in an effort to wrest from the "Pine Tree State" its prohibition law.

"Voice of the People" in Alabama for Prohibition Legislation

It is to be deeply regretted that an unfriendly Legislature succeeded in temporarily setting aside the statutory prohibitory law of Alabama, yet the results of the recent county elections show that this action on the part of the Legislature was in no sense dictated by "the voice of the people." *The Citizen* of Alabama says: "In every county where the temperance people have made an organized effort, they have been victorious. We believe the crest of the liquor wave has been reached, and very, very few, if any, more of Alabama's counties will return to the legalized sale of liquors." Lauderdale county, Governor O'Neal's home county, voted dry by a majority of 500, and six other counties have voted for prohibition by strong majorities. These signs indicate that the people will not rest satisfied until they have again on their statute books a state-wide prohibitory law, or better still, have placed it in their constitution where it cannot be so easily removed.

"The Men and Religion Forward Movement"

It is a trite saying that if the Christian men and women of our nation would arise and unitedly attack the legalized liquor traffic, they could make short work of it. If a large proportion of the Christian men have not heretofore risen to their privilege in this matter and taken as aggressive a stand as the evils of the day demanded that they should take, a splendid opportunity is being afforded them to do so in the present-day new movement, styled "The Men and Religion Forward Movement." We note with interest that the leaders in this national movement are emphasizing the social service features of the organization, and calling attention to the great public evils which corrupt the youth of our land, among which stands foremost the legalized liquor traffic. Temperance workers will watch with intense interest the progress of this newly inaugurated men's movement, and trust that it will mean a deepened interest and increased zeal on the part of the members of our Christian churches.

CONFERENCE TO PUSH INTERSTATE LIQUOR LEGISLATION

A measure of most vital importance to the temperance cause, to be brought before the next Congress, which convenes in December, is a bill providing for legislation which shall effectively protect prohibition territory from interstate transportation into the same of liquors by "mail order," or otherwise. In order to bring pressure on Congress for the passage of such a law, a call has been issued for a national conference in the city of Washington on December 12-14. This call has been signed by the Governors of North Carolina, Tennessee, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Washington, West Virginia and North Carolina, and by the former Governors of many states, by judges, national legislators, ecclesiastical officials, editors, bankers, college presidents, and other citizens.

The white and black spots on the prohibition map may not signify much to some individuals, but to the Great Northern Railroad they are sufficiently authoritative to make it feel the necessity for abandoning the sale of liquor on trains. The *Seattle* (Wash.) *Intelligencer* states that the last drink of intoxicating liquor on the Great Northern trains in Washington, was sold on September 27, a railroad official explaining, "To sell liquor safely, considering the vagaries of wet and dry territory through which we are passing, I should have to carry maps of the different counties. Otherwise, not knowing the political status as regards the sagebrush and the oasis, I might get myself arrested."

HEADQUARTERS NEWS

There is great rejoicing at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters over the presence of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Miss Anna A. Gordon and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon. Fresh from the strenuous Maine campaign, immediately upon their arrival, October 14, they took up their duties preparatory to the coming Milwaukee National Convention.

Milwaukee National Convention Information

The Republican House will be the headquarters of the National General Officers at the Milwaukee National Convention. On the second floor there is a large committee room, in which the business meetings of the Executive Committee will be held. The hotel is located two blocks from The Auditorium, where the Convention will assemble. Hotel Gilpatrick, half a block beyond the Republican House, will care for part of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, of Milwaukee, chairman of Committee on Excursions, is planning several short trips in the vicinity of the convention city. If seventy-five persons desire to visit Janesville, special rates can be secured; otherwise, full fare will be required. At Janesville visitors will see the schoolhouse where Miss Willard first went to school and later taught. There is but little left of the original house, "Forest Home," where Miss Willard spent her childhood days, but the farm on the bank of Rock River will always be of historic interest.

State delegations reaching Chicago in the morning will find early trains to Milwaukee on both the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Chicago and North Western Railway is one block from the Union Depot. Trains will leave at 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 12 a. m. and about every hour in the afternoon up to 10 p. m.

The trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul leave from the Union Station, Canal and Adams St. Morning trains, 6:55, 8:00, 9:15, 10:00 and 11:30; afternoon trains from 1:50 to 10:15 p. m. On either road it will require two hours to reach Milwaukee. The fare is $1.70 one way.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND DELEGATES

In order to make satisfactory arrangements for the entertainment of all officers and delegates, it became necessary to agree upon a minimum number to be entertained at the two hotels which have been designated as "Headquarters." The General Officers and Executive Committee have been assigned accordingly. The General Officers and state presidents will be entertained at the Republican House and the other members of the Executive Committee at the Hotel Gilpatrick. Both hotels are first-class and are only one-half block apart. In reply to several requests, the Committee feels obliged to state that it cannot change these assignments. Of course, this will not prevent any individual from making, at her own expense, any other arrangement she may desire. MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,

Chairman Entertainment Committee

ECHOES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

Miss Ruth Davis told of the Japanese lad who became so enthused on the subject of temperance, through reading one of the Japanese temperance papers, that he opened a vein in his wrist and signed a pledge with his own blood, that method in his country being considered very sacred and binding.

Fraulein Ottillie Hoffmann, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, in the course of an address said: "I was not in favor of woman suffrage when I commenced my work, but my experiences have converted me. When I began my work in Germany, we did not even dare to speak of any method that would tend to cut off the sale of drinks. Now the subject is freely discussed."

Madame Helenius of Finland, one of the best friends of temperance in that progressive country, where women have suffrage, said: "We feel so proud and great to belong to such a mighty army of women as the World's W. C. T. U. It makes us feel strong to know that these big countries represented at the Congress are back of us. When the National Theater was opened in Finland, the women said no liquors should be sold in the restaurant. No one, therefore, wanted to take it, for it was said, 'We can't make it pay.' The women finally had to take it themselves in order to prevent liquor from being sold."

A delegate who had attended the recent meeting in London for preventing the sending of intoxicants to the native races, told of an Esquimau who said his people wanted to go back to their native customs, which disallowed the drinking of alcohol.

The president of the Dutch Society for Total Abstinence and Prohibition expressed his pleasure at the Congress being held in his country. When as a young man he had been present at the former meeting at The Hague in 1893, the country then had about 1,000 organized total abstainers, now there were 50,000, the growth being largely due to the influence of the Congress. They now have a weekly temperance paper, with a circulation of 21,000 copies.

The representative from South Australia, the Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, who had been for twenty years a member of Parliament of South Australia, said he did not believe there was a country whose people were more temperate than in Australia, and stated that this fact was not surprising, as every woman had a vote, the last three Prime Ministers of the state of South Australia were total abstainers, and the majority of the members of Parliament were also total abstainers.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

A. G. HUSE, of Cole Camp, Mo., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of that place since its organization eighteen years ago.

The Pleasant Hill W. C. T. U. of Springfield, Mo., mourns the loss of MRS. MARY WILLIAMSON, the union's honored first president, and a faithful member to the end of her life.

NEW ZEALAND TEMPERANCE WORKER CALLED HOME

White ribboners and temperance workers of New Zealand have recently sustained a grievous loss in the death of Mr. Thomas Edward Taylor, mayor of Christchurch and member of Parliament. It was said of him that "every hope for the betterment of social conditions centered round him; no single movement dear to the hearts of the dreamers of fairer times and fairer manners but has been battled for by him. The poor drunkard, the scorned woman, the helpless child, the frail, the weak, the aged, the broken-hearted, all had in him a friend and champion, valiant, incorruptible and redoubtable."

He was one of the signers of the appeal to the people of Maine to keep the prohibition flag flying. Mrs. Fanny Cole, Dominion president of the W. C. T. U., writes that his friends and co-workers are heart-broken and grief-stricken over the loss, and can hardly see how the work can go on without his strong personality, his dauntless courage to inspire and help, but she adds, "His spirit lives on, and is already working among the people, and we believe his death will do more for our cause this year at the polls than even his life could have done."

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. S. A. McClees, the first National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, recently celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday at her homo in Oakland, California. Each of the eighty-nino guests brought a tribute of beautiful flowers.

Mrs. McClees is still not only abreast but ahead of the times. She is an earnest pleader for votes for women and all beneficent causes. A few years ago she learned and still recites in a most pleasing manner, Robert Browning's "Grow Old Along With Me." Many white ribboners know of her remarkable life, an extended sketch of which was given on her birthday by ono of San Francisco's dailies.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.

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MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1911

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. A. LAWSON, 201 TWENTY-SECOND ST.

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddle, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Cor. Grand Ave. and 57th St.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell, 2717 Grand Ave.

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

LIST OF MILWAUKEE HOTELS

Republican House, Third and Cedar Sts., European, $1 upwards, per individual.

Hotel Charlotte, 138 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual.

The Randolph, 134 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual; better rates when two occupy room.

The Irvington, Wauwatosa, American, two in room and breakfasts, 75 cents per individual.

The Kirby House, corner East Water and Mason Sts., European, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, without bath; $1.50 upwards with bath.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., American, $2.25 upwards.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., European, two in room, $1 per individual.

The Schlitz Hotel, corner Third and Grand Ave., European, $1 upwards.

The Pfister, corner Wisconsin and Jefferson Sts., European, $2 upwards, without bath; $2.50 upwards with bath.

The Plankinton House, European, $1.50 upwards per individual; $1, one in a room.

The St. Charles Hotel, City Hall Square, European, $1 upwards; parlor room with bath, two people, $3 per individual; parlor room, without bath, $1.50 single; $2 double; court room, $1.

Maryland Hotel, 135 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual, without bath; $2, two in room, with bath.

The Penllyn, 520 Jackson St., American, room and board, two in room, $1.50 each.

CONVENTION INFORMATION

Banners

All state banners that are to be sent to the National Convention at Milwaukee should be addressed to Mrs. L. T. Bertle, chairman of Banners and Decorations, 983 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis., and should reach her by October 20.

Places of Meetings

The services of the Day of Prayer will be held Friday, October 27, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

The W. C. T. U. Institute will be held Friday, October 27, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Connecticut—Meriden, Oct. 17-19.
Iowa—Shenandoah, Oct. 17-20.
Massachusetts—Holyoke, Oct. 17-20.
Alabama—New Decatur, Oct. 17-20.
Mississippi—New Albany, Oct. 19-22.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Oct. 26.
Arizona—Phoenix, Nov. 8-10.
Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.
Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

It is reported that the brewing interests of the United States have raised $1,000,000 with which to defeat the woman suffrage amendment in the state of Kansas.

SEAT RESERVATIONS FOR THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION

The Auditorium seats 4,000 people. There will be 1,200 free seats, besides those occupied by the delegates. Any of the remaining seats may be reserved by donating to the National Convention Expense Fund any amount from $1 to $5. Surrounding the arena, where the delegates will sit, are thirty-eight boxes, each containing seven chairs. A donation of $5 will secure the reservation, for the entire convention, of one of these chairs. A donation of $4, $3 or $1 will secure the reservation of a seat in the parquet circle, just above the boxes. Donations of $2 or $1 will secure an excellent seat in the balcony.

All reserved seats, during the six days and evenings of the Convention, belong exclusively to the holders of tickets for the same. While all the seats in The Auditorium are good, many visitors would prefer to be assured of the same seat throughout the Convention.

All communications concerning reservations should be addressed to

MISS FLORENCE M. HOLTON,
Chairman Committee on Reserved Seats
2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT

Inquiries are being received both at National Headquarters and in Milwaukee concerning the plans for entertaining delegates during our National Convention. The following announcement should be preserved for reference and all requests for further information on this subject, as well as the lists of delegates compiled by state secretaries, should be addressed directly to the chairman of the Entertainment committee, Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

The Milwaukee County Woman's Christion Temperance Union will entertain, during the National Convention, the members of the Executive Committee and all duly accredited delegates, their alternates or their substitutes. The entertainment for delegates will commence Friday evening, October 27, and close with breakfast Friday, November 3. It will consist of lodging and breakfast each day.

It will greatly assist the Committee if state secretaries will forward at once lists of those entitled to entertainment.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,
520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

HERE AND THERE

Every saloon in Winneshiek county, Iowa, is closed.

Mrs. B. F. Carroll, wife of the Governor of Iowa, gave a most excellent address on Purity at the Eighth district W. C. T. U. convention, held in Colfax, Iowa.

The W. C. T. U. of Des Moines, Iowa, is waging a war of extermination against the sale of cigarets in the city.

Detectives all over the state of Iowa are secretly at work securing data against the illegal sale of intoxicants in that state.

Twenty-one saloons in Dubuque county, Iowa, have been ordered to be closed, by Attorney-General Cosson.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has just completed a most successful ten days' tour in Essex county, N. Y. During this time she held ten evening and eight afternoon meetings, and secured forty-four active and six honorary members.

A union has recently been organized at Hyattsville, Md., by Mrs. O. A. Kays, formerly of Washington, D. C.

A double silver medal contest has been held by the Woman's Missionary society of the First United Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C. The medal for singing was awarded to Miss Sadie Lewis, while the matron's medal was won by Mrs. Lucretia Kays Hanson, who gave "He Always Voted With His Party," a sketch by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin recently published in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Seventh district (Mich.) W. C. T. U. took place at Memphis. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring president, Mrs. E. A. Lee, for her faithful, efficient, uniformly kind services.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School work, recently delivered an address on the subject, "Counter Movements on Liquor Extension in Mission Fields," before the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of Washington, D. C.

A matron's contest was held in connection with the Blackford (Ind.) county W. C. T. U. convention, at Montpelier, September 27-28. In the absence of the state president, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, her husband, Rev. Vayhinger, gave two able addresses. Rev. Walker, of Montpelier, also added inspiration to the convention by his presence and speeches. A number of women, in short talks, gave expression to their loyalty and consecration to the work. "Twenty Reasons Why Women Should Have the Ballot" were given by twenty women. Mrs. Mabel Wearly was elected county president.

The W. C. T. U. of Painted Post, N. Y., recently held, at the home of Mrs. Eugene Wood, a most interesting reception in honor of the faculty of the high school of that place. A fine program was presented, Rev. John Knox, Rev. E. A. Snyder, Dr. J. N. Shumway, representing the Board of Education, and Mrs. H. M. Burroughs, bringing hearty greetings, to which Principal Albert L. Dysinger made a pleasing response.

The W. C. T. U. at Palmyra, Wis., has taken up the study of parliamentary law with much earnestness and for some time has each week sent a box of flowers to Milwaukee for distribution. During the last year it has held three silver medal contests, two being in Sunday school communities a few miles away. The county convention was recently held at Palmyra, with Mrs. W. A. Lawson, state president, as chief speaker. The headquarters conducted by the county at the State Fair this year was a decided success.

"Let's accomplish the important things, and do away with so much fuss about dress and buttons and hats," said Mrs. Viola D. Romans, state corresponding secretary, at the recent convention of the W. C. T. U. of Portage county, O. The speaker then gave a straight from the shoulder temperance talk, at the close of her speech introducing Miss Minnie J. Ellet, a temperance worker of Summit county, who, in enthusiastic words, laid before her hearers her own faith in the cause and her determination to continue faithful to it.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, W. C. T. U. president of San Diego county, Cal., sends the following items of interest concerning her local unions: Mrs. E. M. Houghton, president of the First union of San Diego, spent a strenuous eight months of work in lecturing, holding meetings, organizing, and securing members. She also met with the colored people and arranged meetings for the National superintendent of that department, Mrs. Peterson. She attended the Chinese mission in the interests of temperance, represented the W. C. T. U. on the Door of Hope board, visited the battleships and spoke to sailors, and visited the Detention Home for girls in the lower part of the city.

The Escondido union provided a restroom for visitors upon the occasion of "Grape Day." A rally was held in the Congregational church, at which Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Houghton gave addresses. Mrs. Armstrong, chairman of University Heights group, reports a fine meeting September 12, with equal suffrage for the subject. Stirring addresses and suffrage songs filled the program, and the meeting closed with a social and refreshments. La Mesa union, at its September meeting, discussed the "Typhoid Fly," with the result that the ladies decided that La Mesa should be a flyless town. Miss Chamberlain, a trained nurse, gave an instructive talk upon the relation to disease of flies and dust.

BRIEF NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

At the recent convention of the W. C. T. U. of Cumberland county, N. J., the membership was reported as 750, quite an increase over the figures presented last year. To a former county president, Mrs. Frances Downing, a life membership certificate was presented. Among those who spoke during the meetings were Rev. F. Demaris, Dr. Goddard, and Mr. Michael J. Fanning. Financial aid was promised the Bridgeton W. C. T. U. in its campaign for no-license, an offer which was gratefully accepted for the union by its president, Mrs. Jessie A. Reeves. Mrs. Belle Bowden was elected president of the county and will be sent as a delegate to the Milwaukee National Convention.

Mrs. May P. Sparks, state L. T. L. secretary, has recently given three talks on temperance to the children of the schools of Elmer. Her questions regarding the evils caused by the use of beer, whisky and cider, asked subsequently of them, brought out quick responses. The W. C. T. U. of Elmer during the past year has raised nearly $200, a sum which has been carefully spent in ways to benefit the town. It has had the services of public speakers, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson being one of them. In connection with its Flower Mission work it has employed two speakers, and to it belongs the credit of inaugurating the school garden movement in connection with the W. C. T. U. work. Next year it thinks of operating these gardens on the home garden plan, rather than to cultivate a public plot. A public fountain may also be erected as a result of its efforts.

FROM TEXAS

Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing, healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum, for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning), up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN ANNUAL FEAST

Special Correspondence

In spite of drouth and a hard times scare, 100 women came up to our annual convention filled with zeal and earnestness. For the third time in the history of the state, we were entertained in the beautiful city of Aberdeen, and that right royally.

Spiritual Uplift

The evangelistic half hour, conducted every morning by our superintendent of that department, Mrs. Allbee, was an uplift and spiritual benediction throughout the session. Earnestness and enthusiasm marked the entire convention.

Reports from our twenty-seven superintendents, most of whom were present, and the outlook given by twelve of our thirteen districts, showed a gratifying advance along all lines. Twenty-three new unions and three Y. P. B.'s with a increase of 200 members (over losses) was encouraging in the face of the agricultural conditions in our state.

Radical Changes in Constitution

A general revision of the constitution merged the Y. and the Senior L. T. L. into a Y. P. B. Mrs. Scovell, who had been with us in the state for a month, speaking to schools and colleges, has given enthusiasm and impetus to the work of the young people. Teaching in regard to radical prohibition is to be a prominent feature of Branch work the coming year. The superintendents of departments were admitted to the Executive Committee, with an Official Board for action in the interim between the conventions. Some other changes making the state work more in accord with that of the National were effected. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was our convention speaker—and what need we say more! All who know her need not be told that she held her immense audience captive under the spell of her splendid personality—her faith in God.

All the old officers were practically unanimously re-elected: President, Mrs. Anna R. Simmons; vice-president, Mrs. Alice M. Pickler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ruby Jordan Smart; recording secretary, Mrs. E. C. Lundquist. treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Safford. For the first time, the Eleventh and Twelfth districts, from across the Missouri, were represented by delegates—live, earnest women who are determined that sobriety and righteousness shall "cover their side of the state."

A Silvery Haired Winner

A matron's contest by seven speakers was an interesting feature. The medal was won by the oldest one in the class, Mrs. Eva Gold, of Big Stone. With her silvery hair, she was a charming illustration that women need never consider themselves too old to participate in these instructive recitals.

No note of discouragement was sounded, but eagerness was expressed to continually carry on the warfare for "God and Home and Country" until our fair state shall be free from the accursed saloon. An emphatic resolution of protest was passed against our Government endorsing the Brewers' Congress through Secretary Wilson acting as its honorary president.

Will Meet, 1912, in Pierre

An invitation from the good Governor of the state to hold our next convention in the capital city, Pierre, was enthusiastically accepted. The waving plume of our state flower, the beautiful golden-rod, speaks to us of faith and courage and in that spirit we advance to victory.

"THE FIGHT IS ON" IN NEBRASKA

Special Correspondence

One of the best and most enthusiastic state conventions in the history of the organization was held at McCook, September 26-29. The voting body was unusually large, in spite of the fact that many of the delegates traveled over 200 miles to be in attendance. The open-handed hospitality of these western unions proved inspiring to the convention, in making plans for the coming year's work and in the generous pledge of $1,200 to assist in carrying them on. Mrs. Frances B. Heald was re-elected president, and will have the able assistance of most of the old corps of officers, and a few just as able new ones.

Mrs. Armor Attracts Great Audiences

On the evening of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor's address the convention church proved entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowds that wished to attend, and the meeting was only one of the many very successful ones she held in Nebraska during the latter part of September. A great many delegates to the convention are now looking forward to securing Mrs. Armor for their city campaigns next spring.

State Acts on Wilson Presidency

Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the action of Secretary Knox in placing the good people of this nation in a false light before foreign lands, and demanding that Secretary Wilson reconsider his determination to act as honorary president of the Chicago Brewers' Congress. Copies were ordered sent to these members of the cabinet, and another presented to President Taft on the occasion of his visit to Nebraska.

March of the 200

The second evening lecture, "The Genii of Wine," by Rev. C. M. Shepherd, a life long honorary member of the W. C. T. U., was enjoyed by an audience that filled the Opera House from pit to gallery. An impressive part of the evening's entertainment was the march through the streets of McCook of more than 200 women wearing the magic white ribbon bow, and singing "The Fight is On." It was a re-consecration to the work of making the map all white, and without doubt left its impress upon the many who lined the streets that beautiful evening.

Woman Suffrage Vital State Issue

Much interest was manifested in the result of the vote on the suffrage amendment in California, and by unanimous agreement, the state platform of work for the coming year includes the putting forth of unusual effort for every means and measure that will tend sooner to place an unrestricted ballot in the hands of the women of Nebraska. This department has also been the subject of special resolution in almost every county convention held in the state this fall, and has an enthusiastic supporter in the person of our beloved state president, Mrs. Heald.

RHODE ISLAND'S ANNUAL GATHERING

Special Correspondence

The southern part of the state rejoiced in the presence of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Rhode Island white ribboners. It was held at Westerly, the first week in October, in the First Baptist church. Under the supervision of the state decorator, the decorations were of unusual beauty.

The president, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, the state president, presided throughout the convention and was unanimously re-elected to serve another year. A gentleman visitor remarked that he had been to many conventions of men, but never had he seen one which was presided over with more dignity or more wisdom, or where better order prevailed.

The report of the treasurer showed the sum of $8,964.65 as receipts; $8,905.01 as expenditures.

A certificate of life membership in the World's W. C. T. U. was presented by Mrs. Livingston to Mrs. J. K. Barney, for her work as National superintendent of Prison Work, and as National evangelist, well known as "the prisoner's friend." Six other women were made by friends life members of the state W. C. T. U.

The convention voted that the subscription list to the state paper *The Outlook*, must equal the membership.

The address of the evening was by Mrs. Livingston, who spoke to an audience which filled the church. A reception for the state officers and superintendents preceded the meeting.

The annual convention of 1912 will be held in the city of Providence.

The W. C. T. U. of Bond county, Ill., met September 28-29, in annual convention at Pocahontas, Mrs. E. E. Valentine, president, presiding. Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, state recording secretary, delivered a strong evening address. She also visited the public schools and spoke to the children.

The reports showed a year of great activity and encouragement. The good work accomplished included the establishment of a rest room and the securing of a curfew ordinance at the county seat, the organization of L. T. L.'s at Greenville and Reno, and the distribution of much more literature than in any previous year. Mrs. Ida K Graham was elected president, Mrs. Valentine feeling unable to continue longer in office.

THE SALOON, A DEVELOPER OF WILL POWER?

H. A. HILL, Delafield, Wis.

Some time since one of the millionaire brewers of our country, through a leading metropolitan journal, advanced the argument that the liquor traffic was conferring a great benefit upon society in furnishing an institution which tends to develop the will power of the rising generation in its effort to resist the wiles of the saloon. In reply to this sophistry, the communication published below was sent to the brewer. While the foolishness of the argument hardly seems to warrant an answer, yet the response made by Mr. Hill states the case so well and so strongly that we deem it worthy of publication.—EDITOR.

A Striking Analogy

In the southwestern part of the state of Missouri there is a city—Joplin—in which, for the past thirty years, lead and zinc mining has been the chief industry. Various shafts were sunk, which were at first some distance from the residence part. Then for convenience miners' shanties were built near the mines. As the city expanded streets were laid out, as best they could be, around these abandoned shafts, as new mines were continually being opened. I myself have seen a much used driveway threading its way around among these shafts, sometimes the beaten track passing within a few feet of the opening. They were two hundred feet or more in depth; about six feet square and entirely exposed; in many cases not even a danger signal as a warning of their existence. It is reported that as a man approached one of these openings, his horse stumbled and before he could recover himself, went so near the edge that the earth caved in and horse and carriage went to the bottom, the man saving himself by a fortunate leap. It is reported that a child once fell to the bottom of one of these shafts and lived. Can it be argued from this, that they are not dangerous?

Daring Spirit Aroused

After such a shaft has been exposed for a few years, the action of weathering combines with that of water rushing into it, to form a steep declivity around its edge, which renders it exceedingly unsafe for any one to approach beyond the beginning of the declivity. These are not attractive places in the sense that they are beautiful, but it frequently happens that children playing about the streets and vacant lots become curious about them. They wish to discover whether or not they can see to the bottom. They throw stones in to see if they can hear them strike. They dare each other to place their toes at the beginning of this incline. They are all emboldened by success and companionship. The next dare is to go farther on the slope, and finally to dangle their feet over the edge, or to jump across the corner, possibly to run straight across on a narrow plank. Any who hold back are deemed cowards.

Would you want your children to develop their will power and overcome the dread of being called cowards amid such risks? If you should see your children, or those of your neighbor, or of a stranger, thus enjoying themselves I am sure that you would hasten to warn them; that you would say to them, "Children, by all means enjoy yourselves, but come over into this other lot where such danger does not exist." Would you be content to tell them this and then go away without closing or attempting to close effectually every one of those holes in the vicinity?

A Natural Result

Are you surprised that those families whose relatives were affected directly, or indirectly, and indeed all of the citizens of the place, to whose attention the condition was brought, rose up *en masse* and demanded of the city authorities that those shafts be stopped, so that the men whose business took them that way could go about their business in safety, and that the children could go about the streets in play or to and from school without thus risking their lives? Does it seem to you strange that these citizens could not realize that they were interfering with, and perhaps crippling, a great commercial industry of the country and so cease their clamor? Would you raise your voice against stopping them? Rather to me it seems strange that the mine owners should be so careless; should so disregard the welfare of their fellow citizens in matters of life and death, even though they could stand beside one of those gaping caverns and reflect that it has yielded them an immense fortune.

Likeness to Saloon

Can you recommend any better way to "run those places properly" and guard against the danger to the children and citizens than to close them securely and permanently? If in the course of business others are dug, perhaps deeper, and which send out a putrescent, disease-bearing odor, will there be no one to demand that they be eradicated? If it can be demonstrated that the youths of this town are stronger, have stronger will power and are more valuable to society, than those from other towns, as a result of playing about these open shafts, then does it not follow that the city fathers of all the municipalities in this fair land of ours, which we love so dearly, acting on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, should proceed at once to dig similar shafts about their streets and playgrounds, and leave them exposed? And this with the certain knowledge that a per cent are sure to be sacrificed?

To my mind the parallelism is close. The conclusion must be evident.

DR. STALL

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8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

What a Young Boy Ought to Know
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What a Young Wife Ought to Know
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8 Books, $1 each, postfree Table of contents free

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HERE AND THERE

The Magdalene (Fla.) W. C. T. U. recently held a pie social and mock contest for the benefit of a "grand gold medal fund." While awaiting the arrival of friends from Tampa, by the light of a glowing bon-fire, the early comers participated in several lively games. The "contest" program included a sermon and a lecture. There were nine contestants, each of whom was presented with a custard pie, which was shared equally by the speakers. An auction sale of pies immediately following the contest was well received. The young men, as their donation to the cause, paid exorbitant prices for the delectable goody.

Winona (O.) W. C. T. U. recently elected Mrs. Laura Garside as its president for the fourth year. Mrs. Garside has a reputation for faithful attendance at all meetings, having during her seven and one-half years of membership never missed a meeting, a record, her co-workers claim, not equaled in the county of Columbiana.

The subjects of scientific temperance instruction and school savings banks were emphasized at a recent W. C. T. U. parlor meeting held in the home of Mrs. Caroline Humphrey, of Adrian, Mich., local superintendent of these two lines of work. Mrs. Ada Mumford, president of the union, and the hostess, welcomed the guests to rooms beautifully decorated with flowers. A brief paper on the subject of S. T. I. was presented by Mrs. Humphrey and the essay on "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life," which won the state L. T. L. prize, and written by Miss Clara Carpenter, was read. A reception to some forty teachers followed. "Save Your Pennies," and a paper on "Thrift," brought the subject of school savings banks before the audience.

The address of Mrs. Ella Southworth Clark has been changed from 317 W. Embargo St. to 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Clark's husband, Rev. W. H. Clark, has been appointed one of the district elders in his denomination, in New York state, and will have headquarters at Rome.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

FLORIDA MARCHING ON

State-wide Prohibition Kept Ever in Sight

Special Correspondence

The blessing in disguise, known as the defeat of state-wide prohibition last November, is still showing itself to be a real blessing. The effrontery of the liquor politicians at that time revealed their character in a startling fashion to thousands of temperate citizens who were quite ignorant of it, and many local prohibition campaigns, resulting in victory for the drys, have been waged in the past year.

The readiness with which the Legislature passed bills to restrict the liquor traffic from trespassing on dry counties; to close saloons from nine o'clock p. m. to six o'clock a. m.; to absolutely prohibit all forms of gambling, and measures to prevent traffic in women; to fine newspapers for printing the names of women in assault cases; to provide for juvenile courts and pure food; to require county solicitors and states' attorneys to secure lists of individuals holding U. S. licenses, and if found not to have paid state licenses, to prosecute them; to change the time of holding local option county elections from two years to four years—all these good bills were passed so cheerfully that it evidenced the educative moral effect of the prohibition campaign upon the people who elected the legislators.

That Governor Gilchrist vetoed the two first named bills has not exalted him in the respect of his constituents, as may be shown if he shall aspire to further political honors.

W. C. T. U. Exerts Strong Influence

In all of the good work recorded, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been an inspiring factor. From its temporary headquarters near the capitol, where Miss Minnie Neal, our president, was to be found, the wisest counsel and aid were given.

The city of St. Augustine recently prohibited, by ordinance, in accord with the state law, the sale or gift of cigarets to minors, under penalty of a fine of from $10 to $50, making it the duty of the city marshal and police to enforce the ordinance.

The six unions of Tampa and vicinity recently held an all-day institute, and reorganized the union at Gary, closing the institute with a medal contest. During the past year, these unions have held eighteen contests, and a diamond contest is planned for the state convention, which meets at Tampa, November 21-24.

Mrs. Crews, the beloved superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors department, joined the heavenly hosts in February, but able hands have continued her work, and 1,100 comfort bags are now ready for the battleship "Florida."

The white ribboners of Sanford maintain, in the station waiting room, a pretty white bed for tired babies—a boon to weary mothers. Frank Wideman, a Stetson University student, and member of the well known Stetson quartet that won votes for prohibition in the late campaign, represented Florida in the state and interstate collegiate debates, and won first place, his theme being "Prohibition." He will, at the national collegiate contest next year, represent the South. The DeLand union kept an invalid sister at Sulphur Springs for a month and cared for her two children during her absence. The Havana union, in six months, doubled its membership.

New Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s

Enthusiastic efforts to interest the young people are resulting in many new Young People's Branches and L. T. L.'s. Social meetings have been a feature of the summer, on which occasions noted advocates of temperance have been the topics, among them being Frances Willard, John B. Gough, Neal Dow and Lillian M. N. Stevens. Many pictures of Miss Willard have been placed in our public schools and halls, and large quantities of literature have been deposited in station waiting rooms.

Temperance rallies, picnics, mass-meetings, parades and plays are reported from towns large and small. Our state president has "held the fort" in the hot city during the long Florida summer, that she might more faithfully and effectively direct her white ribbon army.

Our Press superintendent has prepared a four-page Press leaflet which has been published and sent out to the local unions. These leaflets may be obtained from the state corresponding secretary.

The two-page Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL has proven an excellent substitute for a state paper, and every W. C. T. U. member should read it.

The "Do everything policy" of our organization is enlisting the interest and aid of whole communities and we are determined that saloons must go from our sunshine state.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

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is the near-nature treatment for Consumption.

The power it creates, its purity and wholesomeness are Nature's *greatest aid* in overcoming disease.

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-52

NORTH DAKOTA'S ANNUAL REVIEW

(Continued from Page Four)

ings. Miss Boe has been engaged as medal contest trainer and L. T. L. leader; Miss Georgie Chambers as state organizer; and Miss Nelle M. Osmun as worker among Indians.

General Officers for New Year

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson; acting president, Mrs. Necia E. Buck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence B. Connor; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel. Mrs. Maude Santelmann, of Fargo, was appointed Y. P. B. secretary and Miss Georgie Chambers, secretary for the Loyal Temperance Legion.

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Send for a copy of "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.

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Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

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NATIONAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION-MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTOBER 28, 1911

In connection with the Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which will be held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 28-November 2, 1911, your attention is called to the excellent and high class train service between Chicago and the Convention city, via **THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,** which has been designated as the *Official Route.* Double track all the way—a perfect roadbed—automatic electric safety signals—most modern and improved train equipment, including standard day coaches, buffet, parlor and observation cars. Dining car service that cannot be excelled.

The double track line of the Chicago and North Western Ry., between Chicago and Milwaukee is the route of a service so complete that it includes a train for almost every hour. This complete train service between Chicago and Milwaukee places the latter city in direct connection with Chicago and all important points in the Central and Eastern States.

On account of the central location of Milwaukee and its many attractions as a convention city, it is expected this will be one of the most largely attended meetings ever held. By selecting the Chicago and North Western Ry. for your trip from Chicago to Milwaukee you secure the advantage of traveling through some of the finest suburban towns in the world, along the beautiful north shore of Lake Michigan, passing through Rose Hill, at which point Rose Hill Cemetery is located which contains the tomb of Frances Willard, and Evanston, the home of the National Headquarters of the W. C. T. U., Fort Sheridan (the famous military post), Lake Bluff (the new United States Naval Training Station). Waukegan, Zion City, Kenosha, Racine and various other industrial centers are passed en route.

EVANSTON, ILL.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS W. C. T. U.

The North Western Line also maintains excellent service to Milwaukee from all principal points west, north, and northwest, including Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Ia., Sioux City, Ia., Des Moines, Ia., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Marshalltown, Ia., Clinton, Ia., St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Ashland, Wis., Green Bay, Wis.

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(Telephone Randolph 4221.) CHICAGO

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COLONEL

(Continued from Page Six)

half a mind to kill you outright!" In his rage the Colonel caught the trembling man by the shoulder and shook him as a terrier would a rat. "I will thrash you within an inch of your life!" He raised his riding whip, but his arm was caught and held by the frail little woman.

"Don't—don't, Uncle! It is not Allen who has mistreated me, but it's the whisky in him that has turned him to a demon. He is not himself."

"I couldn't retain my self-respect and let such cruelty go unpunished, Annie."

"Leave his punishment to a higher Power, Uncle. You must take me home with you. I cannot bear this life longer!"

Allen Lambert looked up in dismay. "You can't mean that, Annie. I know I have been neglectful,—cruel, even, but —forgive me, Annie! I promise you I will never touch another drop of whisky!"

"You have made that promise often, Allen. I have been degraded, insulted, half-starved, and you have reached the limit. In another week we will be homeless—you have spent all of my money, and I refuse to support you longer."

"You are right, Annie!" declared the Colonel. "This man has betrayed the trust imposed in him, and as your nearest of kin, I will see that you are protected. If you can reform and go to work, I will give you a job on one of my plantations, but never can you enter my door, or claim Annie, unless there is a complete reformation, Lambert."

"How can I reform, Colonel, with the temptations around me?" wailed the miserable man.

"Leave them. Put temptation out of your reach!" The Colonel stopped suddenly. All his life long he had advocated the theory that a man who was too weak to resist the temptation to drink more than he could walk straight under, was not worth the saving. "Put temptation out of a man's reach!" That was what the dry ticket had argued in the last political campaign, and he had laughed at the idea. Evidently his theory and practice did not agree. But Annie must be rescued at all hazards, and the poor wretch who had fallen into the depths of degradation must be given a chance—if he would take it.

"I'll offer you one more chance, Allen Lambert," said the Colonel slowly. "I will give you the management of a place I own in a dry county. If you have manhood enough left to reform, and straighten out again, I'll see what I can do for you later. But until then I am Annie's protector, and you are not to annoy her with your presence. When your business is closed out here, you can return to Mississippi. (I will leave a ticket for you at the station.) You may prepare for a daylight start, Annie, as I go home tomorrow."

The Colonel returned to his native state with a troublesome "bee in his bonnet." During his entire public career he had fought against the proposed amendment of the law regarding the property rights of married women, and he had also, when prohibition became an issue of a campaign, boldly espoused the wet ticket. And now—he realized that his most cherished theories and policies were somewhat faulty.

For weeks after he had brought poor, crushed, over-worked little Annie home, he pondered over the perplexing question as to whether he should become a political turn-coat, or stolidly stick to his old principles.

One morning, as the Colonel sat in his office, the door opened and Allen Lambert entered.

"I have come to accept your proposition, Colonel Brooks," he said humbly. "I tried to fight it out—to reform in Arkansas, where whisky is almost as plentiful as water,—but it was no use. I must get where I can't get it. I am ready for work on a farm a hundred miles from a grog-shop, if I can find it."

"Very well, Allen, you shall have a chance. And the Lord helping me"—the Colonel's voice was strong and clear—"I vow here, and now, to reconstruct my policy as to the liquor question, and other matters concerning the rights of the helpless, no matter what may be said of me, and though I am snowed way under in my next candidacy for office!"

Circulation Department.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE CHILDREN ENJOY THE PAPER

Few things give more pleasure to the editor than a knowledge that the suggestions offered in the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL are adopted and adapted to our work. Most emphatically is this true when the children and young people are interested. A correspondent writes:

"Two of my grandchildren, a little girl now ten, and a very bright boy of seven, come every summer to spend their vacation with us, and they have learned to like THE UNION SIGNAL. In order to read the children's page, the little girl hunted up all the old papers she could find. The little boy learned the poem, "The Pipe and the Demijohn," which appeared in a recent issue, and with an old pipe and a little jug in his hand, recited it at our W. C. T. U. meeting. Then on Jubilee day, we decorated a wagon patterned after the float shown in the August third SIGNAL, and our little lad and ten others, dressed in white, stood on the wagon, repeating at the top of their voices, 'We are coming, we are coming, a brave little band.' In the blessed pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, I find a wealth of knowledge. I wonder how any true W. C. T. U. woman can do without it."

FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

The Young Crusader for November is just what you will need for distribution in your Sunday school on World's Temperance Sunday. Orders which reach Evanston on or before October 25, will be filled at this special price—all papers to go to one person: 100 copies for $1.25; 500 copies for $5.00. After October 25, the price will be $1.75 per 100 as long as our supply lasts. If you wish less than 100 copies, send two cents each for them. Address *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

SEND IN ADVANCE

We mail notice of the expiration of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions about the twentieth of the month preceding the date of expiration as shown by the date on the wrapper. If renewals reach us before the twentieth of the preceding month, no notice will be sent. If renewal is sent us as soon as notice is received, the paper will not be stopped. We earnestly request all subscribers to renew their subscriptions before they expire, as this will save us expense, and avoid the loss of papers to the subscriber and the unavoidable delay occasioned by restoring names to the list after the paper has been stopped.

"If saloons are such a blessing, why do not the liquor men agree to furnish responsible positions in the business world to their graduates?"

THE COLD AIR FAMILY

We are s-s-sleeping on the roof,
We are b-b-athing on the stoop,
We are d-d-dining on the lid
Of a b-b-backyard chicken coop.

We have t-t-taken up the rugs
And the m-m-matting on the floors;
We have knocked the w-w-indows out—
We are l-l-living out-of-doors.

In the snow upon the l-l-lawn
Sits the bubbubbaby fat and cool,
And the older chuchuchildren go
To the Fresh Air Public School.

We are fufufull of b-b-bounding health
Every momomoment of the d-d-day,
And the bubublizzards from the north
Find us sh-sh-shivering but g-g-gay.

And the neighbors envy us
As we gugguggather round the light
Of the street-lamp out in front,
Reading in the air at night.

—*Newark Evening News*

GIDDY HARLEM

Old Lady (who had lost her bearings) —"But, dear me! I'm certain that the last time I was here I went that way to Harlem."

Diplomatic Policeman—"It's right in the opposite direction, now, mum. Ye'd be surprised at the changes that's been made."—*Life*

A WARNING

The recent publication of the memoirs of a celebrated English university professor, Oscar Browning, recalls a famous epigram—said to be one of the most admirable ever composed.

It was perpetrated by a brilliant pupil, J. K. Stephen, upon the professor, who was somewhat inclined to corpulency.

O. B., oh be obedient
To nature's stern decrees;
For tho you be but one O. B.,
You may be too obese!

—*Youth's Companion*

A CONNOISSEUR

"When Mark Twain came to Washington to try and get a decent copyright law passed, a Representative took him out one afternoon to Chevy Chase," said a correspondent.

"Mark Twain refused to play golf himself, but he consented to walk over the course and watch the Representative's strokes.

"The Representative was rather a duffer. Teeing off, he sent clouds of earth flying in all directions. Then, to hide his confusion, he said to his guest:

" 'What do you think of our links here, Mr. Clemens?' "

" 'Best I ever tasted,' said Mark Twain, as he wiped the dirt from his lips with his handkerchief."—*Washington Star*

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25; Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's autobiography), $2.25; A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard and Minerva B. Norton, $1.50.

By Ralph Connor: Black Rock, 30 cents; Sky Pilot, 60 cents; The Doctor, 60 cents; The Man from Glengarry, $1.50; Glengarry School Days, $1.25.

By Dr. Lyman B. Sperry: Confidential Talks with Young Men, Confidential Talks with Young Women. Each 75 cents.

By Anna A. Gordon: The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, $2.00; What Frances E. Willard Said, 75 cents; Toots and Other Stories, 60 cents.

By Dr. Mary Wood Allen: Almost a Woman, 50 cents; Almost a Man, 50 cents; Teaching Truth, 50 cents; Child Confidence Rewarded, 25 cents; Making the Best of Our Children, 2 volumes, each $1.00.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, 20 cents; the Little Captain, Lynde Palmer, 40 cents; Georgia Spafford's School (pamphlet), Edith Smith Davis, 10 cents; The Fall of the Staincliffes (prize story of the gambling evil), 35 cents; The Moral Problem of The Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, 25 cents; Frances Raymond's Investment or the Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, 40 cents; Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese, 50 cents; Ten Nights in a Bar Room, T. S. Arthur, 75 cents.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps: Jack the Fisherman, 50 cents; A Singular Life, 60 cents; The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, 35 cents.

L. T. L. CARDS

L. T. L. cards illustrated and containing temperance sentiments, price per package of 10 cards, 10 cents. L. T. L. Birthday Cards, price per package of 10, 25 cents. Willard Birthday Pledge Cards, price each 3 cents; per 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. Birthday cards with appropriate sentiment, and beautiful design, price 4, 5, 6, and 10 cents. Flower Mission Cards — Scripture mottoes in black on white card-board, price per 100, 25 cents. Willard Autograph Flower Mission Cards, price per 100, 25 cents.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP

Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

Money spent for liquor is so much reduction from real wages. The licensed liquor saloon is the most striking example of the long work day. It is a menace to the man who is trying to shorten the work day.

HERE AND THERE

Every saloon in Winneshiek county, Iowa, is closed.

Mrs. B. F. Carroll, wife of the Governor of Iowa, gave a most excellent address on Purity at the Eighth district W. C. T. U. convention, held in Colfax, Iowa.

The W. C. T. U. of Des Moines, Iowa, is waging a war of extermination against the sale of cigarets in the city.

Detectives all over the state of Iowa are secretly at work securing data against the illegal sale of intoxicants in that state.

Twenty-one saloons in Dubuque county, Iowa, have been ordered to be closed, by Attorney-General Cosson.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has just completed a most successful ten days' tour in Essex county, N. Y. During this time she held ten evening and eight afternoon meetings, and secured forty-four active and six honorary members.

A union has recently been organized at Hyattsville, Md., by Mrs. O. A. Kays, formerly of Washington, D. C.

A double silver medal contest has been held by the Woman's Missionary society of the First United Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C. The medal for singing was awarded to Miss Sadie Lewis, while the matron's medal was won by Mrs. Lucretia Kays Hanson, who gave "He Always Voted With His Party," a sketch by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin recently published in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Seventh district (Mich.) W. C. T. U. took place at Memphis. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring president, Mrs. E. A. Lee, for her faithful, efficient, uniformly kind services.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School work, recently delivered an address on the subject, "Counter Movements on Liquor Extension in Mission Fields," before the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of Washington, D. C.

A matron's contest was held in connection with the Blackford (Ind.) county W. C. T. U. convention, at Montpelier, September 27-28. In the absence of the state president, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, her husband, Rev. Vayhinger, gave two able addresses. Rev. Walker, of Montpelier, also added inspiration to the convention by his presence and speeches. A number of women, in short talks, gave expression to their loyalty and consecration to the work. "Twenty Reasons Why Women Should Have the Ballot" were given by twenty women. Mrs. Mabel Wearly was elected county president.

The W. C. T. U. of Painted Post, N. Y., recently held, at the home of Mrs. Eugene Wood, a most interesting reception in honor of the faculty of the high school of that place. A fine program was presented, Rev. John Knox, Rev. E. A. Snyder, Dr. J. N. Shumway, representing the Board of Education, and Mrs. H. M. Burroughs, bringing hearty greetings, to which Principal Albert L. Dysinger made a pleasing response.

The W. C. T. U. at Palmyra, Wis., has taken up the study of parliamentary law with much earnestness and for some time has each week sent a box of flowers to Milwaukee for distribution. During the last year it has held three silver medal contests, two being in Sunday school communities a few miles away. The county convention was recently held at Palmyra, with Mrs. W. A. Lawson, state president, as chief speaker. The headquarters conducted by the county at the State Fair this year was a decided success.

"Let's accomplish the important things, and do away with so much fuss about dress and buttons and hats," said Mrs. Viola D. Romans, state corresponding secretary, at the recent convention of the W. C. T. U. of Portage county, O. The speaker then gave a straight from the shoulder temperance talk, at the close of her speech introducing Miss Minnie J. Ellet, a temperance worker of Summit county, who, in enthusiastic words, laid before her hearers her own faith in the cause and her determination to continue faithful to it.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, W. C. T. U. president of San Diego county, Cal., sends the following items of interest concerning her local unions: Mrs. E. M. Houghton, president of the First union of San Diego, spent a strenuous eight months of work in lecturing, holding meetings, organizing, and securing members. She also met with the colored people and arranged meetings for the National superintendent of that department, Mrs. Peterson. She attended the Chinese mission in the interests of temperance, represented the W. C. T. U. on the Door of Hope board, visited the battleships and spoke to sailors, and visited the Detention Home for girls in the lower part of the city.

The Escondido union provided a restroom for visitors upon the occasion of "Grape Day." A rally was held in the Congregational church, at which Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Houghton gave addresses. Mrs. Armstrong, chairman of University Heights group, reports a fine meeting September 12, with equal suffrage for the subject. Stirring addresses and suffrage songs filled the program, and the meeting closed with a social and refreshments. La Mesa union, at its September meeting, discussed the "Typhoid Fly," with the result that the ladies decided that La Mesa should be a flyless town. Miss Chamberlain, a trained nurse, gave an instructive talk upon the relation to disease of flies and dust.

BRIEF NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

At the recent convention of the W. C. T. U. of Cumberland county, N. J., the membership was reported as 750, quite an increase over the figures presented last year. To a former county president, Mrs. Frances Downing, a life membership certificate was presented. Among those who spoke during the meetings were Rev. F. Demaris, Dr. Goddard, and Mr. Michael J. Fanning. Financial aid was promised the Bridgeton W. C. T. U. in its campaign for no-license, an offer which was gratefully accepted for the union by its president, Mrs. Jessie A. Reeves. Mrs. Belle Bowden was elected president of the county and will be sent as a delegate to the Milwaukee National Convention.

Mrs. May P. Sparks, state L. T. L. secretary, has recently given three talks on temperance to the children of the schools of Elmer. Her questions regarding the evils caused by the use of beer, whisky and cider, asked subsequently of them, brought out quick responses. The W. C. T. U. of Elmer during the past year has raised nearly $200, a sum which has been carefully spent in ways to benefit the town. It has had the services of public speakers, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson being one of them. In connection with its Flower Mission work it has employed two speakers, and to it belongs the credit of inaugurating the school garden movement in connection with the W. C. T. U. work. Next year it thinks of operating these gardens on the home garden plan, rather than to cultivate a public plot. A public fountain may also be erected as a result of its efforts.

FROM TEXAS

Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing, healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum, for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact the entire family, from the latest arrival (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning), up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Where? Tampa.

When? November 21-24.

Free entertainment? Yes, for delegates.

Railway rates? No. Use mileage or party tickets.

Speaker? Miss Ellen M. Stone, missionary to Bulgaria.

Leader of devotional meetings? Miss Emma Tucker.

When to arrive in Tampa? Tuesday evening, November 21.

Meeting Tuesday night? Reception only.

Who are delegates? State officers, state superintendents, district presidents, the four general officers of each local union, president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary and treasurer.

Besides these, who should go? Every union should send one delegate.

A union that has 21 to 40 paid up members should send two delegates; 41 to 60, should send three; 61 to 80, should send four.

Duty of each one planning to go? Notify the Committee on Homes as soon as possible that you will be there, on what train, and if you have any choice of room mate.

Should a union pay the expenses of delegates? Yes, if possible.

Should I go? You certainly should.

Yours for a great convention,

MINNIE E. NEAL, President

Jacksonville

THE SECRETARY HAS A WORD OR TWO

I am delighted to report that I have received sixty-three annual reports, but that is not all I should have received. I want to get some report from every union. Has your union reported? We are planning to make the convention in Tampa the best annual convention ever held in Florida. We can't do it unless you help with a good report. You have surely held some meetings and still have members who will pay dues, and why not let me have your report at once? I have been pleased at the way the unions have responded this year, because they were a great deal more prompt than last year. I believe our women are going to do things in Florida when they just get started and understand how things are to be done.

Let me plead with you to keep accurate records next year. Elect a secretary who will go to your meetings and take down every item, and at the end of the year you will not have any trouble reporting.

Do you realize that THE UNION SIGNAL books for 1911 have closed? Friends, we did not do our best in the UNION SIGNAL department this year, and you can't imagine how it grieves your new state superintendent. Won't you do better next year? Don't ever hold a meeting without presenting our papers to the members. Be sure to observe UNION SIGNAL Day with an interesting program.

Hoping to receive further reports soon, I am,

Yours for systematic work,

(MRS.) JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL,

De Land Corresponding Secretary

A GOOD FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Dear Treasurers:

This will be my last letter to you before I close my books for the year on November 14, and I *urge* you to have every bit of state money which you wish to have appear to your credit in my yearly report, in my hands promptly on the 14th. Last year so much money came in at the last moment that it made my work very hard and my report had to go to the printer in a very untidy condition.

I am very glad to be able to tell you that I have sent National dues for 3,004 members, which gives us a gain of four members this year, and the only reason I was able to do this was because so many dues came in last year after the National Treasurer had closed her books. Now we must have a lot of dues before our convention, to help keep the membership up for another year, so those of you who could not get yours in, in time for the National report, do not be discouraged, but be *sure* to send them in, in time for my state report.

I think those unions which sent in since my call, and helped us to make up our 3,000 members, deserve special mention. They are as follows:

Belleview, $1.50; Mulberry, $3.00; Hernando, $4.50; Pierson, $3.00; Apalachicola, $3.00; Orlando, $12.00; Magdalene, $2.10; Green Cove Springs, $3.60; Oak Grove, $2.40; Floral City, $6.60; Riverside (Jax), $1.80; Chipley, $1.80; Lake Weir, $2.10; Branford, $1.80; Fort Myers, $6.30; Micanopy, $3.30; Island Grove, $2.50; Taft, $2.10; McDavid, $2.40; Lawtey, $4.20; Starke, $3.80; Coleman, $5.10; Fort Pierce, $2.40; Inverness, $3.60; Lake City, $27.59; Worthington Springs, $2.50; Florahome, $1.60; Fairfield, $2.51; Old Town, $1.80; Woodville, $1.90; Alva, $3.85; La Villa (Jax), $1.20; St. Augustine, $2.20; Tallahassee, $8.10; Madison, $11.55; Redland, $1.50; Highway (Jax), $1.80; Fort Meade, $4.15; De Land, $12.30; Terra Ceia Y. P. B., $1.20; West Palm Beach, $9.90; Miami, $11.10; De Funiak Springs, $6.30; Gainesville, $5.10; Sarasota, $2.10; New Smyrna, $4.00; Tampa, $13.80; Zephyrhills, $5.80; Archer, $3.30; Oxford, $1.50; Jacksonville, $3.60; Marianna, $4.80.

Do you see the name of your union on this list? If not, find out the reason why.

Yours for a full report at State Convention.

MRS. GEORGE I. DOIG, Treasurer

Gainesville

DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Third district—Orange and Volusia counties—held a very helpful convention at Pierson on October 4-5. Delegates were present from Orlando, Daytona, New Smyrna, De Land and Pierson. A short business meeting was held the first afternoon, and that night at the Lutheran Church a meeting of music and welcomes, followed by a social hour at the hall—all very pleasant.

The president, Mrs. J. M. Pedrick of Orlando presided at all meetings and was assisted by Mrs. Mabel Perkins Dean as "program conductor."

Mrs. J. Lee McCrory, state evangelistic superintendent, conducted all the devotional meetings, making them very spiritual and blessed.

The reports from the unions of the district were very encouraging. Five unions were represented and all the delegates reported the convention very helpful in every way.

The "Local Officers' Round Table" was quite out of the usual order. The secretaries talked on the duties of the president; the treasurers instructed the vice-presidents; the presidents gave their opinions on the work of corresponding and recording secretaries; and everybody told the treasurer what she should do. All officers present were sure they could do better work another year.

In the "School of Methods," Mrs. J. Lee McCrory showed how very valuable the Annual Leaflet is; Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall exploited the periodicals of the W. C. T. U. in a telling manner; and Mrs. J. H. Sheddan of DeLand read an excellent paper on "Departmental Literature," which gave just the instruction new workers need.

Both dinner and supper were served at the hall, and the Pierson good things were enjoyed to the limit. The social hours gave opportunities for many conferences.

The afternoon was devoted largely to the children. Under the symposium, "Winning the Children," Mrs. Pattishall gave an inspiring talk on the department of Mothers' Meetings. Mrs. Elizabeth Harkness of DeLand spoke with great earnestness of the opportunities of teaching and winning in the Sunday School.

The Pierson L. T. L. was then introduced. An exercise of songs and recitations closed with a silver medal contest, which was interesting and well received.

Officers were elected for the district as follows: President, Mrs. J. M. Pedrick, Orlando; vice-president, Mrs. Lessie Hagstrom, Pierson; vice-president, Orange Co., Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton, Lockhart; vice-president, Volusia Co., Mrs. Stewart, DeLand; secretary, Miss Fredrika Peterson, Pierson; treasurer, Miss Johnson, Pierson.

The evening meeting was held at the Methodist Church, and a large audience enjoyed the services. The address by Miss Neal, the state president, was full of facts and illustrations of the value of prohibition. Five members were secured for the union and a generous offering given the district.

There was much good music on the program, one unusual and highly pleasing feature being lovely violin solos by Miss Alberta Lindahl.

A TRIPLE RECEPTION

Miss Neal, the state president, stopped over at her old home in DeLand for a day the first week of October, and was surprised with a "Progressive Reception." Not content to welcome Miss Neal to one home, fearing it might be difficult to arrange so all could be there, the city was districted and groups invited to the several homes.

Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, the state corresponding secretary, who had just returned for the summer, was the other guest of honor.

From 2 to 3 p. m. a score or more of the members called at the home of the president, Mrs. J. Lee McCrory, where all were delightfully entertained with music by Mrs. Charles McCrory, the Misses Skipper and Miss Janie Dell McCrory. Refreshments were served and the hour very pleasantly spent.

At three, the "personal conductor," Miss Mary Stewart, in her auto, carried the guests to the home of the secretary of the union, Mrs. J. H. Sheddan. Here a large number of friends assembled to greet the state officers, and with merry talk and cream and cake, filled another happy hour.

The "four to five" hour was at the home of Mrs. Fred Allen on North Boulevard, and over thirty called to renew acquaintance with Miss Neal, and meet Mrs. Pattishall. It was a very pleasant occasion and no small part of the entertainment was the luncheon so beautifully served.

No guests in DeLand were ever more honored and none more appreciative than these state officers of the W. C. T. U.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

OUR OVER-THE-SEA UNION

Key West has turned over a new leaf. They used to be always urging friends to come and sing for them. Not seldom were they disappointed by the failures to appear, so their programs were not what they wanted.

Now there is a change. They bought temperance song books and held rehearsals, prevailed on some who do not usually sing solos, to do so, and as a result, had a very interesting meeting on September 28 with very satisfactory music.

This union collects good reading matter, places it on a counter of a commissary in a railway camp. The report is that many of the men are thus interested and kept from going down town where the saloons are.

Another plan is to publish a Key West cook book, as there is now none that gives recipes for the materials to be found in that market. Each W. C. T. U. worker is to sign the recipes she furnishes, so the cause of temperance will be kept before the people and a need will be supplied in the book.

On the plea of a nuisance, the husband of one member has been able to get the license of one saloon near his home revoked. When the lawyer for the saloon keeper pleaded before the city council to give him a year to show how orderly he would keep it, the man replied, "Try it a year near *your* home."

DOUBLE MEDAL CONTEST

St. Cloud reports another—no, two others all at once—fine contests the last of September. In the silver contest, Blanche Eaton was awarded the medal. Una Garner received the gold medal, this class speaking the same evening as the silver class. This makes eight silver and three gold medals awarded under the direction of Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton, from April 18 to September 25.

An interesting number on the program was the songs and recitations of Mrs. Boswell just as she gave them sixty-three years ago.

Before the meeting adjourned, Miss Gladys Johnson, in behalf of the L. T. L., presented to Mrs. Hamilton a handsatchel, as an expression of their love and in appreciation of her faithful instruction.

ST. CLOUD

This stirring little union has held some most interesting summer meetings, and one good thing about them is the attendance of the men who frequently take part in the program.

At one meeting, Mrs. Cook read a letter from two of her own town boys, describing a visit to the battleship, "Alabama," and many other interesting things.

The meeting of September 18 was the last one attended by Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton, who has done such faithful work with the L. T. L. A vote of thanks was tendered her by the union for her good work as secretary and Mrs. Emma Mead was elected in her place.

Anti-narcotics was the general subject of the first meeting in October under the direction of the new superintendent, Mrs. Mary Widrig.

The state treasurer received a check of $5.79 from a former treasurer, Mrs. Mattie J. Crippen, it being a 15 per cent dividend from the receivers of a Sanford bank which failed eight or ten years ago. The loss of the W. C. T. U. was small but it seemed large as in their struggling days the union had few gifts and small dues. Mrs. Crippen is happy with every payment of that old debt.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE

If any of the unions wish to secure this noted missionary for a meeting, let it notify the state president at once. Miss Stone will come to our convention, and be available for the first part of December. Arrangements must be made very soon for all dates, as the time of her stay in Florida is limited.

It is a rare opportunity to hear this wonderful woman. There is no more thrilling episode in our affairs with other nations than Miss Stone's experience with the brigands and her rescue. Please write very soon if your union wants her services.

GRAND GOLD CONTEST

Six gold winners took their places before a large audience in the Opera House at Plant City, Friday night, September 22, to compete for a grand gold medal. Every selection was well rendered and appreciated by the audience.

Beautiful music, both instrumental and vocal, helped to make the program very entertaining. The contestants were Miss Eileen Allyn, of Palmetto, Miss Edyth Ryan of Plant City, Miss Beulah Hooks of Lakeland, Miss Mamie Ruth Saunders of Dunnellon, and the Misses Allie Clay and Ethel Cavanagh of Tampa.

Mrs. Franklin introduced the state Medal Contest superintendent who took charge of the programme. Miss Eileen Allyn was declared the winner by five judges.

TAFT TEMPERANCE RALLY

The new union recently organized at Taft, by Mrs. Hamilton, has started out right with the plan of educating the community with interesting entertainments. The Temperance Rally Sunday, October 1, was a grand success, under the direction of Mrs. Hannah Laura Safford, president.

Opening Song, "Throw Out the Life Line;" prayer by first vice-president, Mrs. Luce; reading of Crusade Psalm 146 by Mrs. Safford; song, "Rescue the Perishing;" reading, "The Bridal Wine Cup," Francis Nelson; address, Reverend Wright; "Crusade Glory Song," W. C. T. U.; splendid address by Reverend W. E. Murphy; reading, "The Little Captain," Mrs. Phosa Jennie Hamilton; temperance song, Mrs. Riley's Sunday School class of small children; responsive reading, "Why We Wear the White Ribbon," Mesdames Dennis and Murphy.

A splendid talk by the president, explained the organization of the W. C. T. U., also the financial condition of the state. While they were receiving new members, there were given the song and duet, "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations," by Ora Murphy and Miss Spahler, and chorus by W. C. T. U. choir, and reading, "The 600," by Mrs. Luce.

There were eighteen signed the pledge. Song, "The Fight is On," was sung by all. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Santee. A splendid temperance sermon was delivered by Rev. Murphy at 7 p. m., and at 8 p. m. all gave their hands to Rev. Murphy, asking prayers.

LOCAL UNION SPECIALS

Sarasota, with a membership of eighteen, has twelve subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. How many unions have a better record? If all unions were doing as well to spread information and secure intelligent workers, the final victory would be within reach.

Magdalene has just held a grand gold medal contest. This makes the second in Hillsboro county within a month. Pretty good work for hot summer time.

Mulberry—The officers of this new union are president, Mrs. A. Branning; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Dudley; treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Peoples. The union held a reception for the teachers and patrons of the schools, which was much enjoyed by all. The effort to make the teachers acquainted and feel that they had the sympathy and co-operation of the parents, seemed to be fully appreciated by the teachers.

Lake City—Mrs. J. R. Combs was recently elected president. The union has done excellently in collecting dues. Last year, through a misunderstanding, only a small amount was sent in as state dues. All the delinquent dues and those for sixty-five members have now been collected, keeping Lake City still among the largest unions in the state. Some very good meetings were held during the year and the prospect is for a good year's work.

Lawtey has doubled its membership this year, mainly through the untiring efforts of the secretary, Mrs. J. Antle. The department of Mothers' Meetings has been added to the work of the union, and a number have been interested in them, and won to membership. When the people found that the union was taking an interest in the school and seeking to benefit the children in every way possible, they became much interested in the union.

St. Cloud had a silver medal contest last month that was spirited and entertaining. Hollis Court, the youngest member of the L. T. L., four years old, recited to the delight of all, and there was much good music. The medal was awarded Nina Dutton.

The L. T. L. was much grieved at a recent meeting to part with its superintendent, Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, who was removing to Lockhart, Orange county. There are 70 members of the Legion and 45 were present to show their appreciation of Mrs. Hamilton's faithfulness, on her last Sunday with them.

St. Andrews Bay—Mrs. Laura B. Sturrock, the president, who has been in Michigan all the summer, expects to attend the National Convention in Milwaukee October 28 to November 2, on her way home.

Lake Weir celebrated Red Letter Day September 28, with a very successful entertainment, consisting of songs and recitations by both young and old, and a good address by Rev. Albertson. After the program was held a delightful social with refreshments, also delightful. The mothers planned the refreshments and the daughters, the program, and both committees were congratulated for their good work.

The new officers just elected are president, Mrs. Alice M. Reed, Weirsdale; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clara M. Douglass, Weirsdale, and Mrs. J. F. Sigmon, South Lake Weir; secretary and press superintendent, Mrs. S. A. Buckley, Weirsdale; treasurer, Miss Harriet L. Simpson, Weirsdale; superintendent Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Snook, Weirsdale; Medical Temperance, Dr. Swan, Conant; S. T. I., Miss Kelsey, Stanton; Sunday Schools, Miss Snook, Weirsdale; Christian Citizenship, Mrs. Oleson, South Lake Weir; Flower Mission, Miss Grace Simpson, Weirsdale.

St. Augustine at its last meeting, elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. C. E. Mackey; corresponding secretary, Miss Marjorie Larson; recording secretary, Miss Estella Deardorff; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Fletcher; vice-president, Mrs. Keith. The meetings have been maintained regularly throughout the summer with fair attendance.

FLORIDA MARCHING ON

State-wide Prohibition Kept Ever in Sight

Special Correspondence

The blessing in disguise, known as the defeat of state-wide prohibition last November, is still showing itself to be a real blessing. The effrontery of the liquor politicians at that time revealed their character in a startling fashion to thousands of temperate citizens who were quite ignorant of it, and many local prohibition campaigns, resulting in victory for the drys, have been waged in the past year.

The readiness with which the Legislature passed bills to restrict the liquor traffic from trespassing on dry counties; to close saloons from nine o'clock p. m. to six o'clock a. m.; to absolutely prohibit all forms of gambling, and measures to prevent traffic in women; to fine newspapers for printing the names of women in assault cases; to provide for juvenile courts and pure food; to require county solicitors and states' attorneys to secure lists of individuals holding U. S. licenses, and if found not to have paid state licenses, to prosecute them; to change the time of holding local option county elections from two years to four years—all these good bills were passed so cheerfully that it evidenced the educative moral effect of the prohibition campaign upon the people who elected the legislators.

That Governor Gilchrist vetoed the two first named bills has not exalted him in the respect of his constituents, as may be shown if he shall aspire to further political honors.

W. C. T. U. Exerts Strong Influence

In all of the good work recorded, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been an inspiring factor. From its temporary headquarters near the capitol, where Miss Minnie Neal, our president, was to be found, the wisest counsel and aid were given.

The city of St. Augustine recently prohibited, by ordinance, in accord with the state law, the sale or gift of cigarets to minors, under penalty of a fine of from $10 to $50, making it the duty of the city marshal and police to enforce the ordinance.

The six unions of Tampa and vicinity recently held an all-day institute, and reorganized the union at Gary, closing the institute with a medal contest. During the past year, these unions have held eighteen contests, and a diamond contest is planned for the state convention, which meets at Tampa, November 21-24.

Mrs. Crews, the beloved superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors department, joined the heavenly hosts in February, but able hands have continued her work, and 1,100 comfort bags are now ready for the battleship "Florida."

The white ribboners of Sanford maintain, in the station waiting room, a pretty white bed for tired babies—a boon to weary mothers. Frank Wideman, a Stetson University student, and member of the well known Stetson quartet that won votes for prohibition in the late campaign, represented Florida in the state and interstate collegiate debates, and won first place, his theme being "Prohibition." He will, at the national collegiate contest next year, represent the South. The DeLand union kept an invalid sister at Sulphur Springs for a month and cared for her two children during her absence. The Havana union, in six months, doubled its membership.

New Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s

Enthusiastic efforts to interest the young people are resulting in many new Young People's Branches and L. T. L.'s. Social meetings have been a feature of the summer, on which occasions noted advocates of temperance have been the topics, among them being Frances Willard, John B. Gough, Neal Dow and Lillian M. N. Stevens. Many pictures of Miss Willard have been placed in our public schools and halls, and large quantities of literature have been deposited in station waiting rooms.

Temperance rallies, picnics, mass-meetings, parades and plays are reported from towns large and small. Our state president has "held the fort" in the hot city during the long Florida summer, that she might more faithfully and effectively direct her white ribbon army.

Our Press superintendent has prepared a four-page Press leaflet which has been published and sent out to the local unions. These leaflets may be obtained from the state corresponding secretary.

The two-page Florida Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL has proven an excellent substitute for a state paper, and every W. C. T. U. member should read it.

The "Do everything policy" of our organization is enlisting the interest and aid of whole communities and we are determined that saloons must go from our sunshine state.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the near-nature treatment for Consumption.

The power it creates, its purity and wholesomeness are Nature's *greatest aid* in overcoming disease.

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-52

NORTH DAKOTA'S ANNUAL REVIEW

(Continued from Page Four)

ings. Miss Boe has been engaged as medal contest trainer and L. T. L. leader; Miss Georgie Chambers as state organizer; and Miss Nelle M. Osmun as worker among Indians.

General Officers for New Year

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson; acting president, Mrs. Necia E. Buck; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence B. Connor; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel. Mrs. Maude Santelmann, of Fargo, was appointed Y. P. B. secretary and Miss Georgie Chambers, secretary for the Loyal Temperance Legion.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS And Mild Cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY

Makes delicious foods for everybody

Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write

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BECOME A NURSE

"The value of the course cannot be overestimated. At first I earned $12.50 a week, but before I had studied six months I gained so much practical knowledge that I received $20 to $30 a week. I have almost doubled my earning power.—*Mrs. Beatrice Reeve*, Chautauqua Nurse, *Vancouver, B. C.* (*Photo*)

Send for a copy of "How I Became a Nurse" and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.

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TENTH YEAR

The Chautauqua School of Nursing

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Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

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Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold

Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $65.00

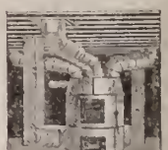
CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING



BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this Institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Relley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

The Union Signal

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New Mexico's First State W.C.T.U. Convention

WHITE RIBBONERS REJOICING OVER STATEHOOD

Special Correspondence

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the New Mexico Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the beautiful meadow city, Las Vegas, September 19-21. This was our first *state* convention. We do not use empty words, nor idle phrases, when we say that the members of the convention were enthusiastic, yes, bubbling over with plans and a determination to be of true service and benefit to the great commonwealth of New Mexico. The W. C. T. U. has always desired clean statehood and worked for it. Now that statehood has come, the loyal white ribboners hope, pray and work for great things in the present and the future.

The central figure in the front row is Mrs. S. C. Nutter, president of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., who holds the prize W. C. T. U. banner. To her left is Mrs. L. A. Shank, state recording secretary; to her right, Mrs. Adella A. Scott, vice-president. Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, National superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving, appears as the second figure on the right in the back row; Miss Clara True, special Indian officer, is the fourth figure in the back row on the right. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the State Normal University, on the steps of which the picture was taken, is seated on the lowest step on the right.

Prohibition Statehood Agitation Creates Sentiment for Clean Government

It is quite evident, to the discerning mind, that the effort made last year, by the church and temperance forces, for prohibition statehood, and the resultant agitation which followed, did more to help bring clean government, than any other service previously undertaken. The Church, the temperance organizations, and the progressives, in general, are all aroused and determined that the old ring of machine politicians, backed by the liquor traffic, shall have a hard-fought battle at the polls, at our first state election, November 7.

W. C. T. U. Favors Flood Amendment

The W. C. T. U. convention, held at Las Vegas, passed, unanimously, a strong resolution in favor of the Flood amendment to our new constitution, making that document more easily amended, and removing the clause referring to the *ability to read and write English*, which pertains to our Spanish-speaking people. The state W. C. T. U. also pledged itself to work for the adoption of the amendment in every way possible, as future constitutional prohibition hinges largely on its being carried. The reactionary Republicans are opposed to the amendment, while the Democrats, progressive Republicans, and temperance forces are in favor of it.

Other strong resolutions, showing a fearless attitude against wrong, were passed by the convention. It sent a protest to President Taft in regard to our Government giving official recognition to the Brewers' Congress, which met in Chicago, October 12-22.

The first great gun of the convention was fired on Tuesday morning, September 19. Contrary to W. C. T. U. tradition, the heavens opened and rain descended during the entire evening. Despite that fact, a large audience gathered at the First Methodist Church—the convention church—to welcome the delegates.

Addresses of Welcome by Prominent Speakers

Mrs. S. C. Nutter, of Clovis, president, presided, and Dr. Alice H. Rice, president of the Las Vegas union, introduced the speakers. Three of Las Vegas' prominent orators and citizens made addresses of welcome: Judge E. V. Long, on behalf of Mayor K. D. Goodall, who was unable to attend, extended a welcome to the entire city; Dr. Norman Skinner of the First Presbyterian Church spoke in behalf of the churches. He made the strong statement that nearly all trades and pro-

NEW MEXICO'S FIRST STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

fessions had dispensed with the use of liquor. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the State Normal University, located at Las Vegas, extended a welcome on the part of the public and other schools of the city, saying some very complimentary things about the scientific temperance instruction work of the W. C. T. U., and other lines of endeavor. Dr. Rice gave a few words of welcome in behalf of the local union.

Mrs. Patterson Defends Woman Suffrage

Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, of Santa Fe, who is a National and state superintendent, and who gives unstintedly of her strength, time, and means to the temperance cause, made a response. Mrs. Patterson is dearly loved by New Mexico people, and as she arose to speak, was greeted with prolonged applause. The *Las Vegas Optic* said of her address: "Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson made the response, which was eloquent and vigorous. Taking issue with Dr. Robert's views concerning women and voting, Mrs. Patterson defended suffrage for women. She failed to agree with the Doctor in his ideas in regard to women in politics and the effect of equal suffrage on the temperance movement."

Woman Government Officer Introduces Indians

Miss Clara True, of Espanola, for twenty-five years special Government officer among the Indians, and who was a member of the convention, was presented to the audience, and, in turn, introduced to the gathering, five splendid Indians, who had accompanied her. These Indians were all prominent men in the Santa Clara pueblo, one being the governor, a young man and a conservative, and another, the ex-governor who is eighty-two years young (and he looks it) and is leader of the progressives. Miss True told how these Indians had taken the total abstinence pledge more than a year ago and had kept it; that they represented 297 total abstaining Indians back home. The men were respected and helpful members of the convention to its close.

President's Address Appreciated

Wednesday was given over to reports and addresses on department work. Mrs. M. S. Kelley, Mrs. L. A. Harvey, Mrs. J. W. Collier, and Miss Cora Blood, matron of the Harwood school, of Albuquerque, were among the speakers. The evening was characterized by fine weather and a large and enthusiastic audience attended the session. Mrs. Adella A. Scott, of Tucumcari, vice-president-at-large, presided. The program, though long, was full of interest from beginning to end. The special feature was the annual address of President Nutter. As she reviewed the work of the year, and the things of vital import to white ribboners and the public, in general, the audience listened with marked attention.

Miss Clara True gave a most instructive address on "The Suppression of Liquor Selling Among the Pueblo Indians." The speaker's long service among the Indians enabled her to tell many interesting things, not least among which were those concerning the shameful treatment of this people by Government officials.

Indian Ex-Governor Speaks

Francisco Naranjo, Indian ex-governor of the Santa Clara pueblo, gave an address in Spanish, which the governor interpreted, telling how the officials employed by the Government pastured 1,000 head of cattle, belonging to Mexican cattlemen and political "heelers," thus breaking down the Indians' fences, devastating their crops and destroying their pasturage. Mr. Naranjo grew very indignant as he spoke of the wrongs suffered by his people, at the hands of paid Government officials.

The local paper spoke thus of the next number on the program: "The five Indians dressed in their native colors, which are many and gaudy, gave a demonstration of how they are willing to fight 'King Alcohol.' The audience was, in reality, given a blood-curdling war dance and the danger of 'King Alcohol' attacking that tribe seems small, if they fight with as much vigor as they dance."

Taking Department Reports

A very pleasant feature of the program was a violin solo, with piano accompaniment, by the Misses Harper of Las Vegas. Mrs. Mary Ulmer, of Tucumcari, state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, read a fine paper on the subject, closing with a little poem, entitled, "The Finished Smoker," which was spoken by a boy dressed to represent the part. This made a great hit with the audience.

Visit to Normal University

Thursday and Friday mornings were filled with both business and pleasure. By invitation of Dr. Roberts, the members of the convention visited the Normal University, on Thursday, attending chapel. The president, vice-president, and the Indian delegation were invited to the rostrum and introduced to the students. The Indians announced that they will, each year, present a ten dollar gold medal to the student of the University who writes the best essay on the subject, "A History of the Pueblo Indians."

Miss True, in behalf of the Indians, presented to Mrs. Nutter a beautiful red and gold fountain pen, and explained that it was an appropriate symbol. The Indians also presented ten dollars to the Las Vegas union, to be used in temperance work. More money for state work was pledged at this convention, by local unions, than ever before. For the first time we have a good Finance committee, pledged to raise a large sum to further the work.

Memorial services for four members who had passed on were held. The Santa Fe union made Mrs. Warner a memorial member of the state W. C. T. U. Work among Indians was a new department adopted, and Mrs. J. W. Collier was made its state superintendent.

New State Paper—Official Corps for 1912

The new state paper, which is called the *Searchlight*, was launched and distributed. From the start it promises to be a success. All the old officers were re-elected, except Mrs. Mary W. Barnes,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

"State-Wide Prohibition in 1912" Colorado's Slogan

Special Correspondence

The turquoise skies, the pellucid atmosphere, the October trees, golden with the garnered sunshine of summer, the Persian carpeted hills, clustering at the foot of snow-covered Pike's Peak—made an unequaled setting for the thirty-second annual convention of the Colorado W. C. T. U. at Colorado Springs.

Never had we met in such a superb and commodious church; never had more perfect arrangements been made for our comfort and pleasure; and surely never did a braver, brighter, saner band of women meet under our white banners.

President Sounds Stirring Slogan

In a convincing address of unusual force and power, the state president, Mrs. Hungerford, sounded the slogan of the campaign, "State-wide Prohibition in 1912." The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the address ordered published in state paper and Report, so as to be at once available for reference.

Welcome night found his honor, Mayor Avery, on our platform with cordial greetings from the beautiful city. A clear-visioned white ribbon member of the Board of Education, rejoiced our souls with her hospitality to our scientific temperance instruction ideas, which she told us were being made more effective by wisely selected supplementary reading on the same lines.

The Federated Clubs were represented by a clever and gracious woman, and the ministry and entertaining unions welcomed us, as always, with appreciative and loving words.

The state vice-president, Dr. Maude M. Sanders, responded for the convention, and her wise, witty and graceful speech, carried all hearts by storm.

Delegates from Every Corner of State

Our big state, whereon we could easily lay down New York and all of New England, sent us 200 voting delegates, hailing from every corner of its vast domain; one dear Y. P. B. member traveling, by wagon, seventy miles before she could "catch a train;" and it was good to see how they all rallied to the call of the beloved president, pledging in less than fifteen minutes, $2,000 to help carry the prohibition amendment.

Needless to say, Mrs. Hungerford was re-elected by a practically unanimous vote, as were the other general officers, all notable for strength and efficiency. Mrs. Hattie M. Doughty, L. T. L. secretary, having positively declined re-election, Mrs. Alice Reik, formerly of Wisconsin, now of Denver, accepted the office.

State Paper Moved to Denver

The exigencies of the campaign demanding that the state paper be published at headquarters, Mrs. Antoinette Arnold Hawley consented to edit it, and the December number will therefore hail from Denver.

The personnel of the convention was unusually inspiring. Miss Rose Davison, who has been at work in the state for eight months, was there to give us "Views from Mountain Tops," as well as glimpses of sod houses, and dug-outs, which held big hearts and hopes for a dry state.

Rev. Eugenia St. John, who is now our very own, stirred our souls with the awful story of the white slave traffic, while the possibilities of our departments were revealed in a series of marvelous talks that defy boiling down for this letter.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frohman, of Denver, in a brilliant speech, presented the needs of the Work Among Colored People. This was ordered printed.

Temperance Eye-openers by Young People

The Y. and L. T. L. demonstrations were eye-openers as to the power of the young to teach temperance truth, and the address of Mrs. A. A. Hawley on the "Power of Minorities," made us all glad "we belong."

Friday evening, Rev. Harley S. Gill, a brave, fearless young apostle of prohibition, gave a logical and masterly address which charmed a large audience, and closed one of the most successful conventions in our history.

"THE CANCER IN THE BODY POLITIC"

Excerpts from "On the Firing Line" by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones

"Scientifically economically, politically, ethically, the American saloon at its best, is a place where the appetite for strong drink and its attendant stimulants is not only gratified but fostered, and, as such, first, last and all the time, it is a cancer in the body politic and, like all cancers, it has as yet baffled all treatment except that of the surgeon's knife. The X ray, as claimed by some, may ameliorate it; at certain incipient stages it may blight it to its death, but the only sovereign treatment for cancer that as yet commends itself to the honest practitioner, the truly scientific man, is the capital one. There are conditions when life can be saved only by the amputation of the diseased parts." In such strong, clear cut phrases does Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones characterize the saloon, in his volume, "On the Firing Line."

Replying to the argument of some sociologists that the drinking evil is an economic one; that inebriety is largely brought about by the overstrain, the underfeeding, the defective housing of the laboring classes, he says:

Primal Cause of the Saloon

"With all due respect to our economists and scientific sociologists, is it not plain that the primal cause of the saloon is not economic but a wanton indulgence of an appetite for stimulants, which is as imperious and destructive to the man in the automobile as to the man in the mow? Both parted with their money, their judgment and their self respect for that which did them no good, and they knew that it did them no good. . . . The inspiration of the saloon is now and always has been the liquor in it; the heart of it is in the bottle; the live serpent in the bottle is the stimulant, alcohol; "fire water," the Indians call it; aqua fortis, the strong water, it was once called. And in the light of experience and the growing conviction of science, this alcohol is an intruder in the body, an enemy of society, a menace to the state. It gratifies a morbid appetite and grows on what it feeds on. Sociologically, physiologically, ethically, it is bad from A to Z. So far as it goes it is demoralizing, disintegrating and degrading in its influence, and any tendency to be indulgent, to give it the freedom of the home or the city, is indulgence, not liberality.

"The practices and indulgences fostered by the American saloon under any conditions have made and still make for the ruin of the individual, the defeat of the school, the disgrace of the church and the burden of the state.

"I rejoice in the many tokens that the same conviction increasingly prevails in regard to the social cancer with men of science and men of business, the true politicians and the real statesmen, those who have the well-being of the state really at heart. Slowly but surely the saloon is being eliminated from American life; an ever increasing area is being legislated by a popular, intelligent vote, out of the reach of the saloon, and there are no signs that this elimination is to prove transient; there are no indications of reactionary tendencies where the reform is once achieved.

"Everywhere there are indications that popular intelligence is beginning to accept the slow but sure conclusions of science, the accumulating testimony of history, that alcohol drinking is bad, that the saloon is an unsocial center which vitiates the common life of the community, militates against the harmony of the home and depreciates the vitality of the individual."

How to Hasten the Day of Freedom from the Liquor Evil

As to the course of procedure for all patriots in their effort to hasten the day when our nation shall be free from the liquor curse, he says:

"Obviously we must put ourselves in line with the more advanced thought and the more lofty practices in this direction. The lessons of the laboratory must be heeded and the dictum of science enforced. Children must be educated to feel the awful physiological and economic waste in this matter. It becomes every good citizen to stand out with the men and movements that look toward the abolition of the blighting curse of the nasty stuff. It becomes us to stand up to be counted whenever opportunity offers; to cast off the leading strings of effete parties and their bosses, and to take hold of this most practical reform in the most practical way."

Indian Visitors at the New Mexico W. C. T. U. State Convention

The central figure in the group is Mr. Francisco Naranjo, ex-governor of the Santa Clara indian pueblo. At his right stands the present governor of the pueblo. All the members of the group are pledged total abstainers and prominent men in their communities.

CALIFORNIA'S WOMEN PREPARING TO VOTE

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS, Los Angeles, Cal.

The women who have so earnestly desired equal suffrage are today rejoicing in their decisive victory. The California women have become the political equals of men, and a decision that they at once become voters has been handed down.

This decision is an important one, as several cities, notably Los Angeles, soon hold their elections. It is encouraging to hear women who, before the vote for suffrage carried, were indifferent, now declare that they will register and vote, and to note that they are seriously discussing the relative merits of candidates. A deep feeling of responsibility is evident among the women and in all minds is the hope and desire for a morally clean city.

W. C. T. U. Women Candidates

Four women have been placed upon regular party tickets as candidates for membership in the board of education—an innovation in Los Angeles. Three of these women are prominent members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Open Air Meetings of Great Value

Open air meetings, held in streets, parks, tents, roof-gardens and on lawns, have been a great feature of the campaign. They have secured audiences that could not otherwise have been reached. Automobiles, decorated with huge yellow "Votes for Women" banners, have toured the country, carrying able speakers from place to place. California has many eloquent speakers, both men and women, who have given unstintedly of their best, and other states have generously loaned some of their choicest talent, and have helped to win the victory.

October Tenth in Los Angeles

California's golden sun rose clear and bright. Before six o'clock, when the polls opened, women were stationed the "lawful one hundred feet" from the polls. Each wore upon her face a smile and carried in her hand a yellow leaflet, ready to present to each voter, with the words, "We hope you will vote for us," "Vote for the women," or "Vote for Number four."

"Ours not to make reply.
Ours not to reason why,"

that day, but to gently and persistently present our claims.

Everywhere respect was shown the women and many encouraging words were spoken by voters. At six o'clock came release for the weary women, *for the day's duties had been harder than voting. The Examiner* had leased the Temple Auditorium, seating 3,500, and had distributed a large number of tickets among suffrage workers, the general public being admitted after eight o'clock. With breathless attention, the immense audience which filled the building, listened to the returns, as at intervals they were read from the stage. As the evening advanced, the prospect for a suffrage victory appeared dubious, for San Francisco had voted heavily against us, and the Los Angeles vote apparently was not sufficient to offset this opposition. We went to our homes hopeful but uncertain as to the result. Some of us refused to abandon hope. On Wednesday, the returns were still unfavorable, but with Thursday morning came good news—the country vote was overcoming that of San Francisco, and the majority was in our favor. The rejoicing was quiet but heartfelt, and with it was profound gratitude to our Great Leader and a consecration to our new responsibilities.

Valuable Aid From W. C. T. U.

In all these great doings, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had a splendid share. Already our leaders are making plans for an active educational campaign in civics through our Legislative and Christian Citizenship departments. Our state president, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, was appointed a delegate to the national convention of the Woman Suffrage Association, at Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, president of the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., named as alternate. They will journey together and attend the convention on their way to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Milwaukee.

California women are not forgetful of other states which are still in the conflict, and are desirous in every way possible to give help to them. Homes will be safer, our God will be given better service, and our native land be stronger and greater when, all over this nation, women vote.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE WEST WASHINGTON CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

"The convention was simply perfect! It could not have been any better," exclaimed an enthusiastic member of the West Washington W. C. T. U., at the close of the annual state meeting, held in Seattle. The speaker voiced the sentiments of practically every one in attendance. "It was the best ever held—" "I wish every member could have been here to receive the help and inspiration," were exclamations heard on every side.

From the executive session, Monday afternoon, to the close of the Friday evening program, there were heard only words of encouragement, notes of progress and eager planning for advancement, while a remarkable spirit of harmony and whole-hearted comradeship prevailed. The attendance was larger than at any previous convention, the program could not be surpassed in sustained excellence and interest and was carried out to the letter. "What a splendid body of women these white ribboners are," the proverbial "little bird" reported as an "aside."

Strong Words from State President

At the close of the admirable annual address of the state president, she said: "There is no doubting where you stand, my comrades, but I beseech you to strive to win to our side the thoughtless, the careless, the apathetic multitudes who, in full view of the robbed and despoiled victims of the drink robber, pass by on the other side. Our ranks must be recruited, the entrenchments ahead must be stormed, and our flag must wave upon the heights of power, and those who love God and home and country better than self, who choose right rather than wrong and the public welfare rather than private emoluments must sit in the seats of the mighty. . . Our victory day will dawn some time. When it comes in its fulness, our banner of beauty and glory will wave no longer over a saloon in all the land, nor shall its protecting folds be seen upon a brewery, or a distillery, a gambling hall, or a prize fight, or anything that shall mar or hurt my people."

Excellent Quality of Department Reports

The most popular lines of work, or those which represented greatest results were L. T. L., Y. P. B., Flower Mission, Purity, Mothers' Meetings, and Medal Contest. The work done in these departments is marvelous in both quality and quantity. Doubtless other departments have done as much. Our women are so busy, often, in doing that they forget to report their achievements.

The department conferences held Thursday morning, and at intermissions during convention, were well attended and of much interest. Many delegates gained more information and help in these conference meetings than they could have secured otherwise in a year's time.

Banquet Precedes "Feast of Reason"

The banquet, Monday evening, in the dining-hall of the First Presbyterian church, was a fitting prelude to the "feast of reason and flow of soul" which filled the following days. The state president presided and introduced, in turn, Rev. Matthews, pastor of the church, which, by the way, is said to have the largest membership of any Presbyterian church in America, who gave a most cordial and happy greeting to the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Katherine Stone, National organizer, spoke with eloquent pride of "The Path Finders;" Mr. George D. Conger, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, paid tribute to "The Stainless Flag" that is to be; Mrs. C. E. Bogardus of the Seattle (Central) W. C. T. U. and Classic Culture Club, discoursed wisely and helpfully of "Correlated Interests;" Mrs. Homer Hill, an ardent suffrage leader and long-time white ribboner, made many humorous hits as she reasoned of "Discretion and Valor;" Rev. R. E. Dunlap, well known as local pastor, and state chairman of the Prohibition party, urged an ideal relationship between "Woman's Ballot and Prohibition;" the state vice-president, Miss Mary L. Page, voiced her vision of "The Coming Day;" and Hon. George Cotterill, ex-state-senator and stalwart defender of the prohibition faith, stirred all hearts and aroused intense interest as he spoke eloquently of "The Battle in Maine," from which he had but just returned.

Japanese W. C. T. U. Receives Salute

One of the striking impromptus of the convention was the introduction of a number of little women from the Japanese union of sixty members. As they came to the platform, accompanied by their young children, each state officer held aloft in her arms a real live, brown baby, members of the largest Japanese white ribbon recruit band that the writer knows of, and the convention arose *en masse*, again and again, and gave the white ribbon salute. The colored unions of Seattle and Tacoma were also represented in the convention by their officers, who expressed themselves as determined to make a greater effort than ever to spread the white ribbon work among their people.

Diamond Medal Contest

The diamond medal contest, Thursday evening, touched high tide in point of excellence, attendance, general interest, and financial result. The music by the Lincoln High School Orchestra and the instrumental solo on the great pipe organ, by Mrs. Judah, organist of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which the convention was held, furnished a rare treat greatly enjoyed by the large audience. The medal was awarded to Mrs. Mattie Allison, of Bremerton. West Washington now holds eight diamond medals.

Practical Points of Interest

Among the high lights of the convention were Young People's Night, with the program entirely by the members of

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

WISCONSIN HOME OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

Glimpses of Historic Forest Home

Forest Home

"Forest Home, a farm that we made out of the woods and prairies, little by little, putting up all the buildings and stocking it so well that it became the prize farm of Rock county, Wisconsin," is the way Frances Willard describes her Wisconsin childhood home, situated on the outskirts of Janesville. In this beautiful spot, the girl who was afterwards to become the beloved and honored leader of the great army of white ribboners, lived from her seventh to her nineteenth year. While there is little remaining of the original house, "Forest Home," and a visit to the historic farm on the banks of the Rock River must necessarily be somewhat disappointing to those who have read and seen pictures of the charming home in other days, nevertheless to those who love the great leader there is much of interest and significance in the locality. The little old-fashioned schoolhouse, where Miss Willard attended, and where she afterwards taught, is yet standing, and the picturesque river on the banks of which she played still beautifies the landscape. Miss Willard says of the spot, "We children, who had always lived in town, thought there was never anything half so delightful as this new home in the edge of the fine groves of oak and hickory that lined the river, and looking out on the prairie that stretched away toward the east until it met the sky. As years passed on, we learned to love it more and more."

Something of the charm of the place can be understood by her description of "the quiet dells in the 'north Pasture' where a sort of wild mint grew, with smell so fresh and sweet as cannot be told, and where were mosses lovelier than the velvet of the queen's throne. We put our ears to the ground, as Indians do, and heard sounds afar off, or thought we did. Voices came to us as we listened, through the woods and from the prairies near by, that thrilled our hearts with joy. The jay, the bluebird and the robin made music vastly sweeter than any we ever heard elsewhere."

In this beautiful spot, so "near to nature's heart," Frances Willard received a preparation for her great calling, as a nature like hers

"Found tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything,"

and discovered a meaning in every squirrel, every leaf, every stick and stump and stone. It was here that little Frances ransacked the woods and fields to bring to her first teacher, Miss Burdick, specimens to "analyze." Here under the blue Wisconsin sky, as a "weather prophet," she assisted her father, who was one of the fact-gatherers of the Smithsonian Institute. She says: "One of my duties was to keep the observations, to notice three times a day the direction of the wind, the indications of the thermometer, barometer and rain-gauge, shape of the clouds, etc., and once a month fill out a blank report, giving all these particulars." In this work, which was the foundation for the "Signal Service" of the present day, she studied the clouds and learned which were "cirrus," "cirro-stratus," "nimbus," "cumulus," and so on.

The Old District School

After Frances and her sister had been taught in the Willard home for two years, Mr. Willard and his neighbors helped to build a school-house for the district. It was a mile from Forest Home. Miss Willard described it in these words: "It was a plain little bit of a building, standing under the trees on the river bank. No paint has ever brightened it, outside or in, from that day to the present. It looks like a natural growth; like a sort of big ground nut. Inside the pine desks were ranged around the walls, boys on one side, girls on the other; a slight platform, with rude desk, taking up the end nearest the door. But this school-house was a wonder in our eyes, a temple of learning, a telescope through which we were to take our first real peep at the world outside of home."

She tells how on a cold winter morning, the two girls arose before daylight, so eager were they to prepare for that great event—the first day's attendance at a real school—and Miss Willard describes her sensations as the teacher, Professor Hodge, a graduate of Yale, stood on the steps and rang the bell loud and merrily: "My heart bounded, as I said inside of it, so that nobody heard, 'At last we are going to school all by ourselves, Mary and I, and we are going to have advantages like other folks. Oh, goody, goody-*goody*!'"

Later there came to them as teacher, a sister of Professor Hodge, Mrs. Amelia Hovey, dearly beloved by Frances and her sister. There is a suggestion of prophecy in the delight the young girl took in this teacher's favorite song, whose words used often to ring out through the lonesome little school-house, like a clarion call, and every little heart was uplifted as the fresh young voices sang:

"Now to Heaven our prayer ascending,
God speed the right!
In a noble cause contending,
God speed the right!
Be that prayer again repeated,
Ne'er despairing, though defeated;
Truth our cause, whate'er delay it,
There's no power on earth can stay it,
God speed the right!
Pain nor toil nor trial heeding,
And in Heaven's own time succeeding,
God speed the right."

The District School

"THE INIQUITY OF THE FATHERS"

EDITH BAKER

In the late afternoon of an August day, six bright-faced, care-free young people in fresh, summer garments, strolled down the board walk in front of a small summer hotel located on the New Jersey coast. A glance would have satisfied an observer that the girls of the party had been carefully protected all their lives. On the somewhat boyish face of one of the group were written lines showing grim determination not often seen on the face of a man under thirty-five; yet Morris Donely had not reached his twenty-fifth year. One could but wonder what story lay back of the serious demeanor and quiet voice of the young man. Vera Baird, the most charming girl of the little group, had that very morning remarked to her brother Ned, "I think Mr. Donely is one of the finest young men I ever met, but I cannot understand him. He is not moody, yet he seems to have two separate personalities. Last evening, he was the life of the crowd; this morning, he left all of us and sat and talked to an elderly college professor as gravely and earnestly as Father might have done."

"I think, Vera, in all probability he has learned that there is a lot to do in life, and that his play times are intended to better fit him for his work," answered Ned, thoughtfully.

Vera was reminded of this remark that afternoon, as Morris Donely entertained the group of young people with jokes and stories. In the midst of a merry laugh at one of his tales, some one exclaimed, "There comes that cousin of Nell Dartley. She is so charming, but I cannot understand her being so notional and fanatical."

"What do you mean?" queried Vera.

"Just this. We were out to dinner together yesterday and there were brandied peaches on the table and pudding with sherry sauce, and she wouldn't touch either, though they were perfectly delicious. Of course, I don't mean that she made a scene, but she refused the peaches when every one else was praising them, and she left her pudding untouched. To have her guest of honor not even taste the two things on which she stakes her reputation as an excellent cook, annoyed Mrs. Hoyt, and she said rather sarcastically, though doubtless she meant it for a joke, 'Oh, I see, you are one of those white ribboners.' It was unpardonable for Mrs. Hoyt, as hostess, to say it, but awfully silly in the girl to bring the remark upon herself just for a foolish notion."

"Why must temperance people always be parading their views?" exclaimed Vera. "They do exasperate me. They would rather appear rude and make every one uncomfortable, as that girl did, than change one inch from their position." Her fair face flushed and her lips curled as she spoke.

She and Morris Donely were walking back of the others, so that no one saw the look of troubled surprise that passed over the young man's face at Vera's outburst.

Ned Baird skilfully changed the subject and soon all, save Morris, were chatting gaily. He was silent until they neared the hotel. Then he spoke. "I think, Miss Baird, I would better say goodbye to you. I had hoped that we might become very good friends, but now I fear that is impossible."

"Tell me, have I offended you?" asked Vera, anxiously. "No, you have not offended me," was the quiet answer, "but I fear if I tell you my reasons I shall offend you, and a full explanation you would find too personal and tedious."

"I can't imagine what you mean, but I insist on having the full story. If I find it tedious, I will remember that it was at my request that you gave it."

"There is not time to talk before dinner. Will you be busy this evening?" asked Morris, eagerly.

"No, I shall be entirely free after eight."

"Very well. With your consent, I will call at that hour. Goodbye until then."

As the clock was striking eight, Morris arrived. He walked directly to Mrs. Baird, who sat on the porch, and asked, "May I take your daughter down to the beach for an hour or two? I promise you I will take good care of her."

The mother looked up at the young man and felt instantly drawn to him, so pure and strong was his face, and so open and straightforward was his manner.

"Yes, I feel sure that she will be in safe hands," she replied, and was surprised at the sudden rush of color to his face and his grateful "Thank you."

Very little was said on the short walk to the beach. Morris found chairs in a quiet spot in the pavilion where they could see the white sand along the shore gleaming in the moonlight and the vast expanse of water which stretched before them. In a reverent tone, Vera quoted,

"Dark, restless, heaving, boundless, endless and sublime,
The image of Eternity, the throne of the Invisible."

"I think that some of us less famous mortals come, like Byron, face to face with our best selves when we look out over the apparently endless ocean," said Morris, when she had finished. "When I want to have a really serious talk I like to be where I can see the ocean, for it makes the trivial things of life sink into their proper insignificance."

Vera did not reply, but waited for the story. Morris, understanding her silence, began:

"My grandfather was a brilliant, successful lawyer until he was about fifty years old. Then his powers and ambitions seemed gradually to fail. He had five children. With the exception of the oldest, all fell far below their parents in both intellectual and physical strength. The oldest son began in very early manhood to have periods of despondency which he could not seem to shake off. As he grew older these increased in length, frequency and intensity. At forty-seven he was more often despondent than otherwise. Suddenly the end came. After an attack of three weeks' duration, the poor man took a heavy dose of laudanum and ended his life. The second child, a girl, is still living, a nervous wreck. Next came a son, as a youth an affable, all-round good fellow; at fifty, a poor, miserable, drunken outcast. The fourth child is a normal woman with average intellect and ambitions. She is happily married to a plain, steady, hard-working farmer. The youngest, always frail, died at thirty-two of nervous prostration, with complications. Is not that a sorry record for children of healthy parents? In this generation of the family are found oversensitive nerves, weak wills and—" his face grew tense—"inherited appetites. You wonder what could be the cause? Let me tell you. My grandfather was a moderate drinker, and this habit of his has cursed his descendants. I am the son of his third child. I have not seen my father for three years, and, heartless as it sounds, I have no desire to see him unless he has radically changed from what he was when last I saw him. I drove him from the house because he abused my mother. And I—I am the one who has the inherited appetite. Thank God, I have also my grandfather's strong will. But, Miss Baird, I fear alcohol in every form and in any quantity as I fear nothing else on earth. Now, can you understand why I told you this evening that I feared it would be impossible for us to become the very good friends I had hoped we might? You remember you expressed your opinion concerning the attitude of Miss Dartley's cousin at the dinner party."

During the story Vera had not moved nor spoken, and had kept her face turned so that Morris could not see it. Now, with white, pained face, she looked up.

"God forgive me," she said, brokenly, "I never knew it meant anything like this. I want to thank you for opening my eyes before I have done any more harm by what I rather prided myself in considering my liberal views."

"It is enough if only I have been able to help you to what seems to me the only sane and Christian view of this question."

"I am ready to become a white ribboner right away, I assure you," said Vera, earnestly.

"But what will your friends say?"

Vera's eyes flashed defiantly. "I am not given to considering what people will say when convinced that a thing is right."

The young man's voice was very low, as he said, "Miss Vera, I hoped and

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE LIVING FLAG

One of the most attractive features of the Council Bluffs (Ia.) W. C. T. U. demonstration on Labor Day, was a living flag, composed of one hundred school children, symbolic of the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion. A representative of each prohibition and each suffrage state held aloft a banner for her state. All along the line one saw significant mottoes: "Iowa is Going Dry," "Boys or Beer, Which?", "I Wish Mother Could Vote." The W. C. T. U. section of the parade included several hundred people. One division was headed by the officers of the local union, followed by a prohibition steed, which was driven by a young man impersonating Uncle Sam. A young woman representing Miss Columbia sat by his side.

WHO WAS THE "MOLLY?"

M. FIELDER, Cambridge, Mass.

"O Ralph, my mother is putting up brandy peaches and they are great! She told me I could have a taste, but when she wasn't looking, I took three beauties with lots of the brandy syrup. She puts up cherries that way, too; and she adds the same dandy stuff to her mince pies and plum pudding. My, but they're fine. I s'pose your mother cooks the same way."

"No, she never puts brandy in anything," returned the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy thus addressed.

"Why not?"

"Because she doesn't believe in using it."

"Why not, I'd like to know?"

"Mother says she does not want a boy of hers to ever know the taste of strong drink if she can help it." The answer was given bravely, as became a hero, for the sneer on Tom Bolton's face was pretty hard for a boy to stand without flinching.

"O you Molly! Is she afraid you will be like that old drunkard, Jim Smith, who never knows which side of the street he's on?"

"A gentleman *never* touches liquor in any form or shape," returned Ralph earnestly.

"Ha! Ha! I like that! So you think those who take a glass of wine every day for their health, like my father, and, who love brandy peaches as I do, are not gentlemen, hey?"

"You heard what I said," quietly.

"I'll hit you for that," and off went Tom's jacket in a twinkling.

"I do not think you will, because I have not done or said anything to harm you," and Ralph's clear blue eyes looked fearlessly into the dull and clouded ones of his companion.

Tom who, with all his bragging and blustering talk, was really a coward, dropped his fists, muttering, "I'll get even with you, yet, you Molly," and walked away.

Ten years later, Ralph Graham, a strong, noble-looking young man, with pure eyes and clean lips was offered a responsible position in a city bank, which he accepted. He performed his daily tasks correctly and painstakingly, and was in possession of a happy home and a proud, fond mother.

His leisure was spent in reading good books as well as in wholesome, health-giving out-of-door sports, which tended to strengthen his mind as well as his body.

Tom Bolton, on the contrary, with bloated face and red-rimmed eyes, worked when he was sober enough to obtain a job of any kind and spent his idle hours in the saloon and pool-room, reeling home to the wretched rooms where a broken-hearted mother waited and watched for his coming.

Who, think you, was the "Molly?"

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 28-November 2, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

NATIONAL CONVENTION INFORMATION

Valuable information concerning the National Convention is given on pages 9 and 10. Do not fail to read it.

Visit the National W. C. T. U. literature table at the Milwaukee Convention. It will be well worth while.

An Eye-Opener to the People

A superficial observer may imagine that the protests against Secretary Wilson acting as honorary president of the Brewers' Congress have been a vain expenditure of effort, inasmuch as they did not cause the President to instruct his cabinet officer to change his course of action. However, there is no doubt that the agitation over the attitude of the Government has opened the eyes of many people to the power of the brewers in the political world. It has also furnished an occasion for a wide-spread exhibition, through the pages of the religious and reform press, of some of the products of the beer industry, which the brewers are loath to have brought to the attention of the public, and which were quite ignored in the display at the Coliseum, in Chicago—the products which are to be found, in vast numbers, in the institutions for the insane, the poor-houses, the hospitals, and the tenement districts of the cities. The fact that the incident has created such profound interest and has prompted action on the part of so many different organizations shows the deep-seated opposition to the nefarious business, and is prophetic of its extermination from our national life.

Notwithstanding Secretary Wilson's assertion in the circular letter, sent in reply to protests, that the affair was to be an agricultural exhibit, the accounts, as given in the Chicago papers, show that the agricultural features were insignificant. *The American Advance*, from personal observation, states that "all of the rice, grits, barley, all of the everything which grows, could easily have been displayed in a room 20x20 feet."

The comparatively small space given by the Chicago dailies and the papers throughout the country to a description of this international meeting, is evidence that the press appreciated its unpopularity among the better class of the reading public.

The Women Who Vote in the United States

Fortunate, indeed, is it for the states now engaged in equal suffrage campaigns that their sister commonwealth on the Pacific Coast has given such an impetus to the movement, that a successful outcome of their efforts is almost certainly insured. *The New York Evening Post* believes that the influence of the step taken by California on the other states soon to pass upon the question will be immediate and powerful and that, at one stroke, to have nearly doubled the number of women voters in the United States, is to have made a great stride forward. *The Post* gives some interesting statistics in regard to the various suffrage states: Idaho has only 325,000 inhabitants and Wyoming, with a population of only 154,000, in 1910, might not be expected to do great things; Utah, numbering 373,000 people, and Colorado, with its roll of 799,000, furnish greater opportunities for demonstrating what women voters can do, but when the commonwealth of Washington, with its 1,141,000 or more residents adopted woman suffrage, the world began to watch for results, and even more intently will it look for uplifting changes in California, with its population of 2,337,000.

A Voice from the Methodist Ecumenical Conference

In this day, when some branches of the liquor fraternity are trying to persuade themselves and assure the public that the movement for woman suffrage is favorable rather than inimical to the liquor business, it is interesting to hear the positive and emphatic testimony of a prominent delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference which met recently at Toronto, Canada. Rev. Levi Gilbert, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in declaring that the giving of the franchise to women would mean the downfall of the saloon, says, "I lived for a time in a woman suffrage state. I went there prejudiced against the idea of suffrage, but I found the evils prophesied against women voting had failed to be realized. It is the uprising against the saloon, more than anything else, that has given victory to the cause of woman suffrage in the elections just held in California. I read constantly several of the liquor papers of the country. In nearly every column there is confession of defeat. The liquor forces are on the run. In one column, prohibition is denounced and in another, statements are made that there is more liquor sold under prohibition than under license. *They all agree in an awful fear of woman suffrage.*"

The Conference passed a strong resolution, protesting against the shipment of liquor from a license state into prohibition territory, "thus making the Government a partner in the business." A copy of this resolution was ordered sent to President Taft.

LITERATURE TABLE AT MILWAUKEE

The convention literature table will be stocked with leaflets, books, posters, cards, pins, spoons and other supplies from the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building.

An early visit to the table will give delegates an opportunity for a careful examination of the books, booklets, and cards which would make most acceptable holiday gifts.

Among these are the artistic Rest Cottage booklet, Rest Cottage postal card and many pretty, desirable books, including the singing books for the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L.

Avoid the rush of the last days. Take the supplies home with you and the cost of postage will be saved.

"The first requirement of a good patriot is that he be a good man and a good neighbor."

STOP-OVER ARRANGEMENTS

As the Chicago and Northwestern passes through both Evanston and Rose Hill, and a large number of those attending the Convention will wish to see both places, arrangements have been made with this railroad for special cars with stop-over privileges at these two points. It is thought best to make this trip the day following the Convention. The train will leave Milwaukee at 9 a. m., November 3, reaching Evanston at 10:50. This gives an opportunity to visit Rest Cottage, National Headquarters, the new Literature Building and interesting points in historic Evanston. At 3:10 the train will leave Evanston, reaching Rose Hill at 3:24. After visiting Miss Willard's grave, the party will take the train at 4:21 for Chicago, arriving at the Northwestern depot at 4:45 p. m.

"Cowardice is almost as great a foe of patriotism as is greed."

Milwaukee National Convention Information

On Thursday and Friday, October 26, 27, the Entertainment committee will be at the Republican House.

The popular Young People's Temperance Chorus Book will be on sale at the National W. C. T. U. literature table, at the Milwaukee Convention.

Owners or holders of banners sent to the Milwaukee National Convention are kindly requested not to take, or remove from their hangings, any of the banners or flags, without notifying the chairman of Banners and Decorations, and giving a receipt for the same, when taken.

MRS. L. T. BERTLE,
Chairman Banners and Decorations

Grand Avenue Methodist Church, corner Grand Ave. and Tenth St., Milwaukee, will on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 26, 27, be "headquarters" for all, except the members of the Executive Committee, who attend the Convention. Here will be found lists of hotels and boarding and rooming houses. Dinner will be served, by the women of the church, at noon both Thursday and Friday, for twenty-five cents.

The Republican House will be the headquarters of the National General Officers at the Milwaukee National Convention. On the second floor there is a large committee room, in which the business meetings of the Executive Committee will be held. The hotel is located two blocks from The Auditorium, where the Convention will assemble. Hotel Gilpatrick, half a block beyond the Republican House, will care for part of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, of Milwaukee, chairman of Committee on Excursions, is planning several short trips in the vicinity of the convention city. If seventy-five persons desire to visit Janesville, special rates can be secured; otherwise, full fare will be required. At Janesville visitors will see the schoolhouse where Miss Willard first went to school and later taught. There is but little left of the original house, "Forest Home," where Miss Willard spent her childhood days, but the farm on the bank of Rock River will always be of historic interest.

State delegations reacbing Chicago in the morning will find early trains to Milwaukee on both the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Chicago and North Western Railway is one block from the Union Depot. Trains will leave at 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 12 a. m. and about every hour in the afternoon up to 10 p. m.

The trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul leave from the Union Station, Canal and Adams St. Morning trains, 6:55, 8:00, 9:15, 10:00 and 11:30; afternoon trains from 1:50 to 10:15 p. m. On either road it will require two hours to reach Milwaukee. The fare is $1.70 one way.

In order to make satisfactory arrangements for the entertainment of all officers and delegates, it became necessary to agree upon a minimum number to be entertained at the two hotels which have been designated as "Headquarters." The General Officers and Executive Committee have been assigned accordingly. The General Officers and state presidents will be entertained at the Republican House and the other members of the Executive Committee at the Hotel Gilpatrick. Both hotels are first-class and are only one-half block apart. In reply to several requests, the Committee feels obliged to state that it cannot change these assignments. Of course, this will not prevent any individual from making, at her own expense, any other arrangement she may desire.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,
Chairman Entertainment Committee

A CALL FOR HELP

A letter has been received from Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., telling of the visit by a W. C. T. U. committee, to Austin, the scene of the recent appalling disaster. The occasion is so unusually pitiful, that we publish the appeal for speedy help which comes from the Pennsylvania white ribboners. The letter describes the scene in the following words:

"Children had been torn, by the mad rush of the waters, from the arms of dear ones, and even their dead bodies, in many cases, have not been identified. In otber instances the little ones were tossed to safety, while the loving mother was buried in a muddy, watery grave. Out of tbe 196 houses in the town, 167 are gone, wasbed away or hopelessly ruined. Seventy-seven bodies bave been recovered at this writing, but how many more remain under the 80,000 cords of wood sent adrift by tbe breaking of the dam, as well as the broken houses, uprooted trees, furniture—may never be known. One hundred people are being fed daily at the hospital; people sleep wherever they can find a place; one dear woman emptied ber house of furniture in order to provide a resting place for seventy-five homeless friends and neighbors. The beloved president of the local union, Mrs. Eva Glaspy, while trying to escape to the hills with her little daughter, was caught in a barbed wire fence. She managed to lift her child over the fence, but her own dress was so securely held that the flood caught and whirled her away before the eyes of her daughter. The visiting white ribboners gathered a few women together and reorganized the union, with Mrs. Malisa Cowen as president, Miss Grace Austin, recording secretary, and Mrs. Mildred Whittaker, treasurer pro tem.

"There is a pressing need for both money, and good, comfortable clothing and shoes. Warm clothing is particularly desired, as during the cold autumn days the majority of tbe survivors will be obliged to live in tents. The railroads have given free transportation to those who wish to go to friends in other cities."

Gifts of money sbould be sent to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, Ulysses, and contributions of clothing and shoes to Mrs. Mildred Whittaker, of the local union at Austin.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. SARAH R. SULLIVAN, of Moorestown, N. J., for nineteen years the corresponding secretary of Burlington county, N. J., entered into heavenly activities on Sunday, October 15. Mrs. Sullivan was a most faithful white ribboner, being always at her post, with deep-abiding, earnest, zealous love for the women and work of the W. C. T. U. An exemplary wife and mother, a home-maker, and one who lived only to bless and help others, her departure will be keenly felt.

WE'VE WON FOR PROHIBITION

ANNA A. GORDON

(Tune—"Stand Up for Jesus")

(A Popular Maine Campaign Song brought up to date)

We've won for prohibition
And triumphed for the right,
For many Christian soldiers
Were active in the fight;
The crisis called, we rallied
And quelled a desperate foe;
With victory on our banners
Our faith in God did show

"We've won for prohibition,"
Let everybody sing.
'Till Maine's remotest hamlet
Has made the echoes ring;
Courageous in our doing
Believing as we pray,
We've kept our state still leading
The prohibition way.

WOMEN'S VOTES NEEDED

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in addressing the National Suffrage convention, held last week at Louisville, Ky., expressed himself as most heartily in favor of woman suffrage, in these words:

"I believe the country needs the women's votes, in order to make it possible that what is right in public affairs may be enacted. I have never known an organized set of women to be on the wrong side of any question. In the large undertaking before us of enacting justice and right, the women are tbe ones to save us."

Among the many valuable books which can be used to advantage in preparing for World's Temperance Sunday, may be mentioned the helpful volume by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, "The World's Book of Temperance," wbich has been recently revised witb the purpose of making it available for such use. Mrs. Crafts is superintendent of the Sunday School department of the World's W. C. T. U. Tbe work has the endorsement of the National W. C. T. U. Sunday School department.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MRS. LILLIAN M. N STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MISS ANNA A. GORDON EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P PARKS EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N.D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, 1911

Convention Committees For Milwaukee National Convention

GENERAL CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. A. LAWSON, 201 TWENTY-SECOND ST.

Finance—Mrs. Emma Broegman, 212 Eighteenth St.

Entertainment—Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, 520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa

Pulpit Supply—Mrs. A. B. Ford, 800 71st Ave., West Allis.

Music—Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, 207 Grand Ave.

Reserved Seats—Miss Florence M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Schools—Mrs. E. C. Priddie, 4208 Pabst Ave.

Banners and Decorations—Mrs. L. T. Bertle, 983 Holton St.

Reception—Mrs. H. M. Holton, 2317 Prairie St.

Demonstration—Mrs. Henry Hill, 996 First St.

Information Bureau—Dr. Evelyn Hochne, 481 Washington St.

L. T. L. Demonstration—Miss Mary Money, Cor. Grand Ave. and 57th St.

Hotels and Boarding Houses for Visitors—Miss Agnes Tennant, Wauwatosa.

Luncheon—Mrs. Geo. Pelton, 630 Homer St.

Rest Room—Miss Loomis

Pages—Miss Bessie Smith, 743 Racine St.

Excursions—Mrs. A. O. Cunningham, 894 Second St.

Ushers—Mrs. A. A. Townsend, 25 The Norman.

Registration—Mrs. M. A. Owen

Post Office—Mrs. M. A. Hartwell

Printing and Advertising—Mrs. J. R. Hoff

Check Room—Mrs. M. A. Ellis

LIST OF MILWAUKEE HOTELS

Republican House, Third and Cedar Sts., European, $1 upwards, per individual.

Hotel Charlotte, 138 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual.

The Randolph, 134 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual; better rates when two occupy room.

The Irvington, Wauwatosa, American, two in room and breakfasts, 75 cents per individual.

The Kirby House, corner East Water and Mason Sts., European, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, without bath; $1.50 upwards with bath.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., American, $2.25 upwards.

The Blatz, East Water and Oneida Sts., European, two in room, $1 per individual.

The Schlitz Hotel, corner Third and Grand Ave., European, $1 upwards.

The Pfister, corner Wisconsin and Jefferson Sts., European, $2 upwards, without bath; $2.50 upwards with bath.

The Plankinton House, European, $1.50 upwards per individual; $1, one in a room.

The St. Charles Hotel, City Hall Square, European, $1 upwards; parlor room with bath, two people, $3 per individual; parlor room, without bath, $1.50 single; $2 double; court room, $1.

Maryland Hotel, 135 Third St., European, $1 upwards per individual, without bath; $2, two in room, with bath.

The Penllyn, 520 Jackson St., American, room and board, two in room, $1.50 each.

CONVENTION INFORMATION

Banners

All banners that are to be sent to the National Convention at Milwaukee should be addressed to Mrs. L. T. Bertle, chairman of Banners and Decorations, 983 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Places of Meetings

The services of the Day of Prayer will be held Friday, October 27, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

The W. C. T. U. Institute will be held Friday, October 27, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Grand Ave. and Tenth St.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Oct. 26.

Arizona—Phoenix, Nov. 8-10.

Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

It is said that in Korea no person who has not signed a temperance pledge can be a church member. A man once gave alcohol to another, and, as a result, he had to be put on probation for a time before being allowed again to join the church.

SEAT RESERVATIONS FOR THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION

The Auditorium seats 4,000 people. There will be 1,200 free seats, besides those occupied by the delegates. Any of the remaining seats may be reserved by donating to the National Convention Expense Fund any amount from $1 to $5. Surrounding the arena, where the delegates will sit, are thirty-eight boxes, each containing seven chairs. A donation of $5 will secure the reservation, for the entire convention, of one of these chairs. A donation of $4, $3 or $1 will secure the reservation of a seat in the parquet circle, just above the boxes. Donations of $2 or $1 will secure an excellent seat in the balcony.

All reserved seats, during the six days and evenings of the Convention, belong exclusively to the holders of tickets for the same. While all the seats in The Auditorium are good, many visitors would prefer to be assured of the same seat throughout the Convention.

All communications concerning reservations should be addressed to

MISS FLORENCE M. HOLTON,
Chairman Committee on Reserved Seats
2317 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT

Inquiries are being received both at National Headquarters and in Milwaukee concerning the plans for entertaining delegates during our National Convention. The following announcement should be preserved for reference and all requests for further information on this subject, as well as the lists of delegates compiled by state secretaries, should be addressed directly to the chairman of the Entertainment committee, Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

The Milwaukee County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will entertain, during the National Convention, the members of the Executive Committee and all duly accredited delegates, their alternates or their substitutes. The entertainment for delegates will commence Friday evening, October 27, and close with breakfast Friday, November 3. It will consist of lodging and breakfast each day.

It will greatly assist the Committee if state secretaries will forward at once lists of those entitled to entertainment.

MRS. LYNN S. PEASE,
520 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

ORGANIZERS

MRS. EFFIE M. LAMBERT

I began ten weeks' work in North Carolina, October 7. The first meeting in Stoneville resulted in the accession of twenty new members to the union. At Leaksville, I organized a W. C. T. U. of twenty-four members, with Mrs. F. L. Townsend, who writes so delightfully of the mountain whites, as president. Although she is a pastor's busy wife, and the mother of six children, and is active with her pen, she felt she must spare the time to lead a portion of the white ribbon army. I find the people of North Carolina enthusiastic over prohibition.

Seneca Castle, N. Y.

MRS. LILA CARLIN MOORE

I am just closing an engagement in my former home, Kentucky. Since coming here I visited the first county I carried for prohibition, twenty-three years ago. The entire county, with the exception of one town, has remained dry since that time, and I noticed a marked improvement in almost every town save that where liquor is sold. A marvelous change has taken place in public sentiment since that day. Then there were only two or three dry counties, now out of 119 counties, ninety-eight are entirely dry and in most of the other counties there is only one wet town or city.

A few days ago, I was called on the phone by a W. C. T. U. worker of Hopkinsville, and given the message: "Mrs. Taylor, state treasurer, has phoned for some one to come to Pembroke, as she has called the women together for a parlor meeting and wants help." The request was not to be denied. A conveyance and driver were furnished and I drove as quickly as possible over the ten miles and had the pleasure of seeing an organization perfected. As I had to keep a lecture appointment at Hopkinsville the evening of the same day, I took the long drive back, rejoicing over the new union. I was in Pembroke exactly one hour and twenty-five minutes.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION VISITORS

Concerning Our Speakers

Hon. Seaborn Wright, who speaks on Sunday evening, was the man who led the fight for state-wide prohibition in Georgia.

One who has known him for many years, says: "I have seen him in the Legislature force the passage of a great measure by the mere power of his eloquence, when a majority of the members were at heart against him, and under circumstances that made the feat look like the accomplishment of a lion trainer when by mere force of his will, he drives his sullen charges reluctantly to perform their tasks, when every motion displayed how they would tear their master limb from limb rather than do his bidding."

Miss Alice J. Lewis, who, as the fraternal delegate from Japan, is to be one of the speakers on World's Night, has done splendid work in the Friends Mission in Tokyo, and is supported by the Friends in Pennsylvania. All the people of the Friends Mission in Tokyo are white ribboners and Miss Ruth Frances Davis, our World's W. C. T. U. missionary, has made her home with them since the return of Miss Strout to America. Miss Davis writes of Miss Lewis: "She is a truly beautiful woman, and has been one of our most faithful workers since she came to Japan."

One of the interesting figures at the Convention will be Miss Clara True, who has been in the United States Indian service for many years, and will be accompanied by an Indian who is not only a total abstainer but a worker for temperance. Mr. W. E. Johnson, special Indian agent, who has recently resigned from the Indian service, says of her work while in charge of five reservations in California, "In less than a year Miss True had effected a revolution. She had the Indians building homes and planting fruit trees; the boot-leggers have been mostly jailed or chased away; several thousand acres of land, which really belonged to the Indians, have been recovered from the thieves. She has the full confidence of the Indians. From demoralization, discouragement and sloth, her reservations are rapidly becoming among the most prosperous communities in the United States."

Miss True's recent work among the Indians of New Mexico has been equally valuable. She appears in the group pictured on the cover page of this number of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Milwaukee Churches, in 1893, Make Appeal Against Liquor

"A Review of Milwaukee Churches and Their Work," presented to the Ministerial Association, as far back as 1893, enumerates the chief hindrances to church work as *"first and greatest, the liquor traffic,* the two institutions being diametrically opposed to each other." An urgent appeal is made to Milwaukee women to realize their responsibility in relation to these conditions, and to *"join hands with the W. C. T. U.* in bettering them."

Episode of Milwaukee Pioneer

In 1670 Perrot found the Pottawattamies and Menomonies at war, and desiring to make peace between them, went to visit the former, firing his gun into the air as he neared the village. The tribe accepted him as a God sent from the sky as a mark of favor to them; and regarded the noise of the gun as a voice from heaven. The old men smoked the calumet, then offered it in homage to him, saying: "Thou art one of the chief spirits, because thou usest iron. Praise be to the sun that sent thee to us," and they worshipped him and carried him through the village on their shoulders. He assured them that he was *not a god,* but a messenger from the French, who wished them to be at peace with one another and with that nation, so that they might carry on trade safely and happily with each other. Out of this grew the great fur trade, and the security with which the Jesuits and voyageurs for a century traversed this central district.

Church Held First in Carpenter Shop

The Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in which some of the ante-convention meetings are to be held, may be termed the "pioneer church," for it is the direct descendant of the first church of the city. The first meetings of the infant church, after a few which took place in a log house, were held in a carpenter shop. It stood on posts with water all under it and about it, being just on the edge of the marsh, and a bridge led from the street to the door. Here, each week, the shavings were swept up, the benches moved back, affording convenient seats for the children, boards resting on nail kegs being used for their elders, and the preacher from his dry goods box delivered his message of glad tidings. Among those who have worthily served in the pastorate of this church are Rev. Samuel Fallows, now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Rev. Henry Colman, well known as a temperance worker.

W.C.T.U. EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27, 1911

Six o'clock luncheon with State Presidents, to be arranged by Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, editor of *The Motor*, official organ of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

Words of Welcome—Mrs. Thompson

Response—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, president Editorial Association

"The State Paper, a Factor in a Great Campaign"—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, president West Virginia W. C. T. U.

Symposium: "Overcoming Obstacles." Led by Miss Frances H. Ensign, president Ohio W. C. T. U., with open discussion

"The Liquor Press," Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president Colorado W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Mary F. Williams, editor *The Champion*, Iowa

"THE UNION SIGNAL Merger," Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Circulation superintendent

Symposium: "The Most Helpful Features of Our Exchanges." Led by Mrs. G. M. Gardenier, editor *Woman's Temperance Work*, New York, and Mrs. Julia R. Parish, editor *Michigan Union*, Michigan

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"Old truths may have new expressions, and new duties new rendition. The patriotism of 1911 is not to manifest itself as did the patriotism of a hundred years ago. New conditions create new duties. The patriotism of the battlefield is not today's need, and it seems, happily, as if the demand for it would grow less and less with the years. Instead there arises the call for the more difficult and complex grace of a patriotism which, amid the intricate life and pronounced commercialism and individualism of the twentieth century, will stand steadfastly for the old, simple virtues which alone can make men and nations great, and which will count continuously for the tested ideals and for the welfare of the many."

SHIFT

If Your Food Fails to Sustain You, Change

One sort of diet may make a person despondent, depressed and blue and a change to the kind of food the body demands will change the whole thing.

A young woman from Philadelphia says:

"For several years I kept in a rundown, miserable sort of condition, was depressed and apprehensive of trouble. I lost flesh in a distressing way and seemed in a perpetual sort of dreamy nightmare. No one serious disease showed, but the 'all-over' sickness was enough.

"Finally, between the doctor and father, I was put on Grape-Nuts and cream, as it was decided I must have nourishing food that the body could make use of.

"The wonderful change that came over me was not, like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a single night, and yet it came with a rapidity that astonished me.

"During the first week I gained in weight, my spirits improved, and the world began to look brighter and more worth while.

"And this has continued steadily, till now, after the use of Grape-Nuts for only a few weeks, I am perfectly well, feel splendidly, take a lively interest in everything, and am a changed person in every way." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MARKS NEW YORK'S CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The New York W. C. T. U. held its thirty-eighth annual convention at Olean, October 6-10, which was full of enthusiasm, from first to last. In spite of a large loss, through death and removal, a gain of over 1,400 was made, which necessitated a new rally cry:

"New York's membership nineteen eleven,
Thirty-two thousand six hundred seven,
Dry, dry, nation dry,
This is New York's battle cry."

Efficient State Officers Re-elected

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president, and her efficient corps of officers, were re-elected, the treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, for the twenty-fifth time. In appreciation of her long and faithful term of service, Mrs. Tenney was remembered in a substantial manner.

The reports of superintendents but feebly represented the vast amount of work which had been done. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp gave a masterly address at the mass meeting, Sunday afternoon.

Subscription "Showers" and "Splashes"

Much interest centered in the "subscription shower," held Monday afternoon, for *Woman's Temperance Work*, the state official organ. This had been well planned and nearly, if not quite, 2,000 subscriptions were received, most of which were new. During the downpour, there were a good many UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* splashes.

The climax of the convention was the demonstration of departments, in charge of the Board of Superintendents. Dare we repeat it? Many said it was as good as the demonstration at Baltimore. Be that as it may, the people were pleased and it was a revelation to many who did not know of our many-sided work.

Great enthusiasm was manifested when news came that Maine is dry. Earnest prayer was offered for California on the day of the suffrage election there.

"Olean-ders" Ideal Hostesses

The "Olean-ders" were ideal entertainers. A long auto ride, and a free excursion to Rock City, one of the natural wonders of the state, were among the things they planned to make the convention memorable.

Invitations for the next convention were numerous. That of Canton was accepted.

SPLENDID MEMBERSHIP INCREASE IN KANSAS

Special Correspondence

A most successful year's work has just been completed by the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as was evidenced by the reports given at the state convention, recently held in Kansas City, Kansas. The treasurer's books showed a larger gain in membership than during any previous year in the history of the state, the number of members being now ten thousand.

The convention was one of the best ever held in the state. The members of the Kansas City unions had planned wisely and well, so that the work of the convention moved smoothly and with dispatch.

Miss Rhena Mosher, National Y. P. B. secretary, was present and gave an interesting address. The Young People's Branch was well emphasized throughout the convention by Miss Mosher and the earnest, efficient state secretary, Miss Zoe Atchison.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was the convention speaker, and, by her inimitable address, thrilled and inspired all who were privileged to hear her. White ribboners were stirred by her earnest words to resolutions for better and more enthusiastic endeavor, and practical results will certainly follow.

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner was enthusiastically re-elected president. Very much of the suc ess of the year's work is due to her untiring energy and efficient generalship. All departments of our work are in excellent condition and the prospect for the new year is bright and full of promise.

Woman Suffrage Amendment Campaign

The one thing that will pre-eminently engage the attention and challenge the best efforts of the white ribboners of Kansas, for the next twelve months, is securing the passage of the amendment to the constitution, giving women full suffrage, and it is confidently believed that the loyal men of Kansas will give the loyal women opportunity to stand side by side with them in the government of the state, as they now do in the government of the home.

THE IRON HAND OF HEREDITY

"The Hand That Wrecks the Cradle"

A correspondent and W. C. T. U. worker asks for an answer to a recent editorial in the *Scientific American*, entitled, "The Hand that Wrecks the Cradle," and defining that hand as heredity, and saying further that what is most needed in our day is a more painstaking and scientific study of the germ plasm of human life, the protoplasmic essence of a new creation, that which has in it all the elements of development and growth, good or bad.

So far there is nothing to answer. The science of eugenics, race improvement by every scientific and moral method, is coming to its own. It must be so if we are not to be on the descending scale—a degenerate people. If "25 per cent of the present generation is producing 50 per cent of the next," and if "imbeciles, paupers, criminals, and defectives, are reproducing faster than physicians, lawyers, merchants, etc.," nothing can be more important than the study of parenthood, selection for heredity.

Our correspondent wishes it to be shown that "the hand that wrecks the cradle, wrecks the nation, and that hand is the liquor traffic." Even on our own ground, we can hardly admit that. We have a department of Health and Heredity and our studies show us only too well the determinate influences of birth and life impartation. They show us also that the alcoholic habit is a great outstretched hand beckoning the long line of the susceptible, the vicious, and the criminal, to destruction,—largely because of hereditary influence. The inebriate is the hereditary drunkard; the man who gets drunk with no bias from inheritance is the victim of an acquired vice—a more hopeful case. The common drunkard is more often made so because of the saloons in his neighborhood, his associations, bad housing, poor food, insanitation, and poverty.

The great majority differ from the *Scientific American* in the careless remark, "The sociologist has had his day." This is both scientifically and practically untrue. Alas, if we should abate one jot or tittle of saving, life-giving, hygienic reform:

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely"—all these and more go a long way to correct bad blood; the opposite defiles and adds its quota to the hereditary taint.

Again, we have another grave difference with the editor when he says, "Environment plays but a small part in the process of conscious race improvement."

What of new acquisitions, traits, habits, that change almost the face of nature! when new nature becomes second nature? Any disbeliever, scientific or other, has only to consult historic family annals in the Boston public library, to admit that environment is also a mighty re-creative force.

When the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the country shall be abolished, a noble dower of blood and a saving environment will be the certain heritage of our children and children's children.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION LEGISLATION

After some years of working and waiting for active interest in the direction of better physical conditions for this nation, through legislation, last winter brought more than ordinary encouragement. Physical education bills were introduced in five state Legislatures—Ohio, Missouri, South Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin—and resulted in the enactment of laws in the two latter states. Important plans in the line of legislation are under consideration for the coming year, which bear materially on the successful future of the work.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital has recently become the owner of a six flat building, in Chicago, valued at about $25,000, the gift of James B. Hobbs, husband of the late Mrs. Marilla Hobbs, one of the trustees of the hospital. The property was thus transferred in pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. Hobbs.

PENNSYLVANIA SLOW! PENNSYLVANIA SURE!

Special Correspondence

Pennsylvania has acquired the habit of making a gain in membership, and at the convention just closed, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 200 passed on during the year, a clear gain of 852 was made, making the present membership 25,232.

The principal convention speakers were Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Madame Barakat, and Mrs. A. B. Parsels.

The key-note of the convention was enthusiastic harmony, but a veil of sadness hung over all of us, because of the devastated, desolate condition of nearby Austin. The local president, Mrs. Eva Glaspy, was among the victims of the flood. Madame Barakat was sent to Austin, by the convention, and succeeded in reorganizing the union.

President's Address a Treasury of "Good Things"

The address of Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, was so able and full of good things that one of the local papers published it in full. Throughout the convention, Mrs. George's just rulings and the ease with which she presided, gained for her much admiration. Our president is not only a good parliamentarian, but keeps busy in field work, having visited eighteen counties during the year and addressed eight county conventions. Her work has been greatly furthered by the fact that the corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. B. Norrish, took up her residence in the same town and acted as a medium for the distribution of literature throughout the state.

Adopt National Plan

Pennsylvania has fallen into line with the National plan, and her young people will keep step hereafter with those of other states, by marching under the banner of the Young People's Branch.

On Saturday evening were held "graduating" exercises by the Y's. Three former Y secretaries, dressed in white caps and gowns, appeared upon the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, in similar costume, who said, in part:

"Today it falls to our lot to sing the valedictory song of the Y. W. C. T. U. as a formal branch of our blessed work. To me, who fostered it for years, and who served as a Y officially in local, county, and state, it is rather a victory song. . . . We today reiterate Mother National's longing of 1874, which is 'to find the *best* place for our young people.' What matters the change of name? That fades into the past, but the vital duty which confronts every single one of us is to welcome young women and young men into our white ribbon fold. Beloved Y's, only this is worth while. Lest we forget, hear ye the call anew. In the words of Frances E. Willard: 'The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, local, state, National, and World-wide, has one vital organic thought; one all-absorbing purpose; one undying enthusiasm, and it is that Christ shall be this world's King.' Beloved Y's, farewell." Mrs. Elma M. Preston was appointed Y. P. B. secretary.

The departments were graphically portrayed on Demonstration Night, the various tableaux giving both pleasure and instruction. The organizers and lecturers have kept our great state informed, from center to circumference, of the duties and privileges of the white ribboner and now sixty-six out of the sixty-seven counties are organized.

Resolutions of Decided Tenor

Among the resolutions adopted there was, of course, one protesting against the action of the Government in permitting Secretary Wilson to serve as honorary president of the International Brewers' Congress, which met in Chicago; one of thanks to the publishers of *Everybody's Magazine* for calling attention to the Mormon system of religion, through a series of articles by ex-Senator Frank W. Cannon; commendation of President Taft for his influence in securing the ratification of a treaty of arbitration between England, France, and the United States, and endorsement of Dr. Wiley in his work for pure food.

The Press department had published, during the year, sufficient matter to make a library of thirty books of 300 pages. The new superintendent, Mrs. Margaret Chappell, naturally felt bigger than she looks, she being a petite body, but one who is well up in Press work.

Mock State Legislature

The hour given to legislative work was well spent. Mrs. M. M. Steese resolved us into the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Various bills were presented by the women, who addressed Mrs. Steese as "Madame Speaker." "A bill to grant suffrage to male persons over twenty-one years of age," was discussed by a great number and the same arguments the men continually use against woman suffrage were presented against the bill. The result was ludicrous and "Madame Speaker" was kept busy pounding the desk with her gavel, to restore order. If this scene could be reproduced before an audience of men, it might prove to be an eye-opener.

The Sunday school rally, under the care of Mrs. Martha Irwin, was a most beautiful sight. Sunday school scholars, to the number of 1,000, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, marched in before the audience, while a choir of young people sang, "Saloons Must Go!"

GEORGIA DETERMINED TO KEEP HER STATE-WIDE PROHIBITORY LAW

Bugle Note of Victory Sounding Loud and Clear

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U. has just closed. It was a most notable gathering, in many respects. Work along all lines has gone forward with leaps and bounds.

Will Fight for Prohibition

Mrs. Patterson, state president, touched, in a fearless way, upon every phase of the liquor question. "The W. C. T. U. has been besieged often," she said, "to endorse candidates for different positions. We are not in politics, but we are for prohibition and in the race for Governor, which is now on, we are for the man who holds the white banner of prohibition the highest. We are opposed to Judge Dick Russell, and will do all in our power to defeat him. . . . The National Liquor Dealers' Association has millions of dollars back of it and will use that money to further its cause, that of anti-prohibition. . . . We expect to stir the state in the present campaign as it has never been stirred before, and if we don't accomplish something, there will be a lot of surprised women. . . . We will begin our campaign immediately following this convention by throwing Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, one of the best known temperance workers of this country, into the field. She will visit, so far as practicable, every county in the state, to arouse the interest of the people to the end that our cause may be laid fairly before them. It is our belief that the majority of the people of the state favor prohibition. The prohibition law is responsible, in a large measure, for the general prosperity of Georgia." The speaker also quoted an excerpt from a recent charge of Judge Emory Speer, in which he declared that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor is one of the best enforced and observed in the state.

Mrs. Armor a Welcome Visitor

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was in fine form on her native heath. She felt the solid ground under her feet and the support of thousands of arms around her. A splendid collection of more than $2,000 was the result of the appeal she made at the last night's meeting.

Savannah a Royal Hostess

Savannah entertained royally. The sessions were held in the Independent Presbyterian church, one of the wealthiest and most influential churches in that city of churches.

All of the state officers were re-elected to serve another year and Cartersville captured the 1912 convention.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson gave two addresses at the close of the convention.

The three addresses delivered by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, National organizer, were well worth any amount, and Casper surely "did herself proud" in entertaining her guests.

About $300 more was raised for all purposes this year than last, although, because of removals, the membership of the state is very little increased.

Suffrage Wyoming Congratulates Suffrage California

The women of Wyoming are rejoicing over the success of woman suffrage in California. Governor Joseph M. Carey has sent the following congratulatory message to Governor Johnson of that state: "Now being governor of the first state that ever put women on an equality with men as to suffrage, right to hold office and property rights, I congratulate you and the peop e of California on the carrying of the constitutional amendment giving these rights to women in the state of California. I have watched the operation of these laws for more than a generation and I can say California will never regret what she has done."

WYOMING COMRADES IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

As only two railroads run through Wyoming—one from north to south, the other from east to west—the distances were so great that very few delegates were enabled to attend the twenty-eighth annual state convention, which was held in Casper, September 16-19. Those who were fortunate enough to be there, were amply repaid for their investment of both money and time.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission Also agents, 50 per cent commission.

J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

"The Care of Infants and Children"

a book on the care of the baby from the critical period of teething to puberty, by Mary Reis Melendy, M. D. Sent postpaid for ten cents. Dr. Mary R. Melendy, 5751 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION PLANS TO EXTEND WORK

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., which was held in Baton Rouge, October 6-8, was one of the best in our history.

The Committee on Extension of Work laid plans for advancement. Louisiana added her name to the growing list of protests against sanction of Secretary Wilson as honorary president of the International Brewers' Convention.

Mrs. Mary R. Goodale, who, for ten years, led our forces as president, was with us and rendered valuable help and wise counsel.

Mrs. Curtis Gives Splendid Message

Sunday was the great day of the feast, Mrs. N. W. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., furnishing and serving three square (intellectual) meals, of several courses each, to a hungry crowd. Words of praise for the speaker and her message were heard on every hand. Mrs. E. E. Israel, of Baton Rouge, was chosen vice-president, and the other state officers were all re-elected. All the pastors of all the churches opened wide their doors and bade us welcome. The delegates, with one accord, pronounced our capital city a capital hostess.

The claims of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Crusader* were urged, and we hope to more than double our subscription list, at an early date.

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE WEST WASHINGTON CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Four)

the Y. P. B. and L. T. L.; the demonstrations by state superintendents, who used their time to illustrate their work instead of giving reports; the address by Dr. Mable E. Buland, Ph. D., the youngest Ph. D. in the United States, on "The Woman Citizen in Legislation;" "Who Pays the Taxes," by Miss Adele M. Fielde, and the symposium by county presidents, who discussed the question, "Are We Ready for State-wide Prohibition?" from their own county viewpoint.

Mothers' Afternoon and Fathers' Night stood out in the judgment of many as the crowning features of the program, and the wish was expressed, on every side, that the addresses given could be repeated in every section of the state.

So pleased were the Seattle women with their state convention that they were minded to again invite to their midst the National Convention of 1912, and had it not been already promised to their sister city, Portland, would no doubt enter the field for that honor.

"THE INIQUITY OF THE FATHERS"

(Continued from Page Six)

prayed for this, and having great faith in prayer, when accompanied by one's best efforts, and in your own true womanliness, believed you would change your views regarding this thing of horror—this curse of the generations. The stand you have taken tonight means much to me."

The eyes of the young people met in a look of lasting regard. And thus was firmly cemented a strong, helpful friendship, which glorified not only these two young lives but the lives of those about them.

NEW MEXICO'S FIRST W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page Two)

the efficient corresponding secretary, who has moved from the state. It was with regret that we gave up this capable white ribboner who has served so well for a number of years. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. C. Nutter; vice-president, Mrs. Adella A. Scott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Tripp; recording secretary, Mrs. L. A. Shank; treasurer, Mrs. Ella O. Wood.

Rev. Rose, of the Christian church, and Rev. Auderson, of the First Methodist church, were made members of the convention and gave valuable help throughout the meetings, Rev. Rose leading the singing in a spirited and vigorous manner.

Interesting Double Medal Contest

Thursday evening the audience was entertained by a double contest of local and visiting matrons. All the contestants spoke exceedingly well. Mrs. Windsor won the gold medal for the local women and Mrs. J. W. Collier, of Estancia, state superintendent of Medal Contests, won the medal for the visiting contestants.

The unions of Las Cruces, Clovis, and Springer were close contestants for the beautiful state prize W. C. T. U. banner, presented to the union making the greatest percent gain in membership. The Springer delegates—Mrs. Sever and Mrs. Brown—proudly accepted the banner in behalf of their union.

Mrs. Wilson, of Las Vegas, gave a fine reading, delighting the audience. A little Mexican boy from Santa Fe, who holds a gold medal, gave a quaint reading one afternoon.

Santa Fe Wins Next State Convention

Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe and Clovis extended very cordial invitations for the next annual convention. Clovis' was signed by business and professional men, and by city officials. The executive committee decided to hold the next meeting at Santa Fe in August, when we are promised royal entertainment and a treat in viewing the many historic places thereabouts, including the Indian pueblo of Santa Clara.

The local press gave full and accurate reports of each session of the convention, printed our resolutions, in full, and showed every courtesy within its power.

Miss Cora Blood, of Albuquerque, was elected a delegate to the National Convention.

The Las Vegas people made our stay among them a delight, and rounded out to a satisfactory finish, our busiest and best convention.

HERE AND THERE

A county W. C. T. U. picnic held at the home of Miss Hypatia Burley, of Minnesota City, Minn., early in October, was much enjoyed by the thirty-five women present. In the evening a silver contest was held, Marvin Birch being the victor. To the West Winona union was given much of the credit for the success of the picnic and contest.

The North Seventh district W. C. T. U. of Kansas is justly proud of its past year's work. The untiring president, Mrs. Ida Hestis, with her assistants, has enabled it to reach a membership of 1,900, thus making it the banner district of the state. Of the counties, that of Reno, Mrs. M. C. Gillette, president, has the largest membership, 338, and has raised this year $822.55, exclusive of dues. Hutchinson union, Mrs. Ida Talmadge, president, won the beautiful gavel offered to the local union in the county which should have the largest white ribbon enrollment.

An interesting silver medal contest, held October 3, by the Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of North Tampa, Fla., advertised W. C. T. U. principles in the usual effective way. The contestants were Eugene Cray, Marguerite Chamberlain, Lena Whitehead, Emma Young, Lelia Hancock, and Pansy Wallace, who carried off the medal. Songs were given by the L. T. L. Mrs. E. L McRae is the efficient local superintendent of Medal Contest work.

White ribboners from nearly every town in Worcester county, North, Mass., assembled, October 5, in Gardner, for their annual convention, the unions of that place and South Gardner uniting in entertaining them. Mrs. Harriet E. Sawyer, for seventeen years county president, presided at the meetings. Words of greeting were extended by Miss M. J. Danforth, president of the Gardner W. C. T. U., Mrs. L. E. Wheeler of Station A., W. C. T. U., and Rev. Edwin V. Hinchliffe. Mrs. Helen Payne made the response. Miss Flora E. Strout, returned round-the-world missionary, was among the speakers and delighted her hearers. She placed emphasis upon the fact that W. C. T. U. missionaries can often go where other missionaries cannot, the principles for which they stand being an entering wedge. As the result of a membership contest, 146 new members were reported as enlisted, bringing the membership up to 1,042. The county banner for the largest net gain in membership went to the W. C. T. U. of Clinton and the silk flag for the largest percent gain, to West Boylston.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of Wayne county (Pa.) W. C. T. U., Mrs. Minnie Coleman, president, was held in Honesdale, in late September. Rev. A. C. Oliver and Miss Lottie Roo made addresses of welcome, followed by a response by Mrs. Phoebe Oliver. Among the speakers was Mrs. W. T. D. MacCullough and Mrs. Mary J. Annable, of New York, who delighted the convention with a description of her varied experiences abroad in pushing W. C. T. U. work. The report of the superintendent of Legislation, Mrs. Sarah Huyck, directed attention to the various interpretations of the Brooks high license law by the several judges of the state, and contained the plea that the women become better informed in regard to the laws and that they push their enforcement. A medal contest was participated in by seven young people, Arthur Oliver being the winner. As Mrs. Coleman was to leave the state, her comrades, both by word and gift, evidenced their regret at her loss. Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes was elected, in her place, to lead the county forces, and will be among the delegates at the Milwaukee National Convention.

Sixty-three delegates and many visitors attended the twenty-ninth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Genesee county, Mich., held at Davison, October 5-6 The president, Mrs. Jennie Hilliers, had been instrumental in having seven new unions organized during the year and made earnest recommendations, for the coming year, concerning many points. Mr. Perry H. Peters, president of the village board, who was among those who welcomed the convention, advised the W. C. T. U. women to "teach men as though you taught not," meaning that they are more easily persuaded than driven. Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., told of a lady who said that scientific temperance instruction in the public schools was doing more good than "all the work of the W. C. T. U.," not knowing that the W. C. T. U. inaugurated the movement. The county now numbers 569 members.

SOUTHERN IDAHO'S "SILVER JUBILEE" CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Southern Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in the First Baptist church, Boise, October 3-6. The most interesting feature of the first day was the "afternoon with the pioneers." There were eight of them. Mrs. E. C. Barton, first state president, had charge of the meeting. She spoke most earnestly of th Christian fellowship of the early days. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, of Parma, read a history of twenty-five years of W. C. T. U. work in Southern Idaho. It told of meetings and conventions, year by year, and of the ups and downs of temperance when Idaho was a territory.

Touching tribute was paid to the ones who are "gone before." A picture of Mrs. Skelton, who was the first National organizer to come to Idaho, was shown and her good work reviewed.

Reminiscences by W. C. T. U. Pioneers

Mrs. Warn gave a sprightly, humorous talk. Mrs. McIntyre told of the W. C. T. U. women circulating a petition, in 1896, to call an election on woman suffrage, an effort which succeeded. Mrs. Toole read a letter written to the convention by Mrs. Emma Lee, a pioneer who lives in Pasadena, California. A message of reply was sent to her by wire. Mrs. Moore told of Jennie Casseday, the first Flower Mission superintendent, and of flower mission work done at the penitentiary. Mrs. Clara Smith spoke of the early petitions regarding Sabbath observance, saying that business continued on Sunday just the same as on week days. She also spoke of a petition against prize fighting, which was successful. There has been nothing of the kind since. Mrs. Ellsworth told of the early temperance work among the children, the Loyal Temperance Legion being then called the Band of Hope. Her son was the first superintendent of it. At the close of their part of the program, a bouquet of flowers was presented to each lady.

On Tuesday evening the meeting opened with a song service led by L. T. L. children. Mayor H. K. Fritchman, on behalf of the city, extended a cordial welcome, stating that "of all the conventions held at the capital during the year, or of those which will follow, none in my estimation is of more importance than that of the W. C. T. U., which organization is waging war against the greatest evil of the generation."

Dean E. P. Smith, representing the Boise Ministerial Association, in his words of welcome urged the W. C. T. U. not to be carried away by the success of its efforts this year, but to plan for future war against the evil.

Addresses of Appreciation

On behalf of the educational interests of the city, the visitors were welcomed by Superintendent Charles Meek. "I was particularly taken with the catch words on your letter-head, 'Agitate—educate—organize,'" he said. "This is the slogan of all reform movements. The second word is where our help comes in. We are helping you to educate the children along the line of hygiene, to teach them that the greatest possession they may have is a perfect body, and how to care for that body."

Rev. Herwig, president of the state Anti-Saloon Association, in his welcome, outlined the splendid work done by the temperance people last year.

Cordial Response

Mrs. Prescott, of Canyon county, made the response, saying, "We do not expect to reform many old drunkards, but we do hope to so educate the younger generation that it will not need reformation."

Mrs. L. L. Shepherd, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., gave her splendid lecture, "Four Bloody Fingers," to a packed house. On Wednesday afternoon, another address, "Honor Between Man and Woman," was given by Mrs. Shepherd to a large audience. This gifted woman has ever a message of love and good will.

The reports were very encouraging and showed progress in the temperance cause of Southern Idaho.

Enjoyable Banquet

On the evening of Wednesday, a banquet was given to the delegates, Mrs. Nettie Chipp acting as toastmistress. Mrs. McCracken gave a toast of welcome to the visitors; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, a toast to the "Path Finders," who, she said, found many obstacles in their path, but if any was too large to climb over, they went around it. Several other toasts followed, among them one by Mrs. Shepherd, who said, "We should never be seen without the bow of white ribbon, for it means more to the world than we think." Not many who heard her will ever be seen without the little white emblem.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by the matron's grand gold medal contest, in charge of Miss Daisy Beatty. The contestants were Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Cecil Vail, Mrs. Clara Miller, and Mrs. Hattie Kincaid. The handsome medal was awarded to Mrs. Thomas of Nampa.

Officers for New Year

On Thursday, the forenoon was taken up with reports of superintendents, and the election of officers. Mrs. Nettie Chipp, of Boise, the capable president, was re-elected; Mrs. Mollie Vance was made vice-president; Miss Daisy Beatty, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Rozetta Polly, recording secretary; Mrs. Sue Prescott, treasurer.

The invitation of Twin Falls to hold our next convention at the "magic city" was accepted.

The afternoon session opened with a song service led by Mrs. Clara Gish Ewing, followed by the dedication to temperance work of five little white ribbon recruits.

A resolution requesting President Taft to insist upon Secretary Wilson's resignation from the honorary vice-presidency of the International Brewers' Congress, held in Chicago, was adopted, and a copy forwarded, by wire, to the President.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the honorary members of the Boise local union, Rev. Herwig presiding. "How to Gain the Victory in Idaho" was the subject taken up by the speakers. The key-note of each address was the temperance education of the children in the home and school.

Good Department Demonstrations

The convention closed with a demonstration of work by the different superintendents and their assistants. One of the interesting expositions was that of Jail and Prison work, given by Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Chipp. The latter read a letter received by her at noon of the last election day, when the white ribboners were unsuccessful in Ada county. It was a prayer for the success of the work signed by thirteen inmates of the penitentiary.

Every nation was represented, by costume and flag, in the demonstration of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Temperance Literature was made prominent by two ladies and six little girls in costumes of UNION SIGNAL, *Young Crusaders*, and other temperance material. Each lady carried in her hand a Bible, and the six girls held a chain of papers.

Medical Temperance was illustrated by a well-known doctor and nurse, who gave testimony on the non-use of alcohol. A group of little girls distributing flowers and texts among the audience illustrated Flower Mission activities.

The department of Medal Contests was demonstrated by two little contestants. One recitation was given by a little girl in Dutch costume and another by a small boy, who gave his opinion to "Mr. Tobacco Man."

The last demonstration, which represented Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, was a beautiful tableau by soldiers representing the blue and the grey, and a young lady, who personified the Goddess of Liberty.

"Silver Jubilee" Gifts

At the close of the evening session, gifts in silver, marked, "Silver Jubilee," were presented to the state officers, and to the vice-president, Mrs. Mollie Vance, was given a picture of Frances Willard.

Thus closed the most interesting convention of twenty-five years in Southern Idaho.

You Can Weigh

Exactly what You Should Weigh

You can be **Strong—Vigorous—** full of Life and Energy.

You can be free from **Chronic Ailments—** every organ of your body strong as nature intended.

You can have a **Good Figure**—as good as any woman.

You can have a **Clear Skin.**

I no longer need to say what "I *can* do," but what "I HAVE DONE." I have helped 49,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America to *arise to their very best—why not you?*

NO DRUGS NO MEDICINES

My pupils simply comply with Nature's laws.

What My Pupils say:

"Every one notices the change in my complexion; it has lost that yellow color."

"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no *rheumatism*, or sluggish liver, and I can *breathe* now. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves* are *so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help *every woman* to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly, and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I'd like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 K. 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is the authority in America upon the regaining of woman's health and figure thro Natural, Scientific means.

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Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "SHOWER"

Our umbrellas are ready for the biggest "shower" on record! Every one who comes to the Milwaukee Convention may have a part, and many who cannot come will send their "drops" by the state presidents. Our barometer calls for a UNION SIGNAL "downpour" on Monday, October 30, and *Young Crusader* "flood" on Tuesday, October 31; but "drops" will be welcome at any time. Be sure to see that money and names are in correct proportion and that each address is plainly written. Above all do not fail to put your own name and home address on the same sheet of paper as the subscriptions. We may need to write you about them. Please "drop."

GIVE US A CALL

This issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will find many of our friends in attendance at the Milwaukee Convention. We hope each one will call at the UNION SIGNAL subscription table. We want to greet all old-time friends and make the acquaintance of new ones. Next week, when you take the excursion to Evanston and the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, be sure to visit the pleasant rooms of the Circulation department. You will be interested in seeing the card bearing your own name and subscription record.

A "WELL WATCHED" STATE

It has become a matter of course for West Washington to secure one of the gold watch premiums offered for subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*. Not satisfied with one watch, it takes two this year, and the state already has a good start on another, for the next convention. In a few years, there will be a row of watches, like light-houses, encircling the beautiful shores of Puget Sound! We hope other states will unite efforts and "watch out." Why not equal the record of West Washington?

350,000
HALLOWED HYMNS NEW & OLD
ALREADY SOLD TO THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES
ROUND OR SHAPED NOTES
256 PAGES 100 NEW SONGS SCRIPTURE READINGS
$25 per 100, not prepaid. 35c per copy by mail
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The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.
10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents
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175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXTRAS—THE MOAN OF MANY A MAN

I don't mind the work,
The regular job,
The thing I can do,
And know how to do,
And get used to it.

It's not this that frets,
And hinders and pulls,
And puts out of joint.

It's extras I mind,
It's this and it's that
I know nothing about,
And cannot plan for,
And do not expect.

It's speeches to make,
And nothing to say;
It's calls to return,
And presents to give,
And letters to write,
Committees to meet,
And bores I must hear,
And quarrels adjust,
And jealousies calm,
And meetings for this,
And meetings for that,
And things I must do
That no one wants done,
That have to be done
Because they're the thing.

It's little things here,
And little things there,
That busy men do
"Because, as you know,
If you want a thing done,
You go to a man
Who has all he can do."
I don't mind my work,
My regular job,
If that were just all.
It's extras I mind,
That take up my time,
And eat up my strength,
And never say "Thanks."

And heaven, I think,
Will just be a place
Where each man will do
His job—and no more. —*Life*

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

The incident was told of a young Japanese girl, who, upon meeting at the Japan-Anglo Exhibition in London a white ribboner, expressed her pleasure at seeing the little white bow, saying, "My mother wears one in Japan. She has been a total abstainer for years, ever since a branch of the work was started in Japan by the missionary, Miss Kara Smart."

"Upright men and women are the only sure pillars of society."

LEAFLETS AND SUPPLIES

Order From
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois

Books

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Mary D. Sturge, 50 cents; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, $1.25; Glimpses of Fifty Years (Miss Willard's autobiography), $2.25; A Great Mother, Frances E. Willard and Minerva B. Norton, $1.50.

By Ralph Connor: Black Rock, 30 cents; Sky Pilot, 60 cents; The Doctor, 60 cents; The Man from Glengarry, $1.50; Glengarry School Days, $1.25.

By Dr. Lyman B. Sperry: Confidential Talks with Young Men, Confidential Talks with Young Women. Each 75 cents.

By Anna A. Gordon: The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, $2.00; What Frances E. Willard Said, 75 cents; Toots and Other Stories, 60 cents.

By Dr. Mary Wood Allen: Almost a Woman, 50 cents; Almost a Man, 50 cents; Teaching Truth, 50 cents; Child Confidence Rewarded, 25 cents; Making the Best of Our Children, 2 volumes, each $1.00.

The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, 20 cents; the Little Captain, Lynde Palmer, 40 cents; Georgia Spafford's School (pamphlet), Edith Smith Davis, 10 cents; The Fall of the Staincliffes (prize story of the gambling evil), 35 cents; The Moral Problem of The Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, 25 cents; Frances Raymond's Investment or the Cost of a Boy, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, 40 cents; Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers, L. Mabel Freese, 50 cents; Ten Nights in a Bar Room, T. S. Arthur, 75 cents.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps: Jack the Fisherman, 50 cents; A Singular Life, 60 cents; The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, 35 cents.

L. T. L. CARDS

L. T. L. cards illustrated and containing temperance sentiments, price per package of 10 cards, 10 cents. L. T. L. Birthday Cards, price per package of 10, 25 cents. Willard Birthday Pledge Cards, price each 3 cents; per 25, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. Birthday cards, with appropriate sentiment, and beautiful design, price 4, 5, 6, and 10 cents. Flower Mission Cards — Scripture mottoes in black on white card-board, price per 100, 25 cents. Willard Autograph Flower Mission Cards, price per 100, 25 cents.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

The Union Signal

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A Visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

A GLIMPSE OF OUR "ARSENAL OF TEMPERANCE AMMUNITION"

At the close of our National Convention at Milwaukee, many white ribboners will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the proximity of Evanston to Milwaukee, to visit historic Rest Cottage, the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and the new Literature building. To such, a brief description of the latter will possibly be of interest.

REST COTTAGE—THE WILLARD

The rapidly increasing demands upon the W. C. T. U. for more temperance literature led the National Convention of 1909, to decide to enlarge the W. C. T. U. literature. In order to do this advantageously, it was voted to erect a suitable building in connection with National Headquarters. Last March this was dedicated by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, in these meaningful words: "We dedicate this house to the cause of temperance, the cause of total abstinence and prohibition, the cause of humanity's Christ, the great teacher who is 'not willing that any should perish.'"

As the visitor, after a tour of the rooms of the old home of Miss Willard, and the offices of the National General Officers, emerges from the rear door of The Willard, she finds herself directly in front of a substantial, handsome building of salmon colored brick, with gray stone and white trimmings, set in a well-kept lawn, the uniform green relieved here and there, at this season of the year, by garden plots of roses, cosmos, fragrant sweet alyssum, bright-faced marigolds, and asters.

Mounting the broad stone steps, and passing through the wide, hospitable door, the visitor is ushered into the cheery, sunshiny office and supply rooms, where is carried on the literature business of the National W. C. T. U.—a center of activity for the distribution of large quantities of temperance literature, some six people being engaged in the work. To the rear, and opening out of the general office, is the stock and sales room, where are innumerable shelves, stacked from floor to ceiling with the splendid leaflets of our many departments, general leaflets and pamphlets. A veritable arsenal of temperance ammunition is this repository, containing weapons of every variety and character, suited to young and old, ignorant and wise, conservative and progressive. In many different languages are the leaflets printed, and to many different nations are they sent, to help fight prohibition battles.

One-half of the first floor is devoted to this valuable asset of the National W.

Special Articles in This Issue

A Visit to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters—Historic and Picturesque Evanston—The Legalized Outlaw—State Convention.

The National W. C. T. U. Literature Business Office

C. T. U.; the other half being occupied by the Circulation department of the National official organs. The first object to attract the eye of the visitor, as she enters here, is a long row of flags festooned across the west wall of the main room. These brilliant bits of color represent the thirty-four nations which are so fortunate as to have within their boundaries subscribers to *The Young Crusader* and THE UNION SIGNAL. In the center hangs an American flag, symbolic of the preponderance of United States subscribers over those of other countries. The official papers are everywhere in evidence and keep busy six pairs of skilful hands in caring for subscriptions, special orders, etc. At the entrance of the department is the cosy private office of the superintendent of the Circulation department, and, at the rear, is a good-sized room, in which the wrappers for the papers are addressed.

The ascent of a broad stairway brings one to the commodious offices of the editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL, comprising the handsomely furnished private office of the editor-in-chief, the large general office of the editorial force, and a stenographer's

The Literature Stock and Sales Room

The Rooms of the Circulation Department

room. From the large and numerous windows one can see quite a section of Evanston, including the beautiful Carnegie Library, whose nearness is a great convenience to the workers at Headquarters. A beautiful room at the northwest corner of the second floor is designed for the editorial office of *The Young Crusader*.

The entire building is heated by hot water from a central plant; it is lighted by electricity and abundant sunlight. Each department is provided with a desk phone, and the two floors are connected by a speaking tube; in short, every necessary time-saving convenience is supplied.

Our National President, in her annual address of 1910, said: "The vital need of the hour in the battle of the home against the saloon must be promptly met by ammunition consisting of the printed fact, argument or appeal. More than ever are the people dependent upon the printed page. Where a hundred people can be influenced with temperance truths from the platform, a hundred thousand can be reached through the circulation of temperance literature."

The unspoken prayer of all the busy workers in this beautiful building, from day to day, is that all that shall be done within its walls, and all the printed and written messages which shall go out from it, as the result of their labors, shall help to save the nation and the world from the curse and destruction of the legalized liquor traffic.

The General Office of The Union Signal Editorial Force

A CHALLENGE TO THE BREWERS

Desiring to give to the brewers an opportunity to present to the public their defense, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church, a few days before the close of the International Brewers' Congress in Chicago, issued a challenge to any brewer or representative of the brewing trade, to meet him and debate the subject of whether the manufacture of beer is a legitimate business. The challenge was not accepted, but on Sunday, the closing day of the Congress, Dr. Wilson, assisted by other prominent temperance workers, spoke at a mass meeting at the Wabash Avenue Methodist church, which is situated next door to The Coliseum, the meeting place of the Brewers' Congress.

Among the arguments advanced by Dr. Wilson, were the following:

"I am going to show you that the saloon no more belongs to legitimate business than the gambling den belongs to the church.

"Civilization is moving forward and stepping upward, and in its progress it has put its feet down on many things once considered legitimate, but now stamped out as crimes.

"In this march it has stamped out dueling, slavery, polygamy, cannibalism, bull fighting, prize fighting, lottery drawings and gambling.

"The next great step of the Christian civilization is to put down in the class with the crimes that civilization has risen above, or discarded, the whole liquor traffic for beverage purposes.

Brewers Stand Alone

"The brewers are the only body of manufacturers which ever held a congress exhibiting only machinery and materials used as implements, and which kept the finished product of its work in the background.

"If it had brought out the product of its factories, exhibiting the million drunkards with transformed faces, wrecked hopes and defiled clothing, the product and support of the liquor traffic, and shown us broken-hearted mothers, we would not have to hold a meeting.

"The public would have turned away from the sight that would have been exhibited in The Coliseum. You cannot run a mill without logs and you cannot run breweries and saloons without turning out drunkards."

THE LEGALIZED OUTLAW

H. ALLEN TUPPER, D. D., LL. D.

Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y

The liquor traffic has been well called "The Legalized Outlaw;" and the fact that it is truthfully so called is a blight upon our civilization. We talk of pressing questions; but the man who can see will observe that in these times there lies beneath all other matters this question: Whether the profligate misery, which we call intemperance, and which dogs the footsteps of our modern society, shall be allowed to exist? Said the great Gladstone, "The ravages of intemperance are greater than war and famine and pestilence combined." Chief Justice Coleridge exclaimed on one occasion, "I can keep no terms with this vice that fills our jails with criminals, destroys our homes, debases and brutalizes the people, and is the ulcer that is eating into the very heart of our nation."

Must Wage Determined Contest

Sooner or later the intelligent and progressive element of society must drop all lesser enterprises and continue on a vigorous, determined contest against this traffic, which is the heaviest clog on our national progress and the deepest disgrace of this century. I bring six indictments against this legalized outlaw; and because of crimes committed against all that is good and true and beautiful, this felon should be banished from our land.

First indictment: Physiologically, liquor is the deadliest of enemies to the human body, its purity and healthfulness. We call it *aqua vitae;* better call it *aqua mortis.* The highest medical authorities insist that it produces a deadly poison. It impoverishes the body, scorches instead of warming it; destroys instead of erecting it; debases and degrades.

Second indictment: Psychologically, it ruins man's intellectual and moral powers. Why stop to argue this? It is a universally recognized fact that this accursed thing impairs memory, debilitates the understanding, making man first a fool, then a demon. Lunacy is largely the result of saloonacy! No wonder that some of our brightest young men, under the temptation, mourn and lament as year by year they see their powers of thought depart, their judgment become clouded, their memory enfeebled.

Shakespeare put these words on the tongue of Iago: "O thou invisible spirit of wine—let me call thee devil. O God, that men should put in their mouths an enemy to steal away their brains, that we should, with joy, revel and transform ourselves into beasts."

Third indictment: Domestically, liquor is the most terrible enemy of the peace and purity of the home—home, the very center of all human society, and which should always be a place of uninterrupted confidence and delight, a hallowed retreat of souls. But the drink of death erases conjugal affection, destroys parental love, overthrows filial obedience.

Fourth indictment: Ethically, liquor is the most powerful ally of crime. The history of crime is largely the history of the saloon; and the proof of this assertion is found in the records of our courts, our jails and our penitentiaries.

Fifth indictment: Governmentally, the liquor traffic corrupts and debauches our Government, defying national law and defeating popular will. Tell me whether we have, in this land of ours, any institution so inimical as this to freedom of conscience, liberty of speech, sanctity of law; so defiant an element in nihilism, communism and anarchism?

Final Indictment

Sixth indictment: Religiously, the liquor traffic is avowedly and universally the bitter and determined foe of the Christian Church and its divine aims. The one strives for degradation and death; the other for amelioration and salvation.

What man, with soul and brain, can be indifferent to this mighty foe of body, of mind, of spirit, of family, of Government, of Church? God give us each some appreciation of the unmeasured and immeasurable evils of this traffic of death, and grant us the heroic equipment and undaunted spirit for its destruction.

RESOLUTION WITH THE RIGHT RING

Resolutions that have back of them Christian manhood are worth recording. The following, adopted by the Congregational Brotherhood of America, in recent annual convention, has the right ring, and bespeaks an intense and pronounced interest in the temperance cause:

"Recognizing the extent, enormity and destructiveness of the liquor traffic in relation to the individual, home, church and society, and as one of the greatest hindrances to the establishment of the kingdom of God, the Congregational Brotherhood of America, in annual convention, records its purpose of opposition to this evil, and pledges itself to continual effort for its overthrow. Especially at this time the Brotherhood would assert its conviction of the malign influence of the brewery interests, of harm attending the use of beer, and of the saloon as a source of degradation, poverty and crime."

"If you spend your money at the grocery store you have good provisions on your table; at the shoe store, you have a good pair of shoes to show for it; at the dry goods store, you have good linen in your closet; at the milliner's, your wife is a well-dressed woman with a hat you can't see over; at the carriage painter's, your buggy will shine in the streets; but you may spend your money over bars for fifty years and you will have nothing but a red nose to show for it all."—*Illinois Issue*

HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE EVANSTON

THE HOME OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

New First Methodist Church

"Remotest hamlets in the English speaking world, which would scarcely know whether Evanston was in Europe, Asia or Africa, have heard of Frances E. Willard and her work," said Dr. Amos W. Patten, a former pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, at the dedicatory exercises of the new church recently. Because of this fact—that the name of the long time and beloved leader of our organization has been and is a household word throughout all Christendom—her home town of Evanston, Illinois, has become not only a place of great interest but, in a sense, a sacred shrine to which thousands journey each year. Aside from Rest Cottage, with all its tender associations, Evanston has many historic spots which are related in some fashion to the life of Miss Willard. The magnificent new First Methodist church, which was dedicated last month, stands upon the site of the old church where Miss Willard worshipped, and in whose auditorium her voice was so often heard in prayer and testimony, in inspiring message and exhortation, and from which, on one sad day, the last loving memorial words were spoken over her casket.

Northwestern University is intimately associated with memories of Miss Willard, for in its classic halls she taught and by her beneficent influence and rare personality moulded young lives and showed them, through her own abundant life, what living really meant.

It is indeed fitting that Willard Hall, where each semester hundreds of young women congregate, should bear the name of the woman who loved young people with a profound and Christlike affection, which attracted and held them in a lasting devotion and friendship.

One can well imagine that Willard Place, a quiet, tree-canopied street at the north of the University campus, leading to one of the most attractive spots on the lake shore, may have been one of Miss Willard's favorite walks, where she could rest her tired heart, burdened with the woes and miseries of humanity, in looking far out upon the great inland sea and recalling the loving heart of the Power that rules the universe.

It would certainly have given keen pleasure to Miss Willard to have foreseen the many advantages that are today afforded the students of the University of which she was so large a part. With the old College of Liberal Arts as a center, the buildings of the University have spread over a large expanse of territory. Prominent among them for beauty is the new Gymnasium, unique in architecture and generous in proportions, where each year are held the great musical festivals, commencement gatherings and other large meetings. Immediately north of this building is the Astronomical Observatory, containing one of the finest telescopes in the country.

College of Liberal Arts, Northwestern University

Other attractions along the north shore, particularly interesting to visitors from inland towns, are the old stone lighthouse, whose revolving beams of light every night flash out their warning to passing vessels, and the life-saving station, with its brave crew of University students, whose skill and heroism have been the means of saving many a life.

One of Evanston's foremost citizens, in recently reviewing the places of historic interest in Evanston, which should be marked by tablets, said:

"We must not forget Rest Cottage, the home of Frances E. Willard, who, next to Queen Victoria, was the best known woman of the nineteenth century; the home of Lyman Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's cabinet; the place where the 'Lady Elgin' was tossed ashore by the storm; the house where for many years lived Edward Eggleston, author of the famous 'Hoosier Schoolmaster' and 'Roxy'; the mansion in which once lived General Nelson A. Miles, and later, Governor Beveridge of Illinois, now occupied by Dr. A. W. Harris, president of Northwestern University."

From the delightful haunts of scholastic Evanston, it is but a short ride to that other beautiful spot dear to the hearts of all white ribboners—Rose Hill, where rests upon the green sod a granite monument, fit emblem of the strong, true life of Frances Willard.

Home is woman's climate, her vital breath, her native air. A true woman carries home with her everywhere. Its atmosphere surrounds her. Its mirror is her face; its music attunes her gentle voic ; its longitude may be reckoned from everywhere you happen to find her.

—*Frances E. Willard*

Willard Hall

A HALLOWE'EN HERO

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

Rolfe Hankins, an anxious frown upon his face, finished his supper and leaned back from the table. Outdoors the wind howled a whining accompaniment to the tattoo which he was beating upon the wide arm of his chair. With a sudden exclamation of impatience, he sprang to his feet and walked to the window, to look out into the night.

It was pitch dark. The rain fell heavily, and in fitful gusts. Occasionally a rustling cloud of dead leaves went scurrying by the window. There was nothing visible, because of the gloom, and still Rolfe Hankins, his hand upon the bronze lock of the upper sash, stood looking out, but with eyes which saw not.

His mother watched him anxiously. It had been three years since her son had been made mayor of the thriving little city where he was born. He had attempted many reforms and had been victorious. Two years ago his father died, leaving him as the sole support of his mother. Riches had flown; business cares had multiplied; criticisms as to his ways of government had fallen thick and fast as the autumn leaves. Even the praises from those who thought he had done a great work, were as few as flowers in December. Mrs. Hankins noticed the lines about his mouth and eyes. She saw the stoop of the shoulders and realized fully that her boy was a boy no longer. The tall form which was so dear to her expressed weariness in every line. Never, during all the trying years, had she seen Rolfe so worried. With a noiseless step, Mrs. Hankins glided over to the window.

"What is it, son?" she inquired anxiously, laying a loving hand on the boy's shoulder.

The young man turned with a smile. "Nothing that you can help, or that I should care for, Mother," he said. "By this time I should be used to political insults. I *did* think myself invulnerable but somehow this last one hurts. It came with the evening mail. Here it is."

Mrs. Hankins took the paper her son handed her, and glanced at the coarse lines upon it. She put on her glasses and examined it closely. "No wonder you are angry!" she exclaimed, indignantly pushing the sheet away. "Who could have sent the horrid thing? It makes me think of Kipling's poem, 'The White Man's Burden.' That speaks, you know, of the ingratitude of those for whom one has suffered most. It's that way here at home. What haven't you suffered to make this town what it should be! It is easy to tell, by the very appearance of the paper, just what kind of a person wrote that insult."

Mrs. Hankins once more took up the offending message. On a sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the figure of a young man in petticoats had been rudely drawn. Beneath the long skirt, checkered pantaloons and patent leather boots peeped out. He was holding back his skirts, with one bony hand, as if he feared to touch the pile of rubbish which lay at his feet, labeled: "Down with the common people's pleasure! Down with liberty!" The heap was made up of beer kegs, beer bottles, firecrackers, baseballs, bats, gloves, decks of cards and gorgeously colored paper-back novels. As a top line heading, was printed in red ink, "Our Mayor-Reformer!"

"There's not a person in this town who would be mean enough to send that, unless it's Patsy Murphy!" cried Mrs. Hankins. "He's unprincipled enough to do anything. The man's been down on you ever since you made him quit the saloon business, and go to work at decent labor. Even if Pat did send it, what do you suppose has started him anew? He hasn't bothered you for more than a year."

"I suppose he heard what I said about Hallowe'en!" returned Rolfe wearily. "It seems as if the very birds of the air carry everything I say, magnified ten times, when reform is mentioned. John Furry and I were talking last night of how The Tigers used to perform when All-Hallows night arrived. He told such comical tales that I could not help being interested, although the tricks the fellows played were really outrages. This set, all Murphy's friends, work in the carriage shop. They haven't done much since I have been mayor but John told me that they've gotten up and signed a declaration of independence saying that, for all of me, they'd do as they pleased this year.

"Don't you remember one time when they stole poor old Cam Luddington's trotting buggy, which he used for carrying the mail? They took it up-stairs into the carriage shop, and, not content with that, tied it on top of the house."

"The very same year they barricaded the minister's doors and the poor man couldn't get out of the house until the grocer's boy came. I could tell of a hundred things they did," snapped Mrs. Hankins. "Luckily, they're getting more civilized now. Those days are over and no one wants them to return."

"They are not over, Mother; at least, John said they were not." Rolfe eyed his mother convincingly. "As I started to tell you, those fellows have written out a lot of rules defying me and my way of government. So far as I can see, I am powerless to prevent what they have planned. Every one of the police force are of Murphy's stamp, and will do whatever he says. It is rumored that The Tigers have ordered half a carload of kegs and bottles. They are to meet at the club's headquarters and, from there, scouts are to go out and bring in all the revelers whom they can find. You know what it will mean if a gang of drunken men is turned loose upon our streets. People will fear for their lives."

Rolfe thoughtfully laid his hand on the obnoxious picture. "This thing leads me to believe that The Tigers will do their worst," he said. "I'd call out the troops!" suggested Mrs. Hankins. "I'd jail every one of them."

"The Governor isn't sending soldiers over the country, at every hint of trouble, Mother. Neither will he try to enforce the liquor laws of a municipality, except in very unusual cases. We are supposed to have officers to attend to these matters. If they do not do their duty, it is our place to remove them. I am afraid, Mother, that, for once, The Tigers will win."

"It's terrible!" Mrs. Hankins declared. "Why Patsy Murphy depends on the temperance folks to clothe his children. The Murphys have lived near us ever since we've been in Courtsville, and if little Annabelle ever had one dress which I didn't give her, I haven't heard of it. Every pair of knickerbockers the boys trot around in were cut from yours and I allowed their mother to seam them up on the machine. That's what comes of helping some people. I was looking over your wool underwear just yesterday and planning how it could be cut over to fit the little Murphys. I declare I've half a notion not to give them a thing. It would serve Pat Murphy right."

"Pat never seemed to have any affection for any of his children, Mother, except little lame Tim. People say that the reason for that is because he hurt him when he had been drinking. We can't let the little folks suffer because of their father's misdeeds. They have enough to bear as it is."

Over the morning coffee cups, the mother and son grew reminiscent. It was satisfaction to both that, in every battle for the right, Rolfe had come out victorious. Sometimes, in the face of greatest discouragements, when others prophesied that he would fail, he had triumphantly led his followers on to success. As his mother reminded him of all these things, she cheered him more than she knew.

For a week before Hallowe'en Rolfe Hankins watched every freight train. The express office, likewise, was subjected to careful scrutiny. On the morning of the eventful occasion, armed with a search and seizure warrant, the Mayor and his helpers searched the premises of Patsy Murphy. They found nothing. With a sigh of relief, Rolfe went to his supper that night, for he began to believe that the rumors which he had heard were false; yet, at that very moment, The Tigers were gathering.

By means of an auto truck, large quantities of beer and whisky were smuggled into the city. Just after nightfall, a party of fifty, or more, met at a huge old deserted barn, just outside the corporation. A band of musicians was with them. With plenty to eat and drink, and with which to amuse themselves, the men settled down for an evening of enjoyment, and by twelve

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

ONLY A DRINK OF CIDER

It was toward evening. The day had been warm, "very warm for the time of year," said Mr. Rivers as he, with his wife, was seated on the veranda of their pretty country home. Peering through the rows of apple trees, which stood at the side of the house, where all day men had been busy picking and packing the luscious fruit, he said, "There's a lot of those little gnarly ones left over. Well, they'll make cider, I suppose."

Mrs. Rivers was quiet for a moment, then answered, "I had been thinking, James, that maybe you wouldn't put any cider in this year."

"Why not?" he asked, and without waiting, added, "Why, sure! We shall have to have some cider!"

"Well"—and before Mrs. Rivers had time to say more, she was interrupted with:

"Oh, I know what you're thinking; but a little cider doesn't hurt any one."

"I am not sure about that," was the response; then hesitatingly, and as if hardly knowing what to expect, she added, "There are the boys, you know."

"Yes," said Mr. Rivers, dropping his head in thought. Then added, abruptly, "I don't think that a little cider will hurt them."

"I don't know," came the answer. "I had thought that it might be well enough to be on the safe side."

"I don't think that you need worry," said he.

James Rivers, though he seldom said so, knew that he had three of the brightest boys that ever lived; and he had no greater ambition than that they should grow to be fine men. And while he himself was very liberal in his views on the subject of temperance and did not think that a little cider would hurt, there could scarcely be found a man who despised drunkenness more than he.

Just around the corner from where they lived, among the trees planted by those who looked upon the spot as almost hallowed ground, stood a little brown church; and in one of its pews, on the evening following the conversation with which our story opens, among others gathered there, sat Mr. and Mrs. Rivers.

In opening the meeting, the minister read from the twenty-third chapter of Proverbs, commencing with, "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?"

Before the meeting closed a man well dressed and of good appearance, rose near the door, and said:

"I am an old man. Still, in a way, it seems but yesterday that I was a child.

"There were three of us, Mary, Lucy and myself. No children ever had a better or pleasanter home than we.

"I remember so well, how at this time of year we used to have such fun, helping to gather the apples. Often we used to take a bigger basket than we needed and on our way home we would put 'Lute,' our little sister, in with the apples and carry her across the field."

Then looking as if he were living it all over again, he added, "I remember that, though I was a sturdy little fellow, she was about all that I could help to carry."

After a pause he spoke slowly and earnestly. "Yes, I helped to give her a good time then, and I'm glad of it, for heaven knows that I gave her trouble enough afterward. You never could have believed it, had you seen us there so happy."

The room was quiet. No one moved, as, with some hesitation, he continued: "Not very far from where we lived was an old cider mill, and when I had grown to be quite a boy, and yet not very big, I used to go with the other boys down to the old mill.

"First it was just for a drink of sweet cider, but after a little we were trying that which was not altogether sweet. And when I had scarcely reached the age of manhood, and before I knew it, it was beyond my power to let that which was stronger than cider alone.

"I went to school, though not as much as I would have gone, had it not been for that cursed drink."

He stopped for a moment, then added, "My mother was a beautiful woman. I know it now, and what a pity that I did not appreciate her then!

"I remember how she used to look at me with her eyes of love, and say, 'Don t be late tonight, Tommy.' She used to tell me that she couldn't go to sleep till she knew that I was in, and night after night, I kept her waiting till the small hours. Then when she would hear me enter the house she would always call, 'Are you home, Tom?' And usually I was in a condition where I could barely manage to say, 'Yes.'

"I scarcely know myself how it came about, but one day I left home, resolved never to return. Neither do I know how it was that one day, after some years, I did go back—only to find the old house empty.

"A friend of hers informed me that during my mother's last illness, in her delirium, she said, over and over, 'Are you home, Tom?' And nothing would comfort her till my father, in a voice much like my own, would answer, 'Yes, mother, I'm home.'

"My father, too, had died, of a broken heart, they said, and I paid for it all when I learned that my sisters did not like to hear my name—not because they did not care for me. They loved me too well—more than I deserved.

"Now," said he, with earnestness, "what I want to tell you is this: Since that memorable day I have hated the cider mill.

"I'm a better man now; but, oh, the misery that I have given!"

The man sat down. The service closed. People went away thoughtful. Not a word passed between Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, till they were nearly home, when Mr. Rivers, in a tone of decision, said:

"There'll be no more cider in our cellar, mother. It's settled, and settled for good."—*Eva Jackson in Youth's Temperance Evangel*

A WISE ANSWER

"How near could you drive without falling
To the edge of a precipice, say?"
Asked a master of yore when engaging
A man to be coachman one day.

There was more than one applicant waiting,
And hoping to fill up the place.
The first that was questioned made answer
He should want but a yard or two's space.

Then the second who wished to outrival
This boast and to show off his skill,
Said that he'd drive within a few inches
Of a crag or precipitous hill.

But the third said, when asked, "I can't tell, sir,
For you see 'twould with me be like this.
I should try to keep far enough from it,
And make sure that all dangers I'd miss."

And the master commended this answer,
Saying, "You are the servant for me,
For myself, and my friends, and my horses,
Will be safe in your hands, I can see."

The story is old, but the moral
It teaches is fresh as the May;
And the man who would trifle with danger
Is the man who is loser today.

Strong drink! What a precipice awful
That hides—yea, in spite of its glow;
Its terrors more dark and more fatal
Than the climbing of Alpine heights know.

And yet, alas! still men seem trying
To get close to its edge as they can;
Though avoiding it wholly and fully
Is the wise and the only safe plan.

And he will be gainer and winner
Who follows the steps of the one
Who believed for himself and for others,
It were better all dangers to shun.

—*Faith Ghiltern*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

LATEST WORD FROM MAINE

At the final meeting for corrections on ballot returns, before the Governor and Council, it was unmistakably shown that a majority of 758 voted in favor of keeping the prohibitory amendment. The Governor has not yet made an official announcement. His delay is not clearly understood.

A GLORIOUS, UNFETTERED MINORITY

In an address delivered at Colorado's state convention, Mrs. Antoinette Hawley is reported, by one of the local papers, to have given this striking characterization of our splendid W. C. T. U. work:

"Because of these things (that minorities have been the salvation of the world) I am forever glad and proud to belong to an unfettered minority—the glorious band of white ribbon insurgents, who, in all their thirty-five strenuous years, have asked but one immortal question, 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?'"

A Call to the Church

One of the speakers at the Methodist Ecumenical Conference meeting at Toronto recently sounded a call for consecration, which ought to be passed on to Christians of every denomination. He said: "I want world-wide Methodism to become a world-wide militant power for the suppression of this liquor traffic. I plead for a militant church, possessed of profound conviction on this behalf. A negative Church never will do the part the Christian Church should do in the suppression of this traffic. There are in the ranks of the Christian Church of the world today too many men and women who are only negatively opposed to this traffic, too many fair weather friends, so if I could I would stir the heart of Methodism on this great question.

"Sometimes we are impatient, but in the providence of Almighty God it must be that a great evolutionary cause like this, a cause which lifts the human race, a cause which succors childhood, a cause which sanctifies womanhood, ultimately will receive the crown of His blessed benediction."

Another speaker, in referring to the local option method of overcoming the traffic, said: "It will not do to win a county. It will not do to win a state. We must win nations, governments. The traffic that can not be regulated must be annihilated."

Woman's Influence Rightly Rated

Since the last heroic campaign in Texas, the men of that state have come to look upon the temperance women there with added respect and admiration. This is true not only of men in the ranks of the temperance forces, but also of those antagonistic to the cause. No greater compliment has been paid to the valuable services given by women than that uttered by Jacob Wolters, one of the leaders of the pro-liquor forces, in a speech made before the legislative Investigation Committee. It was to the effect that voters at the last election were intimidated by white ribboners, and contained the suggestion that laws restraining them from taking part on election day, should be enacted. Could there be more convincing proof that the courageous workers of the W. C. T. U. have come to be a power which the forces of evil realize they must reckon with, and one which they fear almost more than any other? Such an admission from the enemy puts new courage into the heart of every woman who is fighting the battles for God and home and native land.

The Power of Individual Influence

The antithesis of the Wandering Jew, who left behind him, as he roamed over the earth, a trail of disaster and disease, has been found in the person of a Texas preacher of whom it is said that he has lived in but one town that has failed to close its saloons during his residence in it. The liquor men of the respective communities have paid him the compliment of recognizing him as the cause of this calamity (?) but the fact of the matter is, says the Texas paper relating the incident, he didn't do the voting which killed the saloon; he simply did his plain duty and reminded other people of their duty. In short, from the pulpit, and in conversation, he fearlessly and courageously preached the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as to the civic duty of every Christian man in relation to the saloon. As a consequence, public sentiment against this center of evil was crystallized into votes, and the saloon was banished. Such a reputation as this man has come to possess is worth hard work, and sacrifice. If the quiet work of one individual can so mould the sentiment of a community, ought not the combined influence of Christians the nation over to be powerful enough to create sentiment in favor of national legislation which shall forever do away with the legalized liquor traffic?

Demanding a Definition of Sympathy

If all the so-called sympathizers with the cause of temperance were to arouse from their slumbers and go to work to secure legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic and insist on its enforcement, the liquor interests would soon find themselves out of business.

One of the speakers at the Congress on Alcoholism told of a certain candidate in Ireland who professed to "sympathize" with temperance legislation. Prominent members of a great temperance organization went to him and told him that they had had quite enough of the brand of sympathy that was expressed in words merely, that what they wanted was action, and demanded that he define his sympathy in terms which would be quite intelligible to all the voters of his constituency; in short, that he undertake in writing to vote for certain temperance measures then before Parliament. They stated, moreover, that unless he would do this, 2,000 members of their organization would feel that they could not vote for him. Needless to say the candidate decided to put his definition of "sympathy" in writing.

What this country needs at the present time is the conversion of all the lukewarm "sympathizers" into fervid, earnest, aggressive, uncompromising agitators and educators of prohibition principles, who shall secure legislation doing away forever with the abominable liquor business.

REFORM SCHOOLS AND BREWERIES

During a recent investigation of the Indiana State Reform School for Girls some interesting but depressing facts were disclosed. They were to the effect that by far the greatest percentage of girls in this institution comes from the three cities of Indiana which have the largest number of breweries: Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Ft. Wayne. It was also brought out that a goodly number of these delinquent girls had brothers in the Boys' Reform School at Plainfield, showing that the same conditions which contribute to a girl's downfall bring about a like result in the life of the boy. What can it profit a city to gain the whole world of breweries and lose its own girls and boys? Where brewery interests abound, there will be also lawlessness; the closer the liquor interests come to the home, the greater the destruction to the family.

THE DAY BEFORE THE CONVENTION

Ideal convention weather—sunshiny and invigorating—well arranged plans for the comfort of all, a magnificent, commodious auditorium, and an atmosphere of gracious hospitality and cordiality are combining to make Milwaukee a most delightful meeting place for the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1911. Delegates and visitors are arriving on every train, and the observing residents of the city cannot fail to experience "an arrest of thought" at the sight of so many wearers of the bow of white suggesting, as it does, the great cause in which we are working.

The day preceding the Convention was marked by three interesting occasions:

W. C. T. U. Institute

A successful, largely attended institute was held in the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, the National superintendent of the department of W. C. T. U. Institutes, presided in a felicitous manner. The program, as arranged by her, was well carried out. In opening, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, World's superintendent of Schools of Methods, gave the plan of the Institute, and eight departments were most interestingly presented by their respective superintendents: Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Mrs. Adelia E. Carman and Mrs. Helen L. Bullock. The presentation of each topic was followed by a lively and profitable discussion. Note books were generally used, an evidence that the valuable instruction given in this up-to-date institute will be of future helpfulness in many localities throughout the land. The literature prepared by the National superintendent is the best that has ever been in circulation on the subject of institutes.

Preparatory Prayer Service

At the Grand Avenue Methodist Church, on the same day, the white ribboners gathered for a service of prayer in preparation for the great meeting of the morrow.

In the absence of the National Evangelistic superintendent, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, Rev. Eugenia P. St. John of Kansas, and Rev. Mary Moreland, of Illinois, were the presiding officers Fervent prayers were offered that the spirit of wisdom and of power might attend the proceedings of the Convention. Among the evangelists who gave addresses were Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, of Illinois, Mrs. Rebecca J. Trego of Ohio, Miss Jennie Smith, District of Columbia, and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, of Massachusetts.

Editorial Association Luncheon

An interchange of ideas and plans for the betterment of the state W. C. T. U. papers is the object of the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association. This was held at Schuster's Cafe, at six o'clock on Friday evening, with the state presidents and a few other invited guests. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, of West Washington, president of the Association, introduced several items of business, chief among them being the election of officers. This election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. M. E. B. Thompson, editor of *The Motor*, Wisconsin's state paper, Mrs. Munns, after re-election, offering her resignation. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. M. M. Claflin; secretary, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U.; treasurer, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, state president of the Oregon W. C. T. U.

The program, as outlined in the last UNION SIGNAL, with a few changes in the personnel, was carried out. Miss Frances H. Ensign spoke upon "Overcoming Obstacles." The subject treated by Mrs. Ada Unruh was "The State Paper as a Factor in Campaigns." "The Liquor Press and Our Exchanges" was discussed in an impromptu fashion by several editors and state presidents. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Anna Gordon spared a few minutes from their busy hours to evidence their continued interest in the penwomen, and were most warmly greeted. To the regret of all, the state presidents were obliged to retire before the close of the meeting, to attend a meeting of the Official Board. The Association adjourned to meet in Portland, Oregon, in 1912.

Of Unusual Interest and Value

All signs indicate that the Convention is to be of unusual interest and value. Participants in the great campaigns in Maine and Texas are very popular and delegates are eagerly looking forward to the accounts of the heroic struggles in those states, to be given from the Convention platform. A stirring message from the Southland is expected on Sunday night from that great friend of statewide prohibition, Hon. Seaborn Wright.

California's delegates wear their newly acquired citizenship honors with becoming modesty, but need little encouragement to tell, in a glowing, entertaining way the story of "How we did it."

A full report of the first days of the Convention will appear in the next issue of the paper.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 27, 1911

WOMEN AS INVENTORS

The process by which woman has attained to her present position as the political equal of man is always an interesting study. Miss Jane Addams, the noted sociologist, threw new light upon it in her statement made before a company of club women in Chicago the other day, that women were the originators of some of the greatest trades at the beginning of civilization. She said it was easy enough for man to continue inventing after the science of invention had once sprouted in the fertile brain of woman, the real pioneer inventor. "The great trades which women discovered," says Miss Addams, "are agriculture, building, architecture, spinning, weaving, sewing, tanning, pottery, cooking. It was not by accident that the primitive women stumbled upon the paths leading to civilization. It was because necessity spurred their minds to activity. Their physical weakness and their offspring kept them from the chase but their minds were illumined instead by the discoveries which they made."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A PATRIOT'S PRAYER

Lord God Almighty, defend our land, we beseech thee, from the secret power and the open shame of great national sins; from all dishonesty and civic corruption; from all vainglory and selfish luxury; from all cruelty and the spirit of violence; from covetousness which is idolatry; from impurity which defiles the temple of the Holy Spirit; and from intemperance, which is the mother of many crimes and sorrows, good Lord, deliver and save us, and our children, and our children's children, in the land which thou hast blessed with the light of pure religion; through Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and King. Amen.—*Henry Van Dyke*

If there be lying before you any bit of work from which you shrink, go straight up to it. The only way to get rid of it is to do it. In every piece of honest work, however irksome, laborious and commonplace, we are fellow workers with God.—*F. B. Meyer*

"Love thou thy land with love far brought
From out the storied past, and used
Within the present, but transfused
Through future time by power of thought.
Love thou thy land."

THE LILT OF A LAUGH

I've toiled with the men the world has blessed,
As I've toiled with the men who failed;
I've toiled with the men who strove with zest,
And I've toiled with the men who wailed.
And this is the tale my soul would tell
As it drifts o'er harbor bar;
The sound of a sigh doesn't carry well,
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. CORLANT BAXTER, of Ossining, N. Y., a charter member of the Peekskill W. C. T. U. and its first president. Mrs. Baxter had almost reached her ninetieth year of successful service. AMELIA BAKER also of the Peekskill union.

MRS. MARTHA HILL, a faithful member of the W. C. T. U., and a tireless worker for the cause of temperance, to advance which she thought no hardship too great.

RICHARD W. JONES, an earnest worker for state-wide prohibition in Ohio, and husband of Mrs. Nannie E. Jones, president of the Liberty W. C. T. U.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

TREASURER'S REPORT

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The following contributions to the Memorial Fund have been received since last report, and up to the time of the closing of the Treasurer's books; in each case $2.00 unless otherwise specified:

Connecticut: $24.

Southern California: Baldwin. Total $2.

Colorado: La Porte, Ft. Lupton Y. Mrs. Hungerford, Hugo, Nunn. Total $10.

Florida: Coleman, Floral City, Oxford $0.50. Total $4.50.

South Idaho: $6.

Illinois: Robinson, Elmwood, Sullivan, Peoria, Princeville $3.65, Compton, Zuma $1, Reynolds, $1, Potomac, Annawan, Elwood, Seward, New Liberty, Mt. Sterling Y. P. B. $1.50, Ludlow, Edinburg, Aurora (Central), El Paso, Keensburg, Sandwich, Olney (Ger.), Warren, Murrayville. Total $42.15.

Kansas: McCracken, Council Grove, Emporia, Lakin. Total $8.

Kentucky: Mt. Sterling, Paducah, Grayson. Total $6.

Maine: $14.

Massachusetts: $25.

New Jersey: Vailsburg, Newark (Willard, No. 2, No. 1), Summit, Coopertown $1, Florence (W, Mrs. Thacher $5), Miss F. M. Pelletreau, Roseville Y. P. B. $5, Jersey City (Highland Willard), Hoboken (Alexander Y. P. B.), West Hoboken (Page Y. P. B.), Atlantic City (No. 1), Salem (Bethany Y. P. B.), Woodstown (W, Y. P. B.), West Hoboken (Palisade), Long Branch, Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Heightstown $1, Florence (Y. P. B.), Allendale, Pitman, Bridgeton Y. P. B., Riverside Y. P. B., Mendham, Washington, Blairstown. Total $64.

Nevada: $6.85.

Oregon: Newport.

Ohio: Toronto Y. P. B. $1, Sarah A. Strothers, W. Milan $1, Slater Y. P. B. $5, Gordon L. T. L. $0.50, Johnstown $0.65, Rochester $1, Pleasant City, N. Napoleon, Wooster $2.50. Total $17.65.

Rhode Island: $2.93.

North Carolina: $27.40.

Tennessee: Paris $8, Ramer L. T. L. $1, Dresden. Total $11.

West Virginia: $18.

West Virginia No. 2: Hinton L. T. L. $1.

Vermont: $16.65.

Virginia: $7.

Georgia: Brunswick L. T. L. $1, Newton, La Grange L. T. L. $1, Gainsville, Evergreen $1, Dawson, Eastman L. T. L. $1.48, Camilla, Athens L. T. L. $1, Toccoa, Cedartown, Rome, Crawfordsville, Elberton, Irontown, Hawkinsville $3. Total $28.48.

Pennsylvania: Watersonville $1, Reading $1, Centre Hall $1.50, Nottingham $1, Clarion $1, Mill Hall $1, Swarthmore $5.68, F. E. Harper $0.50, Park Mutual $0.50, Trainer $0.50, Concord $0.56, Upland $0.50, Upper Darby $0.50, Jersey Shore $1.16, Mills $1, Wellsboro $2.50, Oil City (S. Side), $2.35, Sheffield $2.40, Branch $1.50, Dunbar $1, Allegheny, Crafton, Hazel Glen, Queenstown, Aliquippa, Fallston, New Brighton, Rochester, Smiths Ferry, Bedford, Mohrsville, Reading (Willard), Mohntown, Reading (N. E.), Martinsburg, Wyalusing, Bruin, Johnstown (Cen.), Howard, Milesburg, Philipsburg, Cochransville, Phoenixville, Rimersburg, Atlantic, Bethel, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Hydetown, Rundells, Spartansburg, Springboro, Titusville $15, Meadville, Vrooman, Mizpah, Brave, Huntingdon, Shirleysburg, Mt. Vernon, Blairsville, Mifflintown, Carbondale, East Earl, Columbia, Millersville Y. Wampum, Nassua, Plain Grove, New Castle (Willard) Highland, Newberry, Salem (Kennard), W Middlesex, Burnham, Lewistown, Milroy, Reedsville, Lansdale, Willow Grove, Sunbury, Ellisburg, Ulysses, Andrews Settlement, Forksville, Hoytville, Knoxville, Laurenceville, Mansfield, Oil City (Willard), Oil City, Rockland, Rocky Grove, Harper, Siverly, Rouserville, Allegheny, Columbus, Russell, Sheffield (Swedish), Sugar Grove, W. Alexander, Pigeon Creek, Claysville, Washington, Cannonsburg, Gallilee, Gravity, Starrucca, Lake Como, New Alexandria, Alverton, Columbia Co. Total $228.15.

South Carolina: Denmark, Ellm, Georgetown $2.30. Total $6.30.

Mississippi: Columbus, Hattiesburg, Meridian, New Albany, Montrose, Starkville, Booneville, Tupelo, Houston, Port Gibson (amount previously reported.) Tuka $1.74, Mrs. Clark $2.60. October total $4.34.

"THE CARD-CASE CAMPAIGN"

This original title has been used to describe a campaign of personal effort now being conducted among the women of our churches to secure new members for their missionary societies. The idea is not a new one and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes there is no better or more effective way to increase its membership and enlarge its influence than this "hand-picked," personal-effort-fashion of interesting others in our organization. Every woman ought to inaugurate such a "card-case" campaign, and endeavor to enlist the interest, by means of a personal call and invitation, of every member of her social circle. She has failed in her duty to her sisters in the church and neighborhood if she neglects to give them an urgent invitation to join our white ribbon army.

THE AGE OF CONSENT

Mrs. Lurenda B. Smith,
National Superintendent Rescue Work

The social evil is a question which civilization has not yet been able to solve. As society is at present constituted there are two standards of morals: one for the boy and a quite different one for the girl. The boy is punished only if brought into court and convicted; nature punishes the girl. The boy may live down his punishment; the girl has no chance.

It is the duty of the state, if for no other reason than its own protection, to protect the girl both from the man and from herself; so all classes of citizens are urged to impress on candidates for the Legislature that it will be expected of them to raise the age of consent for girls to eighteen years. Tennessee has raised the age of protection for girls to twenty-one years.

Revised List

Age.	States.
21 years:	Tennessee.
18 years:	Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Wyoming, Nevada, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington.
17 years:	Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts.
16 years:	Arkansas, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Oregon, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Pennsylvania.
15 years:	Texas.
14 years:	Indiana, North Carolina, New Mexico, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
12 years:	Mississippi.
10 years:	Georgia, Hawaii.

The penalty for violation of the age of consent law varies in the states; in a number of the states the penalty is left to the discretion of the court. The heaviest penalty is death or life imprisonment.

Burlingame, Kansas

CONVENTION CALENDAR

Arizona—Phoenix, Nov. 8-10.

Arkansas—Pine Bluff, Nov. 9-12.

Florida—Tampa, Nov. 21-24.

"To help the children achieve a happy, healthy and wholesome life is to perform one of the far-reaching ministrations of patriotism."

CONNECTICUT W. C. T. U. COMRADES MEET

Special Correspondence

Despite a three days' downpour, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Connecticut was well attended, the credential committee reporting 164 present, who were entitled to vote. The Trinity M. E. church, with good facilities for accommodating a large gathering, was the meeting place. A commodious dining-room, where fine meals were very nicely served, delighted the delegates and visitors; in fact, the entertaining union left nothing undone which would, in any way, contribute to the comfort and convenience of its guests.

"Good to Be There"

The three days were filled with reports, addresses, and music, and the white ribboners felt that it was "good to be there." Naturally much time was given to the recent campaign in Maine. Among the speakers were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U.; Dr. Crafts of Washington; Mr. E. L. G. Hohenthal, chairman of the Connecticut Prohibition party; all of whom had a part in Maine's battle.

Strong Speakers on Varied Topics

Rev. D. N. Griffin, of Hartford, spoke briefly and to the point. Mrs. Kendrick, of Hartford, spoke on "What I Saw and Heard at the Legislature." She made the assertion that the Legislature which "has just gone into history will not be remembered for any great amount of wise legislation." She claimed that there is very little legislation secured which is not agreeable to the corporations and the liquor interests. Mrs. Edward Porritt, of Hartford, spoke on suffrage, representing the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association.

Department reports showed much activity along all our lines of work and evidenced a gain in interest and, consequently, in membership.

Comprehensive Address of President

Mrs. Buell's annual address covered many topics. She referred to Secretary Wilson, saying that not being privileged to vote, we could only protest against his acting as honorary president of the International Brewers' Congress. This we did. Mrs. Buell gave high praise to Dr. Harvey Wiley, saying, "Thank God, Dr. Wiley still stands between us and the men and corporations who are so bent on making money that they would sacrifice everything and even imperil the lives of human beings—friends and foes alike." She predicted the passing of local option and touched on the other phases of the temperance question.

Young People Compete for Medal

A diamond medal contest was held Thursday evening, when a large audience heard young women and one young man give the very best kind of prohibition arguments. The medal was awarded to Mr. William Andrews, of Willimantic, who spoke on "The March of Civilization."

Wednesday evening, Mr. Clinton Howard, of Rochester, New York, gave one of his splendid addresses.

Mrs. A. C. Denison, of Deep River, who has been the treasurer for nine years, declined re-election and Mrs. Nellie Gager, of Willimantic, was elected in her place. With this exception, the old officers were re-elected. Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, now residing in Minneapolis, but continuing her membership in the Hartford union, was elected delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and all Connecticut white ribboners are gratified to be represented by her.

A diamond pin was presented to Mrs. Denison, to show, in some slight degree, the appreciation of her faithful service for the Connecticut W. C. T. U., during the past nine years. A beautiful bouquet of roses was also presented to Mrs. Buell, upon her re-election.

National and State Papers Pushed

THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Crusader Monthly*, and the *Connecticut White Ribbon Banner*, received their share of attention and an earnest plea for subscribers was presented.

The annual convention is past history and the Connecticut W. C. T. U. has already begun making its 1912 records, which closed one of the most successful conventions we have ever held.

Official Corps for 1912

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Abbie Hillerman; vice-president, Mrs. Cora D. Hammett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey; recording secretary and state editor, Mrs. Almira Straughen; treasurer, Mrs. Kate McWethy; Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Mary Rankin; and L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Nellie Woodson.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

THE TEA PENALTY

A Strong Man's Experience

Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employe of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His waking hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself.

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong.

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so, then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew constantly worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum.

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it somehow seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else at table.

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become steady and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing.

"He owes all this to Postum for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet.

"His brother who was very nervous from coffee-drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum and he, also, has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FOURTH OKLAHOMA CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The fourth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Oklahoma convened in Shawnee, September 27-29. The local committees deserve great credit for faithfully arranging for every comfort and convenience of the delegates. There was a large attendance and the high water mark of enthusiasm was reached when Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, state president, delivered her masterly address. She was given a rising vote of thanks and the Chautauqua salute, for her W. C. T. U. labors.

Welcome Night a Success

Welcome Night brought to the platform an array of talent and a variety of thought and wit. Mrs. Hammett showed an aptness in her remarks of introduction concerning the various speakers. She was a most gracious presiding officer all through the convention.

The business session opened Wednesday morning. Reports showed an activity and the alertness for the retention of constitutional prohibition, in the last November campaign, which was characteristic of the wives, mothers and daughters of this great state, who have consecrated themselves to the cause. Plans were again laid to do everything possible to thwart the efforts of the Sons of Washington, an organized body of men banded together for the purpose of establishing saloons in our state.

Add to Protests Against Secretary Wilson

The secretary was instructed to send to Secretary Wilson a strong protest against his serving as honorary president of the International Brewers' Congress, held in Chicago.

While there was a slight falling off in membership, reports showed that it was caused partly by the long continued drouth and by another discouraging feature in this oil district, namely, that of a union being organized with a large and promising membership and flourishing possibly for a year; then practically the whole membership moving away to a new field.

Contest Crowning Feature

The crowning feature of the evening meetings was the oratorical contest for the grand gold medal, held Thursday evening with ten counties competing. Miss Sarah Litchfield carried off the prize. On her return home, it is estimated that more than 1,000 people met her at the station to do her honor.

Rev. J. H. O. Smith, pastor of the Christian church of Oklahoma City, delivered a rousing temperance address,

"THE CORK MUST BE PUT IN"

Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppala, M. P., who is one of the counselors of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a speech delivered at a festival in connection with the Congress on Alcoholism, as reported by the *Alliance News*, tells of conditions in Finland.

In my country of Finland, we have long used in our houses a non-alcoholic drink called "kalja,' mainly produced from meal of oats and rye, and formerly there was often found a barrel of this kalja in a corner of the kitchen. A young maid one day was pouring some kalja from such a barrel, when the coffee boiled over. The maid ran to the coffee pot. Just then her mistress called her and she went to the lady in another room. When she returned the kalja had run all over the floor. The girl cried out in horror, and her lady came to assist her in washing away the drink. The kalja, however, was continually flowing and their saving work was of no use. At last the mistress cried, "Oh, dear, you have not corked the barrel. Where is the cork?" And the girl said, "Here," holding out in her hand the cork which she had kept all the time. The cork was then put in and they could clean the kitchen.

In this fight against alcoholism, we in Finland for a long time were standing just like the Finnish girl. We could very well see the sorrows and distress and ruin which were the results of the liquor drinking, and good men and women were ready to fight the traffic, but the stream of alcohol was flowing all the time. Consequently, when saving ten drunkards, hundreds of fresh ones were made by the continuous sale of spirits. It was a long time before it was understood that "the cork must be put in," if we were to see lasting results.

And so it was that when the great political strike of 1905 broke out the people first of all claimed that the cork must be put in. This cry at once spread all over the country, though no general parole was given, and had it not been for this "corking," it would have been impossible to carry on the fight without shedding blood, even in the metropolis, the center of the strike, where we had for several nights no lights at all in the streets and no regular policemen. It was natural that the new Finnish Parliament, under such circumstances, prepared to carry through a state prohibitory law. Three times this bill has been carried in our Parliament, but the present Government's sanction has not been given to it. The prohibition movement has however, had some results in our public life. The restaurants in the Parliament, in the National Theatre, in the students' houses and all the halls belonging to the Finnish Labor Association are absolutely free from alcohol, including beer. At the feasts of Parliament only non-alcoholic drinks are served, and the great Finnish newspapers do not take advertisements from "the trade."

Those of little faith ask: What is the use of fighting against the powerful liquor capital? But I believe in the victory of those who have a strong faith and a courage not to be broken down.

CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION

GREAT REJOICING OVER SUFFRAGE VICTORY

Special Correspondence

The reports received prove that the intense activity of the suffrage campaign by no means extinguished other departments of our work, though its urgency and importance justified the concentration of effort along this line. The campaign itself was a magnificent demonstration of co-operation and its triumphant result will stimulate every department. "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.' So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith; and he that smootheth with the hammer, him that smiteth the anvil, saying of the soldering, 'It is good;' and he fastened it with nails that it should not be moved."

Everybody Worked with a Will

The prophet describes the way it was done. Differences were forgotten and everybody worked with a will. Women before unknown to public life became speakers, not confining themselves to decorous halls and comfortable churches but, with equal grace, making a rostrum of a soap box, an automobile, or the court-house steps, wherever a crowd might gather. The W. C. T. U. contributed its full quota to this service, operating under the auspices of the suffrage associations or otherwise.

Miss Anna Chase, state corresponding secretary, by permission of the state executive, left her work at state headquarters in the hands of another woman, that she might be in the field the final five weeks of the campaign.

Mighty Influence of W. C. T. U.

All over the state was felt the effect of the quiet, persistent work of the W. C. T. U. that has for years been preparing the people for this conflict. Many times the speakers, in recounting their successes said, "The W. C. T. U. has made it possible." The W. C. T. U. is grateful for this, but we also hold in grateful remembrance our fellow citizens, the men by whose votes the freeman's ballot has come to us.

The election day was October 10, and the returns from the great cities were counted before the blessed rural districts could be heard from; thus, on the eleventh, the battle was supposed to be lost. Our women on that day are believed to be, with one consent, personally engaged in girding on their armor, and taking a new lease on life, eager to begin a new campaign. The state convention met at Stockton, on the twelfth and all day, as the delegates gathered, the cheering news came to us, "another county heard from," and as the reports grew from good to better and then to best, great was the rejoicing when it was practically certain that the amendment had carried.

Joy and Enthusiasm Predominate

Could a convention thus begun amid such joy and enthusiasm be anything but successful to the end? Two hundred and two local unions reported, showing a slight increase among the scattered and remote places, while in the larger centers the rush of the campaign kept back the reports that would have given a creditable increase to the state.

Successful Suffrage and Purity Work

A year ago it was voted to give the suffrage work the right of way for the year, also purity work, and the plan has proved good, in the success of one and the vast educational work of the latter department. This will be continued in the definite object of securing the Red Light Injunction and Abatement law from the next Legislature. An educational campaign will be conducted in that interest.

The Y Branch and Senior L. T. L. were merged into the Y. P. B., with Mrs. Addie Estes Stevenson as secretary.

A grand diamond medal contest was held, at which Miss Zoe Rodden, of Fresno, won the medal and received her diploma, having completed the entire course.

S. T. I. Essays Popular

Nearly all the departments of work had made good progress. The prize essays of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department were a conspicuous success. The state prize for colleges was won by Miss Annie Dale Biddle of the University of California; the high school prize by Mr. George Hodges, Palo Alto; the grammar grade prize by Miss Grace Concklin, Los Gatos.

Pulpits Open to Temperance Speakers

The pulpits of the city rang with messages of temperance and purity on Sunday morning and evening, and many of our own speakers were called on for service. On Sunday afternoon Dr. Spencer addressed a crowded mass meeting, in the interest of moral and physical education on purity lines. That subject is well launched for the coming year's efforts.

The officers for the new year are: President, Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, again reelected; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Addie A. Estes; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna E. Chase; recording secretary, Mrs. Emilie Skoe; auditor, Mrs. Ina Orvis; an official group in whom the hearts of their constituents may safely trust.

ILLINOIS CLANS GATHER IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

A large delegation greeted the state president, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, when her gavel fell on the opening morning of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Possibly never in the history of the state organization has a president been greeted with a more thoughtful, earnest and yet enthusiastic delegation than the one assembled in the First M. E. Church of Pontiac, October 10, 1911.

That the women have not been idle, during the past year, was shown by the splendid reports of the superintendents of departments and those of the county presidents.

President's Strong Annual Message

On the first evening the state president gave her masterly address. Another evening was devoted to the work of the Young People's Branch, when Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, captivated her audience with her winning personality and clear-cut arguments.

The medal contest, which was a grand diamond one, was counted one of the best the state has ever held. Prof. Scanlon gave two fine addresses on Sunday.

The convention closed with a demonstration of departments, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, especially the stereopticon views given by Miss Helen L. Hood.

Officers for W. C. T. U. Year

The newly elected officers are: President, Miss Helen L. Hood; vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl; corresponding secretary, Miss Epha Marshall; recording secretary, Mrs. Etta Root Edwards; treasurer, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman; Miss L. Ingram Mace, auditor; Miss Kathryn Sawyer, Y. P. B. secretary; and Miss Nellie Bolton, L. T. L. secretary.

CHILDREN INVALIDS and the AGED

Need Sunshine
AND
Scott's Emulsion

Next to sunshine, nothing restores health, strength and vitality like

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-53

I believe that in ten years there will not be a licensed saloon on the American continent this side of the Mexican boundary line. —*John B. Lennon.*

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR INCOME?

Would $500.00 a year or more on the side be an object to you?

You can easily make that and more too, if you have a back yard or a little land and are willing to devote two hours a day to the work. The poultry business cannot be overdone. There are 91,000,000 people in the United States, and there will be more next year, and those people must be fed. The growth is in the cities. CONSUMERS ARE INCREASING TWICE AS FAST AS PRODUCERS. High prices have come to stay. Start a business of your own and get your share of the billion dollars a year that is spent for poultry and eggs.

"Side-Line Poultry Keeping"

$1188.05 is the amount cleared by F. H. Dunlap of West Salisbury, N. H., in 1910, from his hens. Mr. Dunlap is a country merchant and postmaster, and does not have over two hours a day on an average to devote to his hens. The full story of his success, his methods of feeding, marketing, etc., are described in the book: "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

$1009.31 R. A. Richardson of Haverhill, Mass., a shoe cutter, made his hens pay him $1009.31 in 1910 and kept working at the bench at the same time. How he did it is told in "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

"Side-Line Poultry Keeping"

is the name of a new book by Edgar Warren, the popular and reliable writer upon poultry topics. It is written for the man or woman who wants to add to their income in spare time that will not interfere with their present occupation. It is so plainly written that the person who never kept a hen, by following the instructions of the book, can make a success from the start. Tells what breeds pay and what do not. Discusses Pigeon Raising, fruit growing, berries and gardening in connection with poultry. Describes two simple, practical poultry houses which can be built at low cost and sold when the owner gets through with them. Tells how to hatch and brood chicks, both naturally and artificially, and describes a wonderful brooder system that can be installed at low cost. Do you know how to pick out the layers? Can you tell with your eyes shut which hens are laying and which are not? "Side-Line Poultry Keeping" will show you. It will tell you what to feed for eggs, how to get fertile eggs, how to grow green food in Winter, how to make lice powder that will kill the lice as soon as it touches them, what to do in case of sickness, etc., etc. Shows you how you can get the top-notch prices for what you have to sell. Has a chapter on "Laying Down Eggs," which gives the two methods which are absolutely safe and reliable. Lay down eggs in March and April and sell them in November and December and make 100 per cent profit. Drawing and description of a trap-nest with which to keep individual records. Gives Mr. Dunlap's cure for White Diarrhoea. Tells how to send dressed fowls to market with empty crops without shrinkage in weight. These are a few of the good things in the book.

SPECIAL OFFER Only $1.00 96-page book and the leading Poultry Paper for 2 years.

Invaluable to every man who wishes to make money on the side, and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to the free, independent, healthful life on the poultry farm. Ninety-six pages, illustrated. Price 50 cents, or with the American Poultry Advocate one year 75 cents, two years' subscription and book for $1.00, or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Our paper is handsomely illustrated, 44 to 120 pages, 50 cents per year, 3 months' trial 10 cts. SAMPLE FREE. Catalogue of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

162 Hodgkins Bldg. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

NORTHERN IDAHO FULL OF COURAGE

The seventh annual convention of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in Moscow, October 10-12. The attendance was small but great interest was manifested throughout the convention, and all present went home better equipped for service the coming year. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Mabel D. McCrea, Sandpoint, president; vice-president, Mrs. Vina D. Moore, Moscow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella M. Farmin, Sandpoint; recording secretary, Mrs. Madge Fohl, Orofino; treasurer, Mrs. Ida B. Decker, Moscow.

DR. STALL

STALL'S BOOKS

8 Pure Books on Avoided Subjects

What a Young Boy Ought to Know
What a Young Man Ought to Know
What a Young Husband Ought to Know
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
What a Young Girl Ought to Know
What a Young Woman Ought to Know
What a Young Wife Ought to Know
What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know

8 Books, $1 each, post free. Table of contents free

Vir Publishing Co. 957 Church Bldg., 15th and Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St., Chicago

WORD FROM CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

In an address on "How to Influence Governments and Parliaments," Hon. Leif Jones, M. P., said: "People get tired of dealing with the result of the liquor traffic. Let us attack it at its source. Many nations are represented here, speaking different languages, but in each one the evil is the same. We all know the signs of the prevalence of intemperance—poverty, disease, crime, and misery marking its path everywhere—so that the whole of civilization is crying out for legislation to suppress the evils that flow unceasingly from the liquor trade."

AGENTS. Here is your opportunity to establish a BIG PROFITABLE, PERMANENT BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN. Household necessity: saves 80 per cent. Exclusive territory. Write to-day for General or Local Agents terms. Old established House. C. H. Stuart & Co., No. 15 Stuart Blk., Newark, New York.

THE UNCLE KIND

Small Boy—"I want a box of pills, please."

The Chemist—"What kind, my boy? Anti-bilious?"

Small Boy—"No, it's uncle, sir."—*London Sketch*

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Mohonk, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
The Cliff, The Wildmere, Minnewaska, N. Y.
Pine Tree Inn, Lakehurst, N. J.
The Ontio, Unidilla, N. Y.
Merchant's Hotel, Winona, Minn.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
Brunswick Inn, Oxford, N. Y.
The Lindell, Lincoln, Neb.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY for ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

H. L. BARKER

1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

431 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

A NEAR RELATIVE

A certain well-known but impecunious nobleman, while walking one day in Wardour Street, saw a family portrait for sale in a shop window, and went in to inquire the price. The dealer wanted £12 10s., but his lordship would only give £10, so the purchase was not made. A short time afterward, while dining with a gentleman, he was invited to view his pictures. As he stood gazing with profound interest at a certain one his host said, "Ah, that is a portrait of an ancestor of mine."

"Indeed!" said his lordship. "Then we must be almost related in some way. It was within £2 10s. of being an ancestor of mine."—*Tit-Bits*

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

HERE AND THERE

Lewanee county (Mich.) W. C. T. U. held its annual convention at Adrian, October 4-5. There were sixty voting delegates in attendance. The county now has a membership of 564.

The W. C. T. U. of Hudson, Mich., has started a series of mothers' meetings, which are held in the schoolhouses of the different wards. It has also aided in securing for an efficient, successful teacher, club woman, and white ribboner, Mrs. Oren Howes, a place upon the school board.

A good attendance marked the twenty-eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of New London county, Conn., which was held October 5. Delegates were present from twelve towns, and the addresses of welcome by Rev. C. S. Bullock, pastor of the convention church, and Mrs. H. Addie Randall, the county president, sounded a note of genuine hospitality. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Prentice. That temperance sentiment is fast gaining ground was repeatedly asserted by the different delegates.

The silver anniversary convention of the Otsego county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. took place at Cooperstown, September 28-29. That there were silvery songs and silvery voices all through the days goes without saying when it is known that Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National W. C. T. U. musical director, was in charge of the music. Other numbers of a silvery nature were a silver medal contest, and talks on silver, which latter drew from pockets over $50 for W. C. T. U. work. Not so many years ago Otsego county was considered missionary territory, but it now numbers over thirty local unions, and carries on good, systematic department and general work. The officers were re-elected, Mrs. Georgia Wheaton being put in office for the seventh year.

The tenth annual convention of the counties of Fond du Lac and Green Lake, Wis., held recently in Fond du Lac, was a very enthusiastic and profitable gathering. The message of the county president, Mrs. Ella Goodrich, was earnest and helpful. Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, National organizer, gave a talk on parliamentary law and conducted a parliamentary drill. Her address on "Glimpses in the Legislature," was most inspiring. The reports of the departments indicated good work along many lines. Medal Contest work was added, with Miss Eliza Keyes, a capable and earnest worker, as superintendent. The day following the convention Mrs. Smith spoke in ten public schools of Fond du Lac, under the escort of Mr. Guy Smith, city superintendent of schools.

Our Congressmen, like others, are "noted for arguments that won't go down and seeds that won't come up," writes Mrs. A. C. McKinney, president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U. The old argument, "Prohibition does not prohibit," no longer goes down in Shreveport, since the rock pile provides popular employment for law-breakers, and the few seeds that fall from the old "revenue" tree do not "come up." Louisiana soil is quite productive, however, and more temperance seeds have been sown this year than ever before in one season. Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Scovell "planted," Mrs Armor and Mrs. Curtis "watered" and God is giving the increase.

BECOME A NURSE

"The value of the course cannot be overestimated. At first I earned $12.50 a week, but before I had studied six months I gained so much practical knowledge that I received $20 to $30 a week. I have almost doubled my earning power.—*Mrs. Beatrice Reeve*, Chautauqua Nurse, *Vancouver, B. C.* (*Photo*)

Send for a copy of **"How I Became a Nurse"** and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.

Thousands of our graduates, with and without previous experience, are today earning **$10** *to* **$25** *a week.*

TENTH YEAR

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St., Jamestown, N Y.

THE QUERY

In New England—"What do you know?"

In New York—"How much y' got?"

In the South—"Who are you?"

In the West—"What can you do?"—*Life*

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
SPECIAL DIETETIC FOOD
Flour for cases of KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET
Unlike other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

A HALLOWE'EN HERO

(Continued from Page Six)

o'clock—the time set to "paint the town red"—there was not a person of all the fifty who could force his tottering limbs to carry him.

Little lame Tim Murphy awakened with a start. The house was still, except for the breathing of his brothers and sisters. Where was his father? Into the little boy's mind came the remembrance of a scrap of the conversation his father had had with a neighbor:

"Be on nand, Flin, me bye. We've put the stuff in Gilcrest's barn. Nobody'll find it there." Timmy suddenly decided that his father must be now at that very place, and that he must go after him. Running back to his room, he hastily pulled on some clothing and left the house. The night was cool and he shivered, trembling, too, with fear. It was a mile or more to the place where the old barn loomed up against the quiet sky, but Tim hurried on, and finally, his breath about gone, reached his destination. The door was slightly open and the boy crept in. There lay his father, and others, the whole party in a drunken stupor. Tim debated as to what he should do. He dared not awaken his parent; he dared not leave him here alone. With a prayer on his lips, the boy knelt by the side of sleeping Pat, and then lay down beside him.

It was two o'clock when Rolfe Hankins awakened from troubled slumber. As he opened his eyes, the great old bell upon the township house began to ring, spasmodically, madly, furiously, as if it would never cease. It struck terror to the heart of all who heard it. At one bound, Rolfe reached the window. A sheet of red, edged by tongues of fire, painted all the eastern sky. He heard excited voices, as the fire engine clattered by, and at the same time his mother entered his room.

In a few minutes more, Rolfe had joined the crowd of hurrying people upon the street. As they left the town, the burning barn burst upon their vision. The first person Rolfe saw, when he climbed the hill, was Biddy Murphy. She was wringing her hands and crying aloud:

"Och and thim evil speerits come afther me Patsy last night and took him away and in the night, I reckon, the childer woke and seed his pa gone and started out to hunt him. The men's all out of the place but not one of 'em kin remember where Patsy wint. O me, child—me bye—crippled by yer own faythe when he was in whisky, led to yer death by whisky, too! O me bye! me bye!"

Rolfe Hankins' tender heart was touched. He shook off the mother's detaining hand and ran toward the burning building. As he looked, a part of the west wall fell in and revealed, in the bright light, the figure of lame Tim. There he stood in the haymow, waiting for the rescuers he felt would come in answer to his prayers.

Against protests and entreaties, and with a lump in his throat, Rolfe found a ladder, and with men helping to steady it, started out to rescue the child. The distance was small but the risk great; the fire scorched his face and singed his eyebrows, but he was unconscious of the fact. He never knew just how he did it but in a few minutes later, with the frightened boy in his arms, he was frantically trying to grope his way to the street, the ladder swaying under his steps.

"Father," whispered Timmy, "save him, please." Rolfe nodded. "Be a brave little lad, Timmie," he begged. "I'll come back for your father."

Half way down the ladder other hands took the boy and carried him to his mother. A minute later, Rolfe Hankins emerged from the burning haymow with the unconscious form of his enemy in his arms.

The next day Patsy Murphy, blackened, burned, and bandaged, sought out Rolfe Hankins. Smiling Timmy, with his arm in a sling, walked beside his father. "Tell him what we've got to say, Timmy!" urged Big Pat, bashfully. Timmy, in an eager little voice chirped, "We can't thank you enough, sir, but Father wants you to know that he's signed the pledge and please, sir, The Tigers are waiting outside to thank you, too. They say they won't make you any more trouble, Mister Rolfe."

Rolfe Hankins' soft hand gripped Pat's calloused one, warmly, as Timmy limped to the window and gave the signal. Out on the crisp November air floated the sound of many voices raised in victorious cheers of "Hip—hip—hurrah for the Mayor!"

One by one, The Tigers filed into the young man's office to shake his hand, and from that day on, Courtsville entered upon an era of peace and prosperity.

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold
Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms. 40 in. Furnace. 20 in. Fire Pot. 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $65.00

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot. 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING

BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

Hold the Admiration

As well as the Love of your husband and children

Make them admire as well as respect.

KEEP **vivacious** and attractive and their eyes will sparkle with admiration and pride in you.

Do not allow your figure to lose its girlish, symmetrical outlines.

Keep *well*—so that you are an inspiration to happiness, and *radiate health* to those about you.

You are busy, but it takes only 15 minutes a day in the privacy of your own room. This is not much, and with rested nerves and a strong body you will do your work in less time and be happy in the doing. I have helped many mothers to surprise husband, children and friends. I will help you to

A Good Figure
Rested Nerves
Strong Vital Organs

then you will be to them what in your heart you would like to be—the **Inspiration to Happy, Useful, Right Living.** You must be well to do this.

Judge what *I can do* for you by what *I have done* for others.

I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that I have helped more women to perfect figures and to relieve such chronic ailments as

Indigestion Torpid Liver Constipation Catarrh Anaemia Asthma Sleeplessness Weaknesses Nervousness Rheumatism

during the past nine years than any ten physicians, and the best physicians are my friends.

I have *reduced* in weight about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs., and *increased* the weight of as many more.

No Medicine No Drugs

just the strengthening of vital organs and nerves, correct breathing and forceful circulation through natural hygienic principles of health. I not only teach you how to regain health and figure, but how to *keep* them.

My *free* book tells how to stand and walk correctly and contains other information of vital interest to women. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend. I have had a wonderful experience and I'd like to tell you about it

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Miss Cocroft is authority in America upon Scientific Hygienic Principles in the regaining of woman's health and figure

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Miss Jessie M. Dodge, Maine.....503
Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, Massachusetts.493
Mrs. Viola B. Lee, New York.....483
Mrs. Jennie Rhoads, California.....350
Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska...277
Miss Mae Halcrow, North Dakota...257
Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, West Washington 242
Mrs. Estella M. Lacy, South Dakota..156
Mrs. V. E. Mohler, West Virginia....148
Miss Frances A. Cathcart, Maryland.146
Mrs. Fannie Whitney, Kansas.....139
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Virginia.....138
Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, Ohio....137
Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Michigan.....127
Mrs. Charline M. Abbott, New Hampshire 124
Miss E. M. Francis, Rhode Island....121
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Oregon.....116
Mrs. Katherine D. Hauck, Pennsylvania 115
Miss Roena E. Shaner, Missouri.....102
Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, New York....100
Mrs. Henry Lynch, Georgia..... 99
Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, Colorado. 95
Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, Missouri.... 82
Mrs. W. S. Hite, Tennessee..... 76
Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Iowa..... 70
Mrs. Mary H. Green, Vermont..... 61
Miss Jeannette Fuller, Ohio..... 59
Mrs. Allie A. Somes, Southern California 58
Mrs. Anna L. Short, Mississippi..... 57
Mrs. Z. A. Newell, E. Washington.... 50
Mrs. Emma M. Davidson, Delaware.. 49
Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, Minnesota..... 49
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Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Missouri..... 48
Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, Illinois..... 48
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Mrs. Anna A. Walker, Montana..... 36
Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, New York.... 35
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The Union Signal

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Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 28-NOVEMBER 2, 1911

"We hereby proclaim that, within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States; and to this end, we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country."

PROCLAMATION OF LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

A Convention Group Taken in Front of The Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The slogan of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was "Constitutional Prohibition for the Nation" and this will also be the watchword for the coming year for every local, county and state union.

Conspicuous among the marks of progress shown by the reports given at the Convention was the inauguration at National Headquarters of a great distributing center for W. C. T. U. and general temperance literature, housed in a handsome, finely equipped building; the substantial gain in membership by thirty-two states—a larger number than for any previous year—and the general progress in other states; the generous contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund by every state in the Union, and the closing of the fiscal year with a balance in the treasury of $7,313.44, and actual resources, over and above all indebtedness, of approximately $40,000.

Four hundred and ninety-three delegates were in attendance, each representing a constituency of five hundred.

The enthusiasm and patriotism generated in the great campaigns of the past year in Maine, Texas, Utah and California were incarnated in the splendid representatives from these states and their dramatic recitals of the conflict enabled the delegates to live over again with them the stirring scenes.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

"We rejoice in the signal victories of the past year and look forward, with undaunted courage, to the final triumph of righteousness throughout the earth. By the sign of the Cross, lifted up in lives consecrated to humanity's service and in the hope of a Lord, risen in the organized life of the nation, we press forward to conquer."

Thus read the preamble to the resolutions adopted by the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which assembled in the beautiful, spacious Auditorium at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the morning of October 28. These words well expressed the spirit and purpose actuating the great company of earnest Christian women, who had come from East and West, from North and South, to pray and plan for the promotion of the great cause they represent. None of the elements which combine to make our great National gatherings memorable was this year lacking. From first to last the Convention was a superb and entire success. It will go down into history as an event which will forever make Milwaukee famous in the memories of white ribboners.

The hospitality of our gracious Milwaukee hostesses was most generous. The magnificent Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 20,000, was in gala attire in our honor. American flags, pennants and banners floated from boxes and balconies. The beautiful ferns and palms, banked around the platform, gave a tropical setting to the stage upon which sat the General Officers, speakers and singers. From among these decorations, as if in benediction upon the occasion, the serene, beautiful, pictured face of Frances E. Willard looked down upon the Convention. A constant reminder of the work accomplished, and the end to be attained, was the prohibition map, rapidly becoming "all white," which hung in a conspicuous place above the platform. Noticeable, too, was the map showing, in black and white, the woman suffrage territory in the United States.

Welcomes—official, semi-official, and individual, from platform and from floor, in hotels, restaurants, and on the streets—made every one feel that Milwaukee was glad to have us in its midst. From the Governor of the state, and the mayor of the city, to the newsboy on the street corner, who persistently urged upon us the latest special W. C. T. U. edition of his paper, we were made conscious of the interest and hospitality of the hostess city. Even the weather, on the whole, adjusted itself to the occasion. For the larger part of the time it was clear, sunshiny and invigorating—full of stimulating ozone from Lake Michigan.

It goes without saying that the most notable feature of the Convention was its speakers—women fresh from splendid, successful campaign work in Maine, in Texas, in Utah, in California, and a hundred other centers, filled to overflowing with the militant spirit, so delightfully contagious that it spread through all the neighboring delegations. The inspiring message of Seaborn Wright, on Sunday night, was an illumination of a certain phase of temperance which is not always sufficiently emphasized.

It was half past nine o'clock Saturday morning, October 28, when our National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, with seven raps of the gavel, called the great Convention to order. Only for a minute did silence prevail in response to the call; then from all parts of the great audience room, as with one voice, rang out the greeting:

"Prohibition's still in Maine,
Shout the news afar;
Stevens led the great campaign—
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Over and over again came this and other greetings to the beloved National President, accompanied by the Chautauqua salute and prolonged applause. The audience was quieted only when Mrs. Frances Graham, National musical director, accompanied by Miss Rose Bower, cornetist, sang:

"She has led through days of darkness,
She has led through days of light,
She has led in strength and might,
And we'll follow where she leads us
In this grand, triumphant fight
As we go marching on."

After a number of attempts to respond, interrupted by repeated applause, Mrs. Stevens at last abandoned the effort, saying, "Because the floor of this Convention is so much greater than the platform, silence on the part of the platform in this demonstration is the only thing which is golden."

The enthusiasm of the delegates found opportunity to express itself in the fervent singing of the Crusade song, "Give to the wind thy fears," and the repeating together of the impressive Crusade Psalm.

As the president of the Crusade state, Miss Frances H. Ensign, led in a prayer for Divine guidance in the deliberations of the great meeting, all hearts were lifted, in gratitude and adoration, to our supreme Leader.

After the reading of the roll-call, the report of the Executive Committee was acted upon and accepted, and the chairmen of the usual Convention committees were appointed.

The event of the morning, and indeed the event of the whole Convention, was the Annual Address of the National President, never more eagerly anticipated and never more thoroughly appreciated than this year, coming, as it did, at the end of the arduous, strenuous Maine campaign.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

My dear Comrades and Friends:

We are gathered here this morning from every section of our country, not as a self-constituted body, but as those delegated to represent a great constituency which forms the chief army that is battling for the mightiest reform of any age in any land.

This Convention represents transcendent power and achievement, and limitless opportunities for service. More extraordinary and of far greater importance to the well-being of the nation than the latest scientific discoveries, are the invisible ideals of our organization that pass, with the swiftness of thought, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; ideals which are today recognized more than ever before in society and in the laws of the land. That our principles may have still greater sway in our beloved land, we, as patriotic citizens and lovers of the home, meet here today.

We come with praise and prayer in our hearts and in our voices. We praise God for the guidance and blessings of the past year, and pray that we may be worthy of Divine favor; worthy of His name under whose banner we assemble.

For the first time we convene in the state of Wisconsin. With Lake Superior on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers on the west, with numerous other lakes and rivers beautifying and benefiting the state, the advocates of cold water versus alcohol, here assembled, ought to feel very much at home in Wisconsin, "The gathering of the waters." Although we know that some of the pure God-given water is wrongly utilized, adulterated with that which renders it poisonous, we are happy in our coming because one of the characteristics of our society is to promote "justice as opposed to greed of gain," and to aim to overthrow whatever defiles and destroys.

We recall that in former years we have been invited to Wisconsin—to Milwaukee—for Wisconsin comrades have always been thoughtful and generous. As we look about this spacious, convenient, comfortable meeting place, we unhesitatingly decide that we have come at the very best and most opportune time and we are glad we are here. Already the citizens of Milwaukee have made us welcome, comfortable and happy in their hospitable homes. Tonight from this platform we shall receive their more formal but no less hearty welcomes, but now, at the opening hour, we desire to salute with gratitude and affection our Wisconsin white ribboners who have made ready for us with such an outlay of hard work and painstaking care.

For thirty-seven years the National W. C. T. U. has met in annual convention. At each convention we have been able to rejoice over W. C. T. U. achievements and advances made along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition; and this year is no exception.

Total Abstinence

The declarations in favor of total abstinence have been more numerous and general than in previous years. These declarations and assertions have come from scientists, physicians, the business world, philanthropists, educators and reformers.

Prohibition

In contemplating the situation in our country upon the question of prohibition, permit me to adapt a paragraph from a famous classic:

We believe that this government cannot permanently endure half license and half prohibition. We do not expect the nation will be destroyed on this great question, but we do expect it will cease

to be divided. One thing or the other will happen—either the license advocates will push the liquor traffic further until it becomes alike lawful in all of the states and in every locality in our country, or the opponents of the licensed traffic will arrest its further spread and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction.

Certainly the Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes that the liquor traffic is on the way to destruction, for, "The voice of warning has gone abroad, The time grows ripe for the hour of God."

In every state the question of what shall be done with the liquor traffic is up for consideration. In every state more or less has been done toward the settlement of the question. During the year every state save Alabama has held its own and in many states commendable temperance advances have been made. West Virginia W. C. T. U. has girded on its campaign armor, making ready for a victorious outcome in 1912. If the prohibition forces of Texas had had a fair and square chance, they would have come out triumphant. As it is, 111,000 more voted for prohibition this year than so voted in 1887; 230,000 votes for constitutional prohibition in Texas are sufficient to make the liquor cohorts tremble. Utah rejoices that at the June election, 87 out of 110 towns and cities voted out the saloon. Ohio has won a signal victory in saving the best temperance law it has. California and Colorado have taken forward strides.

We read with peculiar interest the farewell message of Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, the well known opponent of state-wide prohibition, and we read with quite as deep interest, but with another shading, about the welcomes given to Hon. Luke Lea, the new United States Senator, and to Captain Hooper, Tennessee's new Governor, both of whom stand for state-wide prohibition.

We do not forget that we have two new states and we will do all in our power to help our W. C. T. U. leaders in New Mexico and Arizona, in their noble endeavors to rightly shape the destinies of these new commonwealths.

The prohibition states of Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi will be spoken of by their respective W. C. T. U. presidents, and other state presidents will report conditions in their states.

Maine Has Kept Her Prohibitory Law

It will not be out of time and place for me now to talk somewhat about the state of Maine—the state which longer than any other has maintained a prohibitory law. The Maine prohibitory law was first enacted in 1851. In 1856 a license law was substituted but the people had seen the benefits of prohibition, and in 1858 the prohibitory law was re-enacted. In 1884, by the petition of the temperance people, the question was submitted to the voters and prohibition was made a part of the fundamental or constitutional law of the state.

After a few years, repeated but unsuccessful attempts for resubmission were made by the enemy of prohibition; but these demands proved of no avail until last winter. A year ago the insurgency-tariff wave, which struck many sections of our country, swept into office in Maine, men who were in favor of resubmission, some of them strong advocates of a license law. Immediately the Maine W. C. T. U., already well organized in every county in the state, began to get ready for resubmission, and on that cold winter day when the telegram from the capital city told us the deed was done, within an hour hundreds of letters which had been prepared, should resubmission come, were sent out to every section of the state.

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

From that day, on and on through every day in the campaign, Maine white ribboners worked like heroes and angels. No self-sacrifice seemed too great, no work seemed too hard if only the state could be saved from the blighting, blasting, destructive, deadly curse of the legalized saloon. From the beginning we realized that one of our chief dangers lay in the fact that the people of Maine do not know the dangers of the licensed saloon. They have no conception of what a saloon really is and they underestimated the power of the liquor forces of the land. The success of prohibition in Maine had caused many good people to fall into a state of indifference, with little realization of the benefits they were enjoying. They needed to be awakened and enlightened at a time when they were ready to listen to the truth.

Early in the campaign the W. C. T. U. issued special prohibition literature, supplementing it from week to week with fresh publications refuting the false statements against prohibition which the license advocates scattered broadcast over the state. Our unions planned to have each voter in Maine supplied with the truth as set forth in our campaign literature. We held innumerable meetings in churches, halls, in the country schoolhouses and in the open air, using all available home talent, in order to carry out our plan to reach every locality in the state.

We never can adequately express our gratitude to the out-of-state helpers—their gifts of money and their services as speakers are priceless. During this Convention I trust we may have a recognition ceremony and there will be a great uprising when all who helped in the Maine campaign stand up to receive our cheers and our thanks.

Maine Young Campaigners for Prohibition

The plan for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition naturally enough originated with Miss Anna A. Gordon, who for years has been the World's W. C. T. U. leader of the temperance work among boys and girls. Young people and children were invited to sign the Muster Roll of the Young Campaigners. This involved their promise to wear the Young Campaigners' badge, and to do all in their power to help keep Maine's prohibitory law. Their inspiring motto, "Maine Must Keep Prohibition," was everywhere heard in rally cry and song. The Young Campaigners sang at innumerable campaign rallies; they gave special prohibition concerts and programs; groups of them went into neighboring villages and school-houses; they aided in the mailing and distribution of campaign literature; they marched in parades with banners and "Vote No" pennants. Leading educators, Sunday school workers and Grangers enthusiastically co-operated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this campaign plan that was vigorously pushed from the beginning to the close of the battle. It is estimated that 35,000 of Maine's young patriots became Young Campaigners for Prohibition, and were a potent factor in the great conflict.

Admirable plans have been made by the Maine W. C. T. U. to continue the activities of these Young Campaigners as a department of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. and the Loyal Temperance Legion. Once each year, on or near September 11, there will be a celebration of the victory the Young Campaigners helped to win, a prohibition rally of the young people in every city, town and village in Maine, preceded by a march with banners, flags and a prohibition drum corps. Maine's hills and valleys, her cities and hamlets must continue to resound with the young people's challenge to the liquor trade of America, "Maine Must Keep Prohibition."

Maine's "Foreigners"

Maine has quite a large foreign element, about one-eighth of the entire population consisting of French Catholics. We could hardly expect these people to be dominated by a love of ideals of our country, or our state. While considering how best to reach them I had the good fortune, on Commencement Day at Bates College, to meet among the members of the graduating class Mr. John B. Pelletier, a brilliant young French Catholic, who expressed great interest in the prohibition side of the campaign and said he would like to help among his own people. The Maine W. C. T. U. immediately engaged him and during the campaign he spoke in every locality where there were any considerable number of French Catholics, in some places receiving the approval and co-operation of the priests. He delivered 165 addresses in French and 73 in English. At present he is a student of the Boston University School of Law and he assures us he desires to do all that he can in helping to hold and maintain Maine's prohibitory law.

Through the advice and co-operation of the Italian minister of Portland, Rev. V. A. Castellucci, we arranged for Dr. Eva W. Lake, of New Jersey, to visit the Italian colonies in Maine, speaking to the people in their own language and teaching them what personal liberty really means.

Our Swedish settlement, known as New Sweden, gave a good account of itself on voting day when the voters of that community cast their votes more than three to one in favor of prohibition.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on this phase of our campaign because the so-called foreign population has so largely increased in Maine since 1884, and has grown in even greater degree in some other states. This influx of foreigners is a menace to state and national welfare, unless we mould them in accordance with what is best in our civilization, instead of permitting them to introduce and carry out in our communities and states unworthy principles and foreign ideals.

A Do-Everything Campaign

Maine has a long stretch of sea coast and isolated islands where many fishermen and longshoremen live. The W. C. T. U. employed good men speakers to hold meetings in these sections. They were supplied with boats and tents, decorated with "Vote No" pennants and flags, and with an abundance of "Vote No" literature.

Automobile touring parties proved to be a most desirable method of reaching many people with many speeches and gave an opportunity to scatter an immense amount of campaign literature.

In fact, we did everything possible to reach the voters everywhere, in order that they might know the truth and vote accordingly. Someone has well said that the majority of the mothers, manufacturers, ministers and all those interested in morals, ethics and economy are on the side of prohibition in Maine. This enumeration includes, to a marked degree, the Sunday school, the Church, the Grangers and the business men. Such as these, co-operating with the temperance organizations, were leaders on the prohibition side of the great conflict. The State Sunday School Association early in the campaign adopted the following resolution, which has been repeatedly quoted in the liquor press to show the fanaticism of the opponents:

"Resolved, That any person who votes, or in any way influences others to vote, directly or indirectly, to so amend our state constitution as to admit the enactment of the license of the liquor traffic, high or low, local or state-wide, is as equally guilty of giving his neighbor drink and putting the bottle to him, as the rum-seller himself, and the woe of the prophet of God is upon him."

The Press of Maine

We cannot adequately express our appreciation of the magnificent help rendered during the campaign by the majority of the newspapers of the state. They clearly set forth the issue, and gave to a multitude of readers incontrovertible facts and figures relative to the value of prohibition, and reliable reports of campaign activities.

We are also greatly indebted to the Associated Press for its notable service, and impartial treatment of the election returns.

The Appeal to Maine

The attempt to overthrow prohibition in Maine raised a world-wide interest and brought an appeal from many lands that Maine would not lower its beacon light of prohibition.

* * * * * *

No petition on behalf of any cause has borne the names of so many distinguished scientists, physicians, educators, philanthropists, statesmen, and reformers as does the Appeal to Maine. Liquor advocates, from the beginning, raged because out-of-state prohibition speakers were in the state and when this Appeal appeared, on July 4, their wrath greatly increased. The absurdity of their indignation is very apparent, especially in view of the fact that Maine has no breweries, no distilleries, no legalized liquor selling, yet the united forces of the brewers, distillers and liquor sellers of the entire nation were putting forth their utmost efforts to overthrow the Maine prohibitory law. To succeed in doing this would be of inestimable money value to their heinous business.

ANNA A. GORDON
Vice-President-at-Large

Is it any wonder that the Appeal to Maine to hold its prohibitory law bears the signature of August Forel, foremost European authority on the anatomy of the brain, a leader of the prohibition movement on the European continent; of Dr. Legrain, the great alienist of France, who avers that the use of alcohol is causing a most alarming increase of insanity in his country; of the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London, who always stands for what is highest and best for his people; of Sir Victor Horsley, who has won the French Government prize for the most important contribution to surgery; of Fräulein Ottilie Hoffmann, of Germany, leader of the German white ribboners; and in the United States of General Nelson A. Miles and General Frederick D. Grant of the United States Army; Dr. John Bascom, ex-president Wisconsin University; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford University, California; Dr. Edward Devine, professor of Social Economy at Columbia University; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, and hundreds of other names of famous, notable men and women who are giving freely of the best that they possess to benefit, uplift and redeem humanity from all that tends to hurt and destroy.

Anti-Prohibition Methods in Maine

The liquor associations of the United States furnished the money and the methods used in the campaign by the anti-prohibitionists. This is in accord with what they do in every community, or state, where the question of the enactment, or repeal, of prohibitory laws is the issue. License advocates, on voting day, elated with the way the votes were cast in some of the city wards, boldly boasted of the methods by which their majority would be brought about. We have the editorial statements from the papers published in the interest of the liquor business. *Liberty*, a liquor journal, said on July 11, "Our brewers are leading in the fight against prohibition." Their plan was to repeal the Maine law, then mass their forces on Kansas. *The American Brewer*, New York, said editorially, June, 1911:

"In Kansas, the friends of personal liberty, taking time by the forelock, have already started a state-wide campaign, the object of which is to make Kansas, bleeding Kansas, once again wet territory. It is intended to resubmit to the people of the state, the prohibitory law, since many indications, of late, go to show that the people are ripe for a sweeping change. It is stated that within a short time over 1,000 local organizations working to the end mentioned, will be in existence."

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York, stated editorially, "Be it remembered that the Protective Bureau of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association had much, very much, to do with the work which did away with prohibition in Vermont and New Hampshire."

This Association had very much to do with the anti-prohibition work in the Maine campaign, but the liquor men failed in their purpose. It is absurd and dishonest for any one to claim that the liquor makers, and the liquor sellers ever favor prohibition. The story that bootleggers and blind tiger keepers were against the repeal of the prohibitory amendment is unfounded and untrue.

The license men even went so far as to say that the president of the Maine W. C. T. U. received money from the liquor sellers and brewers of Massachusetts to help her in the work to keep prohibition in Maine, and I said on many a platform during the campaign, that if anyone had any acquaintance, or friend, who really believed such a fictitious, fabulous, foolish, foundationless, fiendish report as that, he should at once secure a skilful surgeon to operate on his brain, for all his reasoning powers were evidently dormant, or dead. The anti-prohibition managers were aware that, in addition to the extensive circulation of their literature, including the license papers, they could work most successfully in quiet, underhanded, stealthy ways. They held no public meetings at any time during the campaign, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, only one minister, who is now pastor of a church, spoke publicly in favor of the repeal of the amendment. The agents, however, of the anti-prohibitionists were in every locality, doing personal work on the street, in stores and hotel lobbies; and gained access to the homes under the pretense of being book agents or something of the kind. These agents gave remarkable testimony as to the superiority of local option or high license over state-wide prohibition. We may not give a better idea of the way the liquor forces did their work than to use the statement made to a Maine man early in the campaign, by the president of a state brewers' association, when

these two men chanced to meet on a railway train. The brewers' president said it was the plan of the liquor men to do thorough work in Maine, "because Maine is the key-state and if we can overthrow prohibition there, we shall have no trouble with other states." He said the liquor dealers' associations would put a man in every place with abundant money to buy every vote that could be bought for a license law, and on election day they would hire the most reputable man in the place to carry voters to the polls, putting in from $250 to $500, in every locality, for this purpose. He said his association was ready to put $1,000,000 into this work and he knew other liquor associations would do the same.

In vicinities where the farms were especially well adapted for raising hops and barley, great effort was put forth to influence the farmers to vote "Yes," telling them that if the "Yes" vote prevailed, a brewery would be built in their vicinity, and this would be a great help to them, as they could raise large quantities of grain and have a quick and ready market for it.

The anti-prohibitionists fully expected to carry the day for repeal. In some cities, buildings were fitted up with saloon fixtures and costly bars such as Maine has never had, in order to be ready for business as early as possible after September 11, and there were many other indications of the assurance felt by the liquor men that they were to have a license victory.

An attempt was made by a prominent Maine politician to prevent Congressman Hobson of Alabama from coming back to the state the last ten days of the campaign, to speak for prohibition under W. C. T. U. auspices. The Alabama constituents were asked by this Maine liquor politician to prevent Captain Hobson's coming, but the gallant southerner, and true-hearted prohibitionist, could not be thus intimidated. We can surely depend on him to lead in Congress the great forward movement for national constitutional prohibition.

* * * * * *

The Close of Maine's Campaign

Sunday, the day before voting day, will ever be memorable. In nearly all the Maine churches prohibition sermons were preached and quarterly Temperance Sunday was observed in the Sunday schools. Through that influential journal, *The Sunday School Times*, the world was asked to make September 10 a day of prayer for Maine. The call was heeded and hundreds of thousands of prayers ascended to Heaven that the forces of righteousness might prevail and that Maine might keep its righteous law; and very many of the Sunday school scholars, the teachers, the superintendents and the pastors went out upon the streets in procession, the like of which was never before seen in Maine. The great throng which looked on was impressed with the mighty and holy significance of such a demonstration. The "Vote No" banners were in evidence, not only in the procession, but in the windows and door yards along the line of march.

In the evening, innumerable prohibition meetings were held in the churches, halls, and in the open air under direction of the pastors, the Civic League, the Good Templars, the Men's No-License movement and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The last meeting of the campaign held under Maine W. C. T. U. auspices was in the Jefferson Theater, Portland, with an overflow meeting in a neighboring Baptist church. Congressman Hobson was the speaker of the evening. A choir of boys and young men, representing the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, sang campaign songs. Master Leo Lyons, the six-year-old boy who, with his wonderful voice and winsome manner, has touched many a heart during the campaign, was the vocalist of the evening. Captain Hobson, in his remarkable address, ably proved that the liquor traffic is the deepest and most organic ill known to mankind and to society, and that it requires organic treatment by placing prohibition in the constitution of the state and nation. At the close of his address, as President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Vice-President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I made the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

WHEREAS, modern science has definitely established for all time that alcohol is a toxin, the worst product of the ferment germ; a poison to every living tissue, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, striking at the health, character, and life of the individual, blasting the lives of children unborn, and undermining the integrity of the family;

WHEREAS, "Wine is a mocker," and the maintenance of alcoholic beverages in the channels of trade always causes their widespread use among the people, entailing incalculable economic loss in productiveness and heavy burden of taxation; turning out multitudes of slaves and solons of drink; lowering, in an appalling degree, the average standard of character of citizenship, upon which the nation's institutions and liberties must rest; bringing about the untimely death of many thousands of citizens, exceeding in numbers all those destroyed by war, pestilence, fire, flood and famine combined;

WHEREAS, this terrible disease has been running for long centuries, and is now gnawing at the vitals of the nations and civilizations of today, gripping the governments of the world, and is interwoven into the political, commercial and social life of the peoples, constituting thus the deepest seated, most chronic organic disease known to the body politic and body social;

WHEREAS, such a disease for a permanent cure requires of necessity deep, continued organic treatment for the whole body, for which partial superficial devices like legalization and local regulation have always proved and from their own nature must always prove utterly inadequate;

THEREFORE, in the name of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby make this proclamation for a Great Crusade to carry the vital truth to the peoples themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world now in the forming; and to this high end, we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow-men, and

To America, the birthplace of the local, state, National, and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we hereby proclaim, amid the smoke of the second great battle of Maine, in the home of Neal Dow and in the state which longer than any other has had a prohibitory law, that within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the constitution of the United States; and to this end we call to active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations and all Americans who love their country!

Maine's Voting Day

On voting day, the women were early at their booths or headquarters near the polling places, or in the prayer meetings which were held all over the state, the church bells ringing every hour from six in the morning until the polls were closed. I will not undertake to describe the activities of the day. Everything that women could do in womanly, dignified ways was done. The Young Campaigners for Prohibition were also in evidence. Many a voter went on his way to the ballot box clasping the hand of his little boy or girl, while many other children dressed in holiday attire and alive with interest, were driven through the streets in floats bearing the significant words, "Vote for us."

At midnight the returns indicated that the prohibitory amendment was lost, and in response to a call from the Associated Press as to what the W. C. T. U. had to say, I replied:

"There is no defeat,
No call for retreat
Can be blown from the bugle of right.

"The result of the great battle just fought in Maine is but an incident in the great onward march of prohibition. The power of the liquor trust of this nation has been demonstrated as never before.

"If liquor money is effectual in overcoming the influence of the Church, the educators, the Grangers, the reformers, the women and the children, it is high time there should be a great uprising of the moral and religious forces of this nation. The nation must overthrow the liquor traffic, or the liquor traffic will overthrow the nation.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union members have worked like heroes and angels and will continue to work undaunted and unafraid, and even if constitutional prohibition is defeated, we still have statutory prohibition. We will keep prohibition and replace it in the constitution."

Maine's Victory

The next day we received the joyful report that errors in returns, when corrected, would give a majority for the retention of prohibition. For eight days we alternated between hours of sadness and of gladness; and then came the official count by the Governor and Council at which hearing we were present. This count gave a "Yes" majority of 26 out of a total vote of 120,948, but this 26 "Yes" majority was subject to revision, inasmuch as errors enough appeared to change the 26 "Yes" majority to a "No" majority of several hundred. But again we were obliged to wait, yet we could joyfully say to the Associated Press that evening, at the midnight hour, "Undoubtedly the corrections will be made and the prohibitory amendment will be retained." In fact, it was quite generally conceded by both friends and foes of the amendment that the prohibitory forces had won the victory. Congratulations were received from over land and over sea, from the International Anti-Alcohol Congress, from the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain, and from other parts of the world. A business man in Boston, formerly of Maine, in telegraphing his congratulations, said, "The greatest moral victory in the world's history." Another message read, "The *New York Christian Herald* greets the temperance mothers, wives and daughters of Maine and congratulates them on the triumph of prohibition. We are proud of Maine and pray that she may never repeal the amendment which has been her pride and her distinction for twenty-seven years."

On October 9 came the final hearing in the Council Chamber on the ballot returns, and when the hearing closed, it was indisputably apparent that a majority of 758 of those who voted on September 11 cast their votes in favor of retaining the prohibitory amendment.

I at once sent out the following message:

"On September 9, the United Kingdom Alliance, Great Britain, cabled, 'Hold the fort, the world watches.' We have held the fort against the terrible assaults of the united forces of the liquor makers, liquor sellers and their allies and the world will rejoice. The remarkable cam-

paign just closed has revealed that there is a world-wide interest, not only in total abstinence but in prohibition, and the day of the final overthrow of the liquor traffic has been hastened."

The delay of the Governor and Council to declare a prohibition victory is hard to understand.

No doubt the liquor interests of the nation, which furnished the money to use in the effort to overthrow Maine's prohibitory law, have left nothing undone to secure the result they hoped for. But it seemed evident that they had given up as beaten when the president of the Brewers' Congress, which met recently in Chicago, is reported to have spoken of "Maine's failure to rid itself of the curse of prohibition," and then proceeded to tell by what means prohibition had been retained in Maine.

At the same meeting, the secretary of the United States Brewers' Association did not, in his speech, class Maine with the states in which prohibition has been defeated and claims that one of the reasons why prohibition was not defeated in Maine was because the express companies and the Boston wholesalers sent hundreds of speakers into the field in Maine to oppose the removal of the prohibitory law. I refrain from comment on this absurdity, inasmuch as I have already shown how fundationless and untrue are all such statements.

The campaign, though strenuous, was widely educative. The public conscience has been aroused. Let no one minimize the result of the prohibitory victory because the majority is no larger. All things considered it is a marvelous triumph. Thousands voted "Yes," September 11, because they thought the question ought not to be in the constitution but they would not vote to repeal state-wide prohibition if that were the straight proposition. About 25,000 voters stayed at home, not realizing that their votes were needed to save prohibition for Maine. No doubt they were almost to a man opposed to the licensed saloon, for if they had not been they surely would have been gotten to the polls to vote "Yes." All things considered, I do not hesitate to reiterate that the result of the hard fought battle in Maine is the greatest moral victory of the century.

The "Trade" and Some of Its Claims

The names used by the liquor advocates under which to do their anti-prohibition campaign work, differ in various states. In Chicago, "The United Societies" is composed of brewers, distillers, liquor sellers and their allies. "Personal Liberty League" is the favorite name with the "Trade" and there are many such societies. Oftentimes the name alone does not indicate the real object of the society; for instance, there is one called the "American Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association"—"organized to oppose the enactment of prohibitory laws." "The Maine Local Self-Government League" is the name that the liquor advocates used in Maine during the campaign. This name, in short, means License League, for at the organizing meeting of the anti-prohibitionists they resolved to do all within their power to repeal the prohibitory amendment, and to work for the enactment of laws for the regulation and control of liquor selling. This society worked incessantly to prove that local option, or some form of license, would be better for Maine than prohibition.

They joyously spread the report that, during the last year, 20,000,000 gallons of liquor had been shipped into prohibition territory. We replied: "40,000,000 people are now living in territory which has outlawed the sale of liquor. This would make the average consumption per capita for those living in such territory, one-half gallon."

The whole amount of liquor last year "withdrawn for consumption" was 2,094,322,884 gallons. Deducting from this the 40,000,000 gallons reported to be consumed in prohibition territory would leave 41 gallons per capita used by the 50,000,000 people living in license communities, instead of one-half gallon per capita in prohibition territory.

If "prohibition territory" means only prohibitory states, then it would allow 1¼ gallons of liquor per capita only in prohibitory states; while the Government Internal Revenue Report shows that 21.86 per cent gallons per capita is consumed by the people in all of the states, including the prohibitory states.

The license advocates claimed that local option in Maine would decrease drunkenness. The prohibition advocates replied that during three years under prohibition in Vermont there were 545 cases of intoxication in the courts, and in three years under local option there were 1,642, an increase of over 200 per cent. The upholders of license quoted against prohibition the large amount paid in Federal liquor taxes, but we replied that license New Jersey, with about the same population as prohibition Maine and prohibition Kansas combined, paid the United States in liquor taxes $3,470,644, while Kansas and Maine paid $102,508. Our opponents told of the large amount of crime in Maine. We replied that during five years in Maine there were only 33 murders, but during five years in high license local option Massachusetts there were 424 murders, or in proportion to population, 145 murders in Massachusetts to 33 murders in Maine. The defenders of local regulation say that prohibition prevents financial prosperity, but we point with pride to the fact that there is a steady increase in Maine's valuation, at the rate the past year of more than 20,000,000 dollars; and that the amount in the saving institutions of the state, counting in the women and the children, is now $225 per capita. When they tell us that the cities want local option we reply, **"The state should control the cities instead of allowing the cities to control the state."** We ask the Maine mothers where they desire protection for their boys and they earnestly reply, "We want it in the cities as well as in the towns. We want it wherever our boys are and our boys are in every part of the state."

Even if we had a majority of 60,000 for prohibition, the law would not annihilate the traffic nor altogether eliminate liquor selling in Maine. The same sanity of reasoning applied to other laws, should also be applied to the laws against liquor selling. State-wide prohibition cannot be as effective as desired by temperance people so long as liquor is manufactured and legally sold in adjacent states or in any state. Prohibition at its best can never be realized in any state until the United States Government gives to prohibition territory just and adequate protection from the invasions of the liquor traffic.

* * * * * *

Let Us, as an Organization, Work for Constitutional Prohibition, State and National

Upon the convening of Congress, Congressman Hobson will introduce a bill for submitting an amendment for national constitutional prohibition and will give to the measure his active, hearty support. I trust this effort will receive the approval and co-operation of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," and that they will proclaim national constitutional prohibition a fundamental remedy for the political, industrial and social unrest of the day; and let us not lose sight of the fact that the Christian Endeavorers have declared for a saloonless country by 1920. The meeting held by that society in Chicago, on October 16, to protest against the liquor traffic and its exploitation by the Brewers' Congress, shows how earnest is its determination to have its declaration come to pass.

The great Appeal to Maine to keep prohibition indicates that leaders in many organizations, which in the past have not been outspoken for prohibition, will, sooner or later, work for national prohibition. Letters received from various sources during our anxious days in Maine, proved that many hearts heretofore untouched on the great question, are now like our hearts. During our conflict in Maine, many club women were among our foremost workers and a few weeks ago the Maine Federation of Woman's Clubs, in its annual convention, condemned unconditionally any form of license. I believe the time is near at hand when women's clubs in all states will take similar action.

Work Among Young People and Children

With constitutional prohibition as one oar of our advance, let us grasp more firmly than ever the other equally important oar—education. The Maine W. C. T. U. convention, while the clash of contending forces was still ringing in our ears, unanimously resolved to give special attention to educating aright the youth of our land; and to this end voted to incorporate the plan for the enlistment for Young Campaigners for Prohibition which worked so admirably during the Maine campaign, in the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch and the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. Thus we shall have in line, at once, Young Campaigners for National Constitutional Prohibition.

We must increase our efforts to reach, not only all of the public schools, but also the normal schools, colleges and universities. It is fortunate that our bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation and department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges is so ably equipped. Plans should be made at this Convention for special speakers and workers in this division of our great work.

* * * * * *

Branches and Departments

The two Branches and every department of our Woman's Christian Temperance Union might at this time be discussed and their close connection to the underlying principles of our society be clearly shown, but I refrain from doing this, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the time of this Convention is set apart for the reports of the secretaries, and superintendents, and these elect and expert women will tell the story much better than can I.

Toward the Light

This Convention will reveal to a greater extent than has any previous annual gathering, the sacred significance of the united endeavor of women to destroy that which attacks and ruins those high and holy interests, dear to the heart of the mother, the wife, the lover of the home and of childhood.

Ever since the glorious dawn of the Crusade morning, an ever increasing multitude of women has been making the toilsome yet gladsome ascent toward the "mountain peaks which are near the stars of light." Today more clearly than ever before we see the light of truth concerning the poison alcohol; the light of truth concerning the best methods to stay its ravaging progress. Storm clouds which gather around the pathway of the temperance reformer the higher he ascends, are destined to scatter and disappear as the "faith that makes faithful" and "the love that endureth all things" link our endeavor more closely to the Divine purpose and the Divine will: to that Divinity which is in deed and in truth the "Light of the World."

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that we earnestly aim to carry out the spirit and letter of the proclamation of September 10, 1911, for national constitutional prohibition.

I recommend that we incorporate in the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. Branches, the plan for the enlistment of "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

That, in the effort for national constitutional prohibition, we endeavor to secure the co-operation of such women's societies as the Missionary Societies, the Federation of Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, etc.

That we continue, with renewed energy, to appeal to the United States Congress for the enactment of a law that will furnish just and adequate provision for the protection of prohibition territory from the nullification of its laws through interstate shipment of liquor.

That we ask for legislation to prevent the use of United States mails for the purpose of advertising alcoholic beverages.

That we continue to oppose efforts for the restoration of the sale of liquor in the army canteen, or in any place from which it has been banished.

That we work for a law which will forbid issuing Federal tax receipts for liquor sold within five miles of any army post, or naval station.

That we use our utmost influence to secure laws for the suppression of the white slave traffic.

That we continue our efforts to secure an amendment to the United States constitution forever prohibiting polygamy.

That we endeavor to secure in all states, the circulation among the teachers' institutes and conventions, of desirable temperance books and leaflets.

That we endeavor to have placed in every public library, the valuable book, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley; also the new book by Ernest Gordon entitled, "The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System." THE UNION SIGNAL, *The Young Crusader* and *Temperance Educational Quarterly* should also be placed in the libraries.

I earnestly recommend that temperance literature be circulated more widely than ever before, and that special attention be given to everything which is sent out from our new Literature Building at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois.

To say that the address of the National President was enthusiastically received is to inadequately describe the continuous demonstration of approval, which vented itself in prolonged and continuous applause. The reading of the proclamation that, within a decade, prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States called forth a hearty chorus of assent and sounded the slogan not only for the Convention but for the work of the coming year. Mrs. Stevens' announcement that Congressman Hobson had promised to introduce, at the next session of the United States Congress, an amendment to the National Constitution was hilariously and vociferously cheered.

The motion to receive, with a rising vote of thanks, the "earnest, magnificent, statesmanlike, clear address of our splendid Maine woman" met with a unanimous response, accompanied by the white ribbon salute.

With like heartiness the motion to have printed and circulated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 25,000 copies of the proclamation, for distribution in the various states, was received and unanimously carried.

At this auspicious moment, the suggestion that the Convention send greetings to absent members and friends was entertained with pleasure, and such messages were sent to the Countess of Carlisle, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Lady Henry Somerset, Ruth Frances Davis, the absent members of the Executive Committee, life members of the World's and National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the daughters of Mother Thompson of Hillsboro, Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, Mrs. Harriet McCabe and Mrs. S. A. McClees.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, of Macedonian fame, opened the noontide devotional service with prayer. In the absence of Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, National Evangelistic superintendent, Rev. Eugenia F. St. John gave the message, taking as her text the words from the Holy Scriptures, "Have faith in God." She said, "Aggressive, persistent discretion and tact, with common sense, compounded with faith in God, will give you the victory in every battle for righteousness." She urged her hearers to enlarge their ideas and their faith, remembering that the faith that has builded nations and has brought them to the place where they now are, can carry them on to greater success in every department of their work.

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

A delightful service of song, led by the ever popular National W. C. T. U. musical director, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, opened the afternoon's meeting. After prayer by Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., and the giving of the preliminary report of the Committee on Credentials, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, gave her report of the work of the past year.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

In Part

MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS

The National W. C. T. U. Headquarters is a center from which the work of the National organization, as planned and ordered by the National Conventions, largely radiates. The only particular in which the past year's work was conspicuously different from that of other years was in the opening of the handsome and substantial literature building, the division of the Headquarters family into two groups located respectively in the Administration and the Literature buildings, and the installment, last January, of a large stock of literature in the rooms set apart for it. The new experience of being publishers of a great literature has not, to say the least, been conducive to idleness. The resubmission question, and later, the great prohibition campaign in Maine, deprived National Headquarters of the actual presence of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon the greater part of the year. A branch National Headquarters was established in Portland, however, and we have no reason to believe that anything was left undone, at either headquarters, which ought to have been done to forward the general plans of the organization. All of your General Officers have found abundant scope for their activities.

The Organizers

On Wednesday afternoon each of the National organizers will tell her own story of endeavor and achievement. The limitations of this report permit but the merest mention of them here. With a few exceptions, these women have been out in the field a good part of the year. Many have done active work in no-license campaigns, local, county and state. Words are not at my command to picture the work of the organizers as I know it—the hardships endured, the cold, the heat, the wet, the dry, the disappointments when least expected, the surprising successes that have been meted out to them from north to south, from east to west.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

The influence of the Frances E. Willard commemorative meetings, held on or near February 17, must have been widespread, judging by the requests received for program material for these meetings. Every state of the union was represented by the thank offerings received by our National treasurer, these thank-offerings amounting to $8,606.90. Eighteen states received grants of money from this fund which enabled them to place National or state workers in the field. Thirty-four states were furnished with free literature varying from the thirty-cent package put up for new unions to campaign literature valued at $50 and $250, respectively, donated for the campaigns in Utah and Texas. This points to possibilities of future helpfulness to the states, through this fund, from the centralization of National W. C. T. U. literature at headquarters. The expense of printing 100,000 Memorial leaflets, 60,000 Annual Leaflets and 5,000 Y. P. B. College Hand-books was met by appropriations from the Memorial Fund. The great home mission departments of the W. C. T. U.—Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Work Among Indians and Work Among Colored People—have been financed, and $100 was given to the department of Co-operation With Missionary Societies to aid in its exhibit of the relation of temperance to missions at "The World in Boston." In all, $6,109.29 was appropriated, leaving a balance of $2,497.61, subject to calls from the states for help. In fact, over $200 has been appropriated to states since the books closed October 14. The full benefit of this Fund cannot be estimated in figures. We must take into account the courage given by even a promise of financial aid, when the duties seem plain to the worker but the way is blocked by lack of a little money. Could there be anything better than for every state to use its best endeavor to raise an amount equivalent to $2 for each local union and send to the National Treasurer for the Memorial Fund?

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Changes in State Presidents

During the past year Mrs. Cora D. Hammett of Oklahoma, Mrs. Kate E. Smithers of Delaware, Mrs. Vina D. Moore of North Idaho, Miss Eula Dixon of North Carolina, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl of Illinois and Mrs. J. B. Chatfield of Alabama have retired from the presidency of their respective states. The new presidents, whom we cordially welcome, are Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman of Oklahoma, Mrs. Emma E. Caulk of Delaware, both of whom have been members of the Official Board in other years, Mrs. Mabel I. McCrea of North Idaho, Mrs. Anna K. Weisel of Alabama, Mrs. Adelaide Goodno of North Carolina, and Miss Helen L. Hood of Illinois.

The Devotion of the States

The devotion of some of the states under the most trying circumstances is nothing less than heroic. Whole sections of the country have been swept by drouth, by fire and by flood. Business has suffered serious loss and it could not be expected that any reform movement, particularly a reform movement so drastic as ours, would move forward with the rapidity of more prosperous years. Yet more states report gains in membership than report losses; thirty-two states have made gains over all losses, and are listed for the Jubilee Night program—a larger number than for any previous year in the history of the organization. There are some relapses reported, some cases where victory has not perched on banners held in readiness for it, but there nowhere appears the admission of discouragement or defeat. There is no room for pessimism; the joyous notes of optimism are heard on every side. More and more it becomes apparent that, for the alert white ribboner, the latch string of opportunity hangs out.

All will realize how next to impossible it is to summarize, within the allotted space, the notable achievements of the state organizations. In almost every report progress is noted along some line of special endeavor. These accounts, in full, will appear in the printed Annual Report. Legislative work is given prominence in the story of the year. In the District of Columbia, where there is, of course, no vote, the energies of the unions have been successfully directed to enlisting influential people and to maintaining their handsome district headquarters. Special interest attaches to this building in which are located the national legislative headquarters "open for business throughout the sessions of Congress."

From the state reports I glean, at random, replies to a question concerning the line of work to be made prominent in the year to come, which indicate the trend of the hour: "Increased membership for influence of numbers on Legislature," "Organization of forces for prohibition campaign," "Enforcement of laws based on Iowa's Injunction law," "Resubmission of prohibition amendment in Missouri," "The submission, at the earliest possible date, of a constitutional amendment to the vote of the people, which shall give state-wide prohibition," "Campaign for retention of our prohibitory law," "A general hustle along all lines to get ready for the inevitable—a campaign for state-wide constitutional prohibition."

Washington comrades are congratulating themselves on the success of their experiment at civic house cleaning. A broom is too slow for the energetic Northwest and they have under consideration an order for the most up-to-date electric-power vacuum cleaner to be found for 1912.

Election day in California fell later than the date for closing W. C. T. U. reports. The situation was amusingly set forth next morning by the *Chicago Tribune* cartoonist: The G. O. P. elephant and the Democratic mule, much beribboned, were prancing up to the saddler's shop to be fitted with side-saddles. Across the street, before a door having on it the sign, "Bath Parlor," was a long line of men. The natural inference was that they were getting ready to meet the ladies in the voting booth.

One might search long through the annals of history to find a more heroic work than was done under the July sun by the white ribboners of Texas, ably supported by comrades from other states. The disappointment of hopes based on the votes of the men-people was severe, but with undaunted courage, a better grasp of the situation and faith in the rising tide of public sentiment favoring constitutional prohibition for the state, the Texas W. C. T. U. immediately set itself determinedly against yielding to defeat and declared, with happy enthusiasm, for "a white map in 1913."

"Maine? What about Maine?" Why, *Maine* is not a state in the lexicon of the white ribboners! Maine is the fortress of prohibition, permanently garrisoned, a fortress which has not in more than fifty years run up a white flag, and—we pray the God of battles for the right—will never surrender, though all liquordom unite to undermine its foundation, hammer at its gates, and scale its walls. The commandant is our wise and gracious National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens. When a recreant state Legislature voted to resubmit the prohibitory amendment in the prohibition key-state, with supreme self-effacement, Mrs. Stevens accepted the leadership of the temperance forces. She took the open path of duty, upheld by an invincible faith that left consequences to God. With perfect fidelity to the trust she held in the name of Neal Dow, "Father of Prohibition," she bravely faced what, to men, seemed insurmountable difficulties and overcame them. To quote from one who came in personal touch with her at this time, "Of Mrs. Stevens' leadership there is no need to speak to those who have known and followed it for so many years. And yet—after an acquaintance of eighteen years—I confess to a feeling of surprise at the masterly manner with which she is handling her forces. To arrange routes for twenty or thirty speakers, speaking herself at the same time, is no small matter, but, in addition, she has her hands upon the pulse of the movement all over the state. She knows what the press is saying and she knows just what to say in reply. Her National work is by no means neglected, and through all her calm and poise remain unshaken. A great leader! A great leader in the greatest campaign of the centuries, the campaign of the Home against its direct foe."

What of the result? You have heard today from the lips of our National President that Maine *did* keep her prohibitory law. What of the lesson to be learned from the contest in Maine? Among the matchless sayings of the Master, one specific word resounds through all the ages—"WATCH." Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, the price of honor, the price of everything worth having.

Be on guard, as was Maine, dear state leaders, lest while you sleep the enemy sow tares among the wheat. The state attorney general, in welcoming the Maine W. C. T. U. convention, said, "We could beat the Republicans, we could beat the farmers, but we could *not* beat the W. C. T. U." Wherever the fight may be carried, the liquor advocates *must not* beat the W. C. T. U.!

Miss Gordon's contribution to the mighty struggle in Maine can never be estimated. She shared in the toil, the anxiety, and the honor of those strenuous days. She has set in motion a mighty force for civic righteousness by working out a successful plan, tested in the Maine campaign, for enlisting young people of all ages in prohibition campaigns. West Virginia is working on a similar plan for the constitutional amendment campaign and other states follow that way.

Hurrah for the Young Campaigners for Prohibition!

At the close of her report, which was most enthusiastically received, Mrs. Parks led the Convention in a cheer for the leaders of the Maine campaign, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, which was most heartily given, and was followed by a spontaneous outburst of song in the familiar words:

"We're out for Prohibition, Hurrah! Hurrah!"

Mrs. Parks' splendid review of the year's work was received by the Convention with a rising vote of thanks.

The report of the National Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, which was next given, was one of the most interesting features of the day's program. It was not at all the "dry bones" affair she intimated it would be, but a very lively and animated document, every word and figure of which was listened to with intense interest.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Every white ribboner will thrill with pride as she reads the magnificent address delivered by our National President before the Milwaukee Convention. She has set forth in this address the tactics which won, over tremendous odds, in the world-famous prohibition campaign in Maine. The document should be in the hands of every minister and leading temperance man in your city or community. One state president orders for every local union in her state. Send at once for copies to the National Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Convention voted to give wide publicity to the Proclamation of September 10, 1911, for national constitutional prohibition. Copies of the Proclamation can be had at the Literature Building. Price 10 cents per 100. Price of Annual Address, 5 cents per copy $4 per 100.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

In Part

MRS ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

The report I bring you this year proves, in its summary, most encouraging. Thirty-two states have not only held their membership of one year ago, but have made substantial gains. The ten states leading in gains of membership are New York, Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Connecticut, Louisiana, Wyoming, Maine and Minnesota; Mississippi follows with a gain of 204 members. According to the financial report, nearly $100,000 has been handled during the past year. At the Baltimore Convention, the receipts showed a building fund of $10,190.43 raised during the preceding year. Since then there have been added to this sum contributions of $2,235.50, making the total receipts for this fund $12,698.33. I shall not comment on this building more than to say that in workmanship it is nearly perfect; it is artistic, roomy, and a great joy to all white ribboners who visit Headquarters. As you have a *standing* invitation to Headquarters and a *special* invitation to be one of the party to visit Evanston, Friday, November 3, you will be afforded an opportunity of judging for yourselves whether your money has been well invested.

The greatest work done by the National W. C. T. U., outside of our many departments, is shown by the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, as reported by your Corresponding Secretary. When Mrs. Stevens, in 1898, suggested this form of memorial to our departed chieftain, "she was building better than she knew." In glancing over the Annual Reports, I find that in 1899 the treasury was enriched by $2,331.25, nearly $2,000 of which was expended that year in helping needy states. This year the Memorial Fund is about four times as much as the first year the call was given. Twenty-six states have paid more to it this year than last year; Arizona has paid five times as much; the District of Columbia No. 2, two and one-half times as much; and the following states are among those which have increased their contributions to this Fund this year: Northern California, Florida, Georgia, Northern Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Will not every delegate return home with the determination that next year her state will show an increase?

Our Literature

It has been the thought of the General Officers and many of the officers of the states, that as the National W. C. T. U. has succeeded in purchasing a National Headquarters and the two National papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, we should plan to own and control our own literature. You will remember that a committee was appointed at the Baltimore Convention to investigate, and, if deemed advisable, to purchase the Ruby I. Gilbert stock of literature. After several days spent in Evanston and Chicago studying this literature, your General Officers were authorized to purchase it.

Through THE UNION SIGNAL and the state papers a large amount of advertising has been done, and the literature, if you will give it your hearty support, ought to pay financially and prove as great a factor in advancing the interests of the National W. C. T. U. as have your National papers.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 14, 1911

TOTAL RECEIPTS

Cash on hand Oct. 29, 1910	$ 6,681.78	
Bequests and building fund in interest-bearing certificates.	9,146.45	
UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*....	25 819.42	
Literature	13,527.14	
National	40,546.50	
Total		$95,721.29

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*....	$26,425.38	
Literature	14,722.61	
National	47,259.86	
Total	$88,407.85	
Cash on hand—		
Bequests in interest-bearing certificates.	4,500.00	
Checking account....	2,791.77	
Stamps on hand.....	21.67	
Total		$95,721.29

Mrs. Hutchinson closed with a general statement as to the resources of the National W. C. T. U., which showed an approximate net worth of $40,000. Her report, as was also the report of the auditor, Mr. E. F. Pierce, of Evanston, read by the Recording Secretary, was accepted by the Convention with a rising vote of thanks.

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

One of the most vital elements in the progress of the great organization is the advance and success of the work of the young people. The survey of the field, as given by the three National secretaries of the Young People's Branch, showed a splendid determination, on the part of this company of young workers, to help in ushering in the day of freedom from the legalized sale of liquor, as evidenced by increased activity throughout their ranks.

RHENA E. G. MOSHER

Y. P. B. Field Secretary

I come to say to you once more that I believe in the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because it connects our young people with a reform organization which is full of vitality, rich in experience and well tested plans. All young people will be thrown more or less into life's battle and Dr. Hadley, in addressing the graduates of Yale University last year, said: "To one is given to lead armies against desperate odds; to another the trumpet summons means a contest with overwhelming forces of ignorance and poverty; another has a task of maintaining truth as he sees it in the face of error and prejudice; and a fourth must fight to maintain his own manhood against sickness, temptation and disappointed hopes."

Fight we all must somewhere in life's battle. Very few can live their lives without identifying themselves with some cause which will last after they have gone. Believing as we do that alcohol is a great enemy to man's spiritual, mental and physical advancement, and knowing through the study of psychology that young people have their likes and habits and interests fairly established at twenty-one years of age, we see the need of enlisting their sympathies, while young, in the warfare against alcohol. Through the Young People's Branch they not only become life-long abstainers, but intelligent workers who can give a scientific, economic and ethical reason for their faith.

Young people need to be made to feel that they have a place in history; that they stand in a long line of succession of men and women who have inherited ideals and who are to send on to coming generations, these ideals and principles in greater fullness and strength.

Today knowledge is invaluable—knowledge of the past and present and of enduring principles; knowledge of what men and women have done, or failed in doing, and of why they succeeded or failed. The Young People's Branch aims to educate young people along all these lines.

I wish that the members of our mother organization might ever remember that there can never be evolution without involution and that if we would get temperance work out of our young people, we must put temperance teaching in them. I am glad to tell you today that I find our Branches are doing more definite, earnest work and running less to frolics than in the past, though they still have their good times together.

We have been able this year to put out some new leaflets for our work and are greatly pleased to have our new Y. P. B. Song Book which Miss Gordon, in spite of her busy days, has prepared for us. One wheel set in motion this year is worthy of mention in this report: At an Indian School where I recently spoke, the superintendent of Indian education in the United States, was present and I had a long talk with him in regard to the need of temperance education among the Indians. He will look into the matter and has promised to have a temperance day, probably in the spring, in all Indian schools, under Government management, saying that if we would prepare the program, he would print it free of expense to us, and send it, with a letter, to all schools, requesting its observance.

Another undertaking this year has been the planning by the secretaries for a Y. P. B. institute to be held in Evanston following this convention. We have asked each state to send a worker to be trained for field service. We hope for great things from this institute. The demand in our organization for Y. P. B. and L. T. L. workers is very great and we must meet it.

Aside from field work, I assisted in preparing our Year Book, prepared many articles for THE UNION SIGNAL and wrote numerous letters. After travels of many miles in many states, I can say today, that I believe there is more active interest in the young people's work than there has been in many years. May we so train these reserve forces that they may come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty in this battle which we wage for a clear brain, a strong body and a pure heart.

BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Y. P. B. College Secretary

It has long been a wonderment that college professors and students do not take a keener interest in the alcohol problem, which is such a factor in the deterioration of the human race, and which is a great factor in the struggle for life itself.

We believe the College Young People's Branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will create a greater interest in the deeper study of

MAINE'S VICTORY!

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH

Augusta, Maine, Nov. 6.—Maine retains constitutional prohibition. Gov. Plaisted and his council late tonight decided to accept the corrections in the vote of four towns, cast in the special election in September, thus reversing the result as indicated on the face of the first official returns.

Returns on election day, September 11, indicated a majority of about 300 against the repeal of the prohibitory amendment, but later the official returns showed a majority of 26 for repeal.

It was found by comparison, however, that in four cases the figures of the town clerks were reversed from their early returns. It is announced now that Maine retained constitutional prohibition by 758 votes.

the science of alcohol—a deeper interest in humanity. We believe this Branch will be a factor in showing the relation of education to civilization, and that education is civilization. Education ought to free this generation from the harmful customs of the past. Education ought to mean progress, or the leading out from the mistakes of the dark ages into the white light of science. Each generation ought to step on the shoulders of the past and climb to greater heights of truth. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," is the motto we have chosen for the College Branch. Free from old, false customs, free from the superstition of drugs and narcotics and alcohol, free to live clean and pure lives—close to nature's heart, close to the heart of God.

Since my appointment to the National College Branch secretaryship, I have worked in seven states, namely: North Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, South Dakota and Minnesota. I have averaged more than one address for every day of the year. I have organized one Young People's Branch, ten college Branches, and ten high school Branches. In many of the colleges the faculty will not allow the formation of another college society. In such cases, I have endeavored to place our plans for the deeper study of temperance science, through the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. I have journeyed 7,670 miles in the interest of the work, and raised $201.25 in cash pledges to support the work in schools and colleges in the states where I have worked.

When college workers come to your state, remember we come to do general W. C. T. U. work. We hold parlor meetings, give Sunday school talks, hold L. T. L. meetings or institutes. We all organize W. C. T. U.'s, Y. P. B.'s, L. T. L.'s, college and high school Branches. All work done in schools and colleges is free to those institutions, and in order to raise funds for the state in which we work, for travelling expenses, salary, and for the support of the college work, we ask that you put special emphasis on the evening audiences for the lecture which the organizer gives each evening of the week except Saturday evening, which is kept as rest night. Each of the college workers gives popular evening lectures on some phase of the temperance question. Without the evening audiences and lectures we cannot raise funds for the work. In each state we plan to raise a fund to be placed in the state treasury, from which we aim to supply each college library, where a college Y. P. B. is organized, with THE UNION SIGNAL, the *Educational Quarterly*, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, and "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Martha M. Allen. We try to inspire each college Branch to grow a scientific temperance bureau, which will be of aid in its research work when it competes for the Susan J. Steele prize, which is offered by the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. The Plan for College Y. P. B. work has been sent to every state president, each state Y. P. B. secretary, to the National organizers and lecturers, with a letter asking each one to do what she can to stimulate the work in all colleges of the several states.

SIBYL E. HORNING

Headquarters Secretary

I am glad to see that each secretary realizes that the seed sowing for total abstinence, purity and prohibition is her aim, leaving the harvest to be measured, not in numbers, but in the quality of the citizenship of the future.

Our work has grown this year, as is shown by the reports that have been coming in from the state secretaries. Two hundred and fifty-five new Branches have been reported, 3,682 business and 1,958 social meetings have been held, 290 columns in the state papers have been filled by these faithful secretaries. Over 10,000 letters have been written urging organization and encouraging local workers.

My work has been to answer letters, send out free literature, and furnish a letter each month for the Y. P. B. Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, as well as news items. The 1911 Year Book was prepared at Headquarters, with the help of Miss Mosher, and about 2,500 of them have been sent out free.

The detailed report of the achievements of the different state organizations, as given by Miss Horning, was valuable and suggestive to other states, which are planning for a "stronger pull" the coming year.

L. T. L. REPORT

The following interesting report was given in the absence of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National L. T. L. secretary, by Miss Edna Rowan, National associate secretary:

This has been a transition year in the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch. Many of the big brothers and sisters have taken their baggage, including dues and many good deeds which make fine reports, and have moved into the Young People's Branch house. We congratulate them on their elegant new surroundings and assure them that, while we miss them from our Branch of the family, yet the younger children have taken up the responsibilities of the Legion in a most creditable manner. The young shoulders that have been shielded for past years, have bared themselves bravely, and are today not only wearing the toga of office, but are developing muscle by service for others. Need I say to those of you who have been the younger sister in the home, that this new responsibility develops love for the cause as nothing else she can do? No truer white ribboners live today than the Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls. It has been my happy privilege to answer many letters, written by these same children, concerning questions in their local work, and this has been one of the most pleasant tasks of the year.

Notwithstanding the promotion of all our older brothers and sisters to the Y. P. B., our dues this year fell short of last year only about $200, we having paid into the National treasury $779.78 in dues, or for 15,595 members. Now isn't that fine for children who have never been *required* to pay dues? We will do better than that next year. We paid $65.96 to the Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund, besides many dollars into the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

Montana wins the National flag for largest percentage of members paying dues into the National W. C. T. U. treasury. Pennsylvania carries off the prize of $2.50 for distributing the largest number of bouquets, having given out 39,283.

To the question, "In what departments do the children work best?" every secretary gives the Flower Mission department first place.

Pennsylvania also wins the prize offered by the National superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter days for observing the most red letter days, and holding the largest number of social meetings, in proportion to the number of Legions.

Maine wins the prize offered by the superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings for the largest percentage of Legions taking part in open air demonstrations, the forty Legions averaging five meetings each. No wonder Maine kept prohibition! Wisconsin stands second.

Who can measure the work done by the more than 50,000 members of the Legion the past year? More than half reporting have told of their work in state-wide prohibition and local and county option campaigns. They have sung, marched, carried banners and spoken against the saloon. In many places they have been the reserve forces that have finally been brought in and won the victory. Texas used fully seventy-five percent of her children in her past campaign. Maine's 35,000 Young Campaigners helped to drive back the Goths and Vandals of liquordom and keep the flag of prohibition flying over the capital, as well as over the homes of the state.

When the saloon came seeking admittance to Indiana towns, from which it had been previously driven, the children were among the first to challenge its entrance.

Colorado, Oregon, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Washington, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Virginia, Wisconsin and Arizona all called the children to help in such emergencies. They have scattered more than a million pages of literature in behalf of the principles for which we stand. They have observed more than a thousand red letter days; have distributed more than 60,000 bouquets, besides plants, fruits, vegetables, jellies, and clothing to the sick and needy, but best of all they have, by their bright faces, scattered love and good cheer.

The leaders of Legions everywhere have been asked to send in for discussion in the L. T. L. Conferences at this Convention, questions which most troubled them. The first question of each has been, "How shall we secure leaders?" All say, "The children are ready, but we can find no leaders." This is surely a sad condition. May we not all pray the Lord of the Harvest to send sowers into the field.

I wish to make the following recommendations:

(1.) That the states arrange the year's programs for the local unions, making a place in each meeting for a fifteen-minute study of the Manuals.

(2.) The organization of neighborhood Legions. Many a woman could gather her neighbor's children into her home, with her own, and teach the lessons in an acceptable way, who could not go out to some other place to meet the children. These Legions would be small and the small Legion has many advantages over the large one.

(3.) The organization of boys and girls into separate Legions, with exercises especially fitted for each; joint meetings to be arranged occasionally.

(4.) That Sunday school classes be organized into Legions, making the machinery as simple as possible, and that the teacher arrange for one meeting in two weeks, for the teaching of the Manuals, these Legions of the Sunday school furnishing the exercises on Temperance Sundays.

(5.) That each state W. C. T. U. make as large as possible an appropriation for carrying on the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

(6.) That each state make it possible for the state L. T. L. secretary to attend the National Convention occasionally, in order that she may gather the enthusiasm which comes from meeting women engaged in the same work in other states.

Greeting of Milwaukee L. T. L.

If among the wealth of greetings offered, a few reputed "famous" citizens withheld the customary welcome because of opposition to the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the very cream of the Cream City's residents—its little folks—amply compensated for such lack. Between 400 and 500 earnest-faced Loyal Temperance Legion boys and girls marched down the aisles of the great Auditorium, Saturday afternoon, with fluttering flags, and banners, pleading with their elders to make Milwaukee beautiful by banishing the saloons: warning King Alcohol that he would better watch out, for the children of the L. T. L. were growing up. "Milwaukee's Treasures" some of the little groups were labeled, and truly the great city is to be congratulated upon having such wealth. One group boldly proclaimed by its banner that the United States would be dry in 1920; another urged all to "get on to the water wagon," in anticipation of this happy event.

At least a dozen nationalities were represented in the regiment of children which thronged the platform and made the great audience room echo and re-echo with their prohibition cries and songs. When all were upon the platform, one sturdy little lad, Chester Solomon, gave the welcome in the following lines:

MRS. ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON
National Recordiog Secretary

"Dear friends, we're glad to see you,
We welcome you today,
And we shall try to give you
A very pleasant stay.
We're proud to have you with us,
You bring us hope and cheer,
Your influence will uplift
Milwaukee, cursed with beer.

"We are a band of children,
We'll put this thing to rout,
And turn the tables of the law,
And vote the traffic out.
We shall not need to wait long,
The years are flying fast,
The sobs of little children
Will very soon be past!

"Oh, make their burdens lighter,
Remove the snares they meet,
And make the pathway safer
For little untried feet:
And God will surely bless you,
Ye messengers of light,
The foe will soon be vanquished,
Our God is with the right."

MRS. SARA H. HOGE
National Assistant Recording Secretary

Three other boys, Clifford Zealey, George Parlin and Constant Bulens, gave spirited recitations expressing their determination to do away with the saloon. One of them announced in a manly fashion,

"I am a prohibition crank,
But I know I am in the right.
When I am old enough to vote,
You will find me in the fight."

At the close of the children's demonstration, beautiful flowers were presented by them to Mrs. Stevens, Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Edna Rowan and Mrs. Charles, state L. T. L. secretary. Miss Mary Money, the efficient and faithful L. T. L. secretary of Milwaukee, deserves much credit for her finely trained band of little workers, who are laboring to make Milwaukee "saloonless" and "beerless."

As the little men and women marched out the great audience joined in singing, to the accompaniment of Miss Rose Bower's golden cornet, "All round the world, the ribbon white we'll twine."

SATURDAY EVENING

Long before the arrival of Welcome Night every delegate had been assured, by word of mouth and by countless courtesies and kindnesses, many times over of her welcome to the "Cream City" by the lake. But this assurance was confirmed, repeated and reiterated with fervor and eloquence, on Saturday evening, by representatives of the most worthy organizations of Milwaukee. Engagements out of the city prevented Mayor Seidel from being present, but he appeared on Wednesday evening and delivered a most cordial welcome.

Ministerial Association

On behalf of the Milwaukee Ministerial Association, its president, Rev. James Oastler, said in part:

There are quite a number of humanitarian and Christian movements in the world today that would not have the prestige or the momentum that they have, were it not for the fact that women are back of them; and this is true of the temperance movement. We all very much regret that so many of the men are related to it only by marriage!

Your organization, therefore, ought to commend itself to all right thinking men, and in behalf of the Ministerial Association of Milwaukee, I very cordially welcome you in National Convention assembled. We need a renaissance of temperance education in our public schools and Sunday schools, and outside of our schools, and your Convention will bring it about, or help to bring it about. Then the churches need to be aroused, too, I am sure; they do here, and perhaps they do elsewhere. It is a fact that science has done more for temperance in the past ten or fifteen years than the churches have done. It is also true that the railroads do not want a drinking man, the steamship lines do not want a drinking man, the banks do not want him, the merchants do not want him, the saloon-keepers also advertise for a bar-tender who does not drink, so they do not want a drinking man. We are not jealous of what science is doing, we only hope that science

will help us out a great deal more; but we do want the Church to do her part. We want the Church aroused for this reason—that religion can do in man and for man some things that science never can do, and religion has saved hundreds and thousands of men whom science could never help in any way.

Another result of this Convention will be, I am sure, the wide dissemination of temperance enlightenment and intelligence and enthusiasm, and a contagious faith in the ultimate triumph of the temperance movement.

For all of these reasons, and with all my heart, and on behalf of the Ministerial Association of Milwaukee, I welcome this Convention.

Greeting from the Governor

His Excellency, Governor McGovern, being unable to greet the Convention in person, sent a cordial message through the medium of his secretary, Col. Duncan McGregor, who said, in part:

Just before leaving the executive office for the purpose of paying his respects to the President of the United States, on a hasty trip through Wisconsin, His Excellency Governor McGovern asked me to assume for him the privilege of welcoming you to the state of Wisconsin. While conveying to you his message of greeting, I am also directed to express to you the regret of the Governor that he was obliged to delegate to another a service that would have given him no small pleasure. Let me assure you that it is a great pleasure and also a distinguished honor, to bring to you the greetings and to be permitted to extend to you the most cordial welcome of both Governor and commonwealth.

Let me assure you that I appreciate the distinguished honor of being delegated to extend greetings to this convention, this audience, and to tender to you, leaders in the great cause of bettering human conditions, leaders in a great philanthropy, the courtesies of welcome and the warm hand-clasp of good will and confidence. My commission covers only greetings and welcome, and I trust that you will feel that they are most sincere, both as representing the state and as speaking for myself.

My first glance caught the motto of your state organization, "What ought to be done, can be done," forming part of the letter-head of your official stationery. This, as I take it, expresses the relation of duty to its performance, and implies that nothing can possibly bar performance when duty is clear. It promises that once the right is found, faith, backed by intelligent and untiring effort, will bring success. It teaches, too, the great lessons of courage, so much needed in facing the problems of life. Knowledge, faith and courage constitute a trinity that can accomplish whatever is responsive to human effort. You are teaching the need for clear, accurate and abundant knowledge as to what is right, the exercise of abiding and abounding faith that a way may be found by which the right shall prevail, and the absolute necessity for courage to use the means for making the right supreme.

If this audience will permit me the postscript, so dear to the heart of your sex, I will simply add that on behalf of the Governor and the commonwealth I bring you warmest welcome. I wish you a most pleasant visit to the "Badger State," and satisfactory results from your labors. On my own account, I sincerely thank you for the privilege you have afforded me and for your kind attention, thoughtful indulgence and gracious courtesy.

Wisconsin Federated Clubs

Words of welcome, on behalf of the Wisconsin Federated Women's Clubs, were voiced by Mrs. C. A. Capwell, who said, in part:

If there is one word which characterizes the spirit of all organizations working for reform in these, our modern days, that word is "co-operation"; and by that I mean, not merely co-operation within the organizations, but co-operation of one organization with another. We have much to learn of each other. The churches are seeking unity; philanthropic organizations are banding together for greater effectiveness of work. Women's organizations especially are learning the virtue of "a pull all together." We have not all been given the same gifts; we cannot all glean in the same fields; we approach our goal from widely varying viewpoints; but we have one common aim, the betterment of society, the bringing in of the era of cleaner living.

Oh, these splendid conventions! Are they not worth while? How each one of us lights her torch at the great campfire and goes home to spread the inspiration and optimism of the gathering; for every reformer of the right sort must be an optimist; she must have such a faith in God and humanity that opposition, or defeat, can never quench it. We feel that it is well that we come to you, and that your grand organization and ours strike sisterly hands, as we march along side by side, each striving to do our best to further God's work.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association was represented by Mr. C. B. Willis, part of whose remarks were as follows:

I think I would be less than a man, and less than a Christian, if I failed to say with all my heart tonight, that I am glad of this privilege. I represent an organization which, as Mrs. Stevens has well said, is a brotherly one.

I have been a little fearful that there has been an omission on the program. I have scarcely ever known of a convention meeting in this city, which had not an invitation from the brewers to inspect their factories and their samples. And—more shame to them—a majority of the conventions accept the invitations and the sample also. From the standpoint of the association I represent, I thank God that there are some omissions in that direction.

You have come to a beautiful city. God has done many blessed, wonderful things for it, and yet there is so much yet to be desired that my heart aches sometimes when I think about it. For instance, we have a splendid Sunday closing law, but by Monday morning I challenge any one of you to find one of the 2,100 saloons that has kept that law. I do not know why it is. I went to a certain official once, and said to him, "How about that law—how about enforcing it," and I shall never forget the glance of pity, at my simplicity, that he gave me. "Why," he said, "Mr. Willis, that law could not be enforced in this city." He dismissed the case with that, he who had sworn to enforce all the laws. And I thought of it once, when I was in the city of St. Louis, within the past twelve months. I went to an hotel at night, about nine o'clock, and as the colored boy, who went to the room with me, was about to leave he said, "Sir, if you want to patronize the bar, you'd better go in before twelve o'clock. It closes at midnight, sir." I thanked him cordially, and told him I would not have any use for the bar. The next day I was around St. Louis a little bit, and I found that in that benighted city they could enforce the law. I was not able to find an open saloon. When a Milwaukee man cannot find one, it is a bad day.

So I come to you, tonight, with a very glad welcome, and hope that you will have a fine time here.

Anti-Saloon League

Rev. W. D. Cox, in behalf of the State Anti-Saloon League, said, in part:

We welcome you to our city and to our state, because of your splendid record and long years of splendid accomplishments in the establishment of temperance sentiment throughout the length and breadth of this country. We know something of your record. We appreciate all that you have been able to do, and we welcome you heartily for that. We welcome you, also, because of the fact that you have, in many respects, led the forces of this country along the line of the temperance movement from the earliest beginning, and that you are still leading them, in many respects, everywhere; we welcome you because we believe you are going to do us very much good. If there is a city in these United States that needs your presence, needs your counsel, needs the sentiments that you propose to create in this city, it is certainly Milwaukee.

We are glad to state that we cooperate perfectly, harmoniously throughout this state and city with your workers and leaders.

We trust that this company of representatives of this most splendid organization may be multiplied in every section of every state in these United States, and that you may grow and prosper and continue to press forward along these splendid lines.

CONVENTION SIDE LIGHTS

"Closed in honor of the W. C. T. U." was the prominent sign on the door leading to the bar of the Gilpatrick Hotel during the Convention season. It was reported that the proprietor of the hotel had been heard to say that the experiment had proved so successful that he didn't know but that he would continue it indefinitely.

One hundred invitations to be present as spectators at the banquet given by over 1,600 of Milwaukee's business men, to President Taft, on Friday, October 27, were sent to the Executive Committee and delegates of the National W. C. T. U. This banquet was held in The Auditorium. Some of the hosts, with commendable pride called the attention of their white ribbon guests to the fact that it was a strictly total abstinence banquet.

The W. C. T. U. Convention of the Dominion of Canada sent greetings to the Milwaukee Convention, assuring its white ribbon sisters in the United States that there still existed between them the reciprocity of love and the annexation of fellowship.

Among the most significant decorations of the Convention audience room were the United States flags made of total abstinence pledge cards, signed by the children of the Sunday schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and brought by the Missouri W. C. T. U.

Certain paragraphs of the President's Address, namely those referring to the Anti-Canteen Law, Woman Suffrage, the International Congress against Alcoholism, the White Slave Traffic, Dr. Wiley and the Brewers' Congress, are omitted because of lack of space, but will be given, in part, in some future issue of the paper.

Group of Convention Delegates

So, in the name of the Anti-Saloon League of the state of Wisconsin, I bid you welcome to our city and to our state, and declare now that we will stand with you and work with you and do everything we can to assist you while you are here in the city, that this Convention may prove to be one of the very best that you have ever held in the history of your organization.

The Prohibition Party

An address of welcome by Mr. J. E. Clayton, county chairman of the Prohibition party, then followed. He said, in part:

In behalf of the Prohibition party, not only of Milwaukee, but of Wisconsin, it gives me the greatest of pleasure to extend the hand of welcome to you, who are representatives of the greatest and noblest body of organized womanhood the world has ever produced.

The Prohibition party was the first political body to declare for equal suffrage for the sexes, and for more than forty years it has stood steadfast in its platform declarations that women had an inherent right to the ballot, equally with men, and in the campaign now on in Wisconsin for constitutional equal suffrage no political party will produce more willing advocates of the cause, or more workers for its success, than will be found in the ranks of the Prohibition party. Thus far it is the only political party to declare, in its national platform, for the rigid enforcement of constitutional and statute laws pertaining to the social evil and the traffic in girls.

Ours is a Government by political parties, and all legislation seeking to change the governmental policy on any great question affecting the morals and the best interests of the people is reflected first in the voice of the people speaking through a political party. Hence the unchanged conviction so long established by Prohibitionists in their attitude relating to the liquor traffic that a change of governmental policy, which will refuse to take a bribe in the form of a license fee, or revenue, from a business which our highest court has said has no inherent right to exist, can be brought about only by a political party pledged to change that policy when the reins of Government shall be given into its hands. And Prohibitionists refuse to yield, or compromise, on any other attitude or position that will tend to weaken or destroy their own in that respect.

Good Templars

Fr m the World's Independent Order of Good Templars came a message of greeting spoken by Col. C. F. Parker, who said, in part:

This is not the first time I have been a fraternal delegate, and carried fraternal greetings from the International Order of Good Templars to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America and of the world I attended your meetings, many years ago in Chicago, at the request of the Templars, when Frances E. Willard, she of sainted memory, was President of the Union. There I met and was introduced to Lady Henry Somerset, and other distinguished officers and representatives of your world-wide organization. Our two organizations are much alike in method; that is, we work side by side, in trying to evangelize the world in the interest of the cau e represented here tonight.

There are two things of the many that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union advocate which commend themselves to me more than any others. One is your successful effort in carrying education along temperance lines into our public schools. We have not yet reached the point in the history of this movement where we feel the full effects of this kind of teaching, but it is working all the while. Children in this state, and other states of this nation, are constantly learning that alcohol is a poison, learning its effect on the human system, and to my mind no other one thing will do more to bring about the glad era of prohibition of the liquor traffic in this country than the system of education being carried on—that system having been introduced and brought to successful issue by your great organization.

The other is your successful effort, for several years, in doing away with the army canteen and preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks in our army posts and our National Soldiers' Homes.

Wisconsin's Good Templars bid you a hearty welcome in our midst. We know that there is no agency that will meet here this year, nor next year, nor in any year, that will so command the respect of all our people as will your great organization.

Woman's Suffrage Association

For the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Rev. Olympia Brown, president, said, in part:

It is with pride and with pleasure that I, representing the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, welcome the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States to our great city.

I welcome you with joy, not only on account of the great work that you have done for temperance and for purity, but also because I appreciate even more than that, the work inaugurated by your great leader, Miss Willard, in organizing this great body of women—women trained to organize, to obey, to work under leaders, to keep step, and walk in line, and work together for a great true principle. And so when the time comes, as it will, and that not far away, our trained women can do, perhaps, what some of our brothers cannot always do—enforce the law. They will pick up the dropped stitches of these, our brothers, will teach them more about parliamentary law and a good deal about legislation, and show them that they have constituents behind them that know a thing or two!

You come to us at a time when we are in the throes of a great upheaval. Mighty forces are working together to break the old fetters, to tear down the old prejudices and to set the women of Wisconsin free, and to make our great state a true Republic in which there shall be neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but all shall be one in Christ Jesus Our Lord. You come to us when we are struggling with lethargy, with indifference, with opposition on the part of those who have not understood this subject and have not been baptized into the doctrine of human liberty and human equality. And so we welcome you as our allies in this great work.

Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

The state president, Mrs. W. A. Law son, for the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. gave cordial expression of welcome, say ing, in part:

This is the hour toward which your sisters in the white ribbon army of Wis consin have looked forward with long ing eyes not only for months, but for years, and so we are glad tonight to look into your faces and to welcome you to our homes, our state, our city and our hearts. We welcome you to the great state of Wisconsin—and I say great, ad visedly. In this state of ours we have everything, and not only everything, but all kinds of everything. I wish I could take you from center to north, south east and west. You could see our Dells you could see our hundreds of lakes our glorious hills, our great rivers, beau tiful prairies and wonderful pines.

Wisconsin is a leading state. Her university stands at the top with her colleges of letters, science, mining, en gineering, law, medicine, agricultur and horticulture. Pupils from many lands, men from all climes, are sitting at her feet, to learn of her. Great nor mal schools are scattered all over the state, training schools are in ever county, and we have a great public school system. In Milwaukee, too, lives the man who stands at the head today of the National Educational Association. We have schools for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, and we have other schools; we have schools of vice and crime—and we have hundreds of thousands of graduates from all of these institutions. And our state is good to the graduates of the schools of vice and crime. It builds institutions and takes care of them, permits them to earn their living if they are able, and supports them, if they are not able.

Wisconsin is great in that it has more foreigners to the square inch than any other state. Milwaukee is an example: 80,000 Polanders, 13,000 Russian Jews, 10,000 Italians, 6,000 Slavs, 3,000 Greeks and 81 per cent of the population is German. Can you beat it? Seventy-five per cent of our entire population is foreign, every fourth person you meet having been born in a foreign land; we speak in this state seventy-five languages and dialects. Can you beat it?

Wisconsin is great in other ways. She has more politicians to the square inch than any other state, and we have all sorts too; we have the half-breeds and the stalwarts, and the regulars and the independents, and the stand-patters and the insurgents, and the conservatives and the progressives, and we have the gold Democrats and the silver Democrats, and neither of them seems to have either, and we have just plain Democrats and we have Social-Democrats, and we have Socialists. Can you beat it? We used to manufacture politicians and statesmen in this state. Statesmen used to come out from Wisconsin. We seem to have but one now, and we are liable to lose him in the shuffle for the National President next year.

We welcome you to this great state of Wisconsin, with her multitude of resources, with her great manufactories and industries of mines, ore—iron and copper and zinc and lead—and her manufactories of steel and iron and beer—yes, one-tenth of all the beer industries of the United States are in Wisconsin. Can you beat it?

The motto of Wisconsin is "Forward," and you have heard from my sister who just preceded me that the state has taken one step forward this year, and that is to give the women, for eighteen months, the privilege of getting down on their knees to the men of Wisconsin to beg permission to cast the ballot because they have the right to cast the ballot!

MRS. W. A. LAWSON
President Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

Wisconsin is moving forward and we are glad to welcome you to a state which has the forward movement.

Milwaukee is called the "Cream City." Now do not look for the cream, but look down underneath and see what kind of cream you could expect with 2,135 saloons, wide-open seven days and nights in a week, with gambling dens and places of iniquity all about us, with the red-light district with 400 blind tigers; look for the cream, and what will you find? Just what our police records show—what they do not show, because the police records are not complete and never will be in Milwaukee under the present regimé. But Milwaukee is moving on. Where have you ever met, my sisters, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's coming has closed a bar to stay closed while you were in the city?

MRS. LILLIAN MITCHNER

Milwaukee is not all bad, and we see the light dawning; it is creeping up here and there; and when we go about and talk with our business men we find that, while they say nothing and while they do nothing, and while they do not even dare come out and be identified in an audience like this, yet underneath, behind, in their hearts, is this undercurrent of this upheaval, and this question is up and to be settled, even in Milwaukee.

So we are glad to welcome you to Wisconsin and to Milwaukee and to the homes and the hearts of your white ribbon sisters. Oh, we hope and pray that your coming to this city, your going out into our beautiful homes and among our good people will bring an arrest of thought on this great question to the residents of Milwaukee. We pray that your coming may bring to the business part of the city a conviction of sin, of righteousness and of a judgment to come, and we hope and pray that your coming among us, our fellow workers, our comrades, shall so enthuse and inspire us, and bring our faith up to such a condition and such a position that we shall work on, and toil on and hope on and pray on, and win out in this battle in Wisconsin and in Milwaukee.

Responses to the Addresses of Welcome were given by representatives from various sections of the country:

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner

It is my privilege to bring a response tonight from the great Middle West, and I am indeed glad to thank you for your gracious welcome. I realize that your welcome is not alone to the delegates who have the pleasure of attending this splendid Convention, but that you welcome us because we represent a magnificent organization of more than 300,000 of the most devoted, intelligent Christian women in the United States. I like to remember the words of Frances Willard, that the best definition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "organized mother love." We come together with joyous spirit because of the victory won in Maine, and as our beloved leader told us of the great campaign in her state, we thanked God and said "we will do better work in the future than ever before." We have been "absent one from another" for a year, and the Lord has watched between us. We have been out in the school of life, some teaching, some at school, and we are happy to be at home with "Mother National" again.

We believe every good word said of our organization in the addresses of welcome; we believe the letters W. C. T. U. really mean "We Can Trust You." We say it not in a spirit of vain glory, but with thankfulness of heart, giving God all the praise, for it is through Him that we have been able to accomplish great things in this battle for God and Home and Every Land.

Some one has said "the secret of success" is to meet a real need. Certainly that is what our organization has done and we are not surprised at our success. We appreciate your kindly words of welcome and hope that our coming will bring a blessing to Milwaukee.

Mrs. May Pauline Sparks

I come to you from the East with a "Thank you" for cordial words of welcome. We come from the rock-bound coasts of New England, and bring to you, in the person of our own National President, a type of their strength and firmness; we come from the scene of the "Boston Tea Party" still standing for liberty and justice; from the "Empire State," New York, and the "Keystone State," Pennsylvania; from New Jersey touching these two great states, with her face towards the East, radiant with hope and courage. A local union in New Jersey had its photograph taken a short time ago and it was shown to the nephew of one of the members. He exclaimed, "Well, Auntie, they look as though they would see it through," and we *will* see this battle with the liquor traffic through to a finish.

As we touch the great Middle West, with its broad acres of fertile soil and its many advantages, opportunities and blessings, we clasp hands with the women who have the same firm, gentle expression on their faces that we find on the faces of that little union in an Eastern town. We will see it through. I thank you also in the name of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Some time ago I stood before the statue of "Tradition and Progress" by Louis Potter. Tradition was bound round and round with cords, from which he could not extricate himself, while Progress, a youth standing close beside him, his face flushed with happiness, unrolled a scroll of parchment denoting education for the young. We have children of all nationalities and color in training in the L. T. L.; all over our fair land we have them without training, but pleading for leaders to carry on this great Branch of our blessed work. Where we have the children organized in the Loyal Temperance Legion, they are doing a work to "make the map all white," which we cannot do.

We expected to find just such folks as you and just such a welcome as we have received, and in the name of the East and the Loyal Temperance Legion, again I thank you.

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell

On behalf of the Northern states, I wish to thank the people of Milwaukee for their words of welcome so cordially expressed. I deem it a great privilege to speak for this group in which are represented great mining, lumbering and agricultural interests.

"From way up North,
In the land of freezes,
Summer sun, and autumn breezes,
Look away! Here's your bread and butter."

These states are called the "bread-basket" of the nation and Minnesota takes the sweep-stakes for the best butter in the world.

Whenever I am privileged to see the Dakotas, with their great prairies and wheat-fields, these words inspire me:

"Rocks, trees and vales and mountains,
Delight the eye elsewhere,
The bounty of your prairies
Shows God's providing care."

Iowa produces corn in great quantities. A bushel of corn will make 4.46 gallons of whisky, which brings $18.75. It would look as if it would pay the farmer to raise corn to make whisky, but of this $18.75 the distiller gets $4.50, the saloon-keeper $6.80, the United States government $5.40, the transportation company gets $1.25, the laborer 40 cents, the farmer 40 cents. It does not pay the farmer to raise corn to make whisky, but a good fat hog will bring $18.00 in the market, and it does pay the farmer to raise corn to fatten hogs and cattle, and it does pay the farmer to raise grain and fruits for food. As people congregate more and more in cities, the price of food is advancing, and the time has come when the farmer cannot afford to raise corn for whisky, apples for cider or barley for beer. These were intended by the Creator as nourishing foods. Barley made into beer gives only 2 percent of nutriment, from 5 to 7 percent of alcoholic poisoning and from 91 to 93 percent of water. Barley made into bread would give over 90 percent of nutriment, with none of the poison, and if we drink pure water it gives 100 percent of benefit with none of the deleterious after-effects.

There is no doubt but that the time will come when the refuse of the farms will be distilled into alcohol, which, in turn, will be used to heat and light our buildings, cook our dinners, run the plows, threshing-machines and our automobiles. Alcohol in the mechanics and arts may become the great servant of man—used as a beverage it becomes the master of man.

MRS. MAY P. SPARKS

I am glad also, tonight, in thanking Milwaukee for its cordial welcome, to represent the College Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It aims to know the truth about alcohol and the truth will make people free.

On behalf of the thousands of wide-awake young people of this nation, who have caught the white light of a new day of fine, noble, cleanly living and thinking; who constitute the Young People's Branch of this noble organization you are entertaining in your city, I thank you for your cordial welcome.

MRS. BESSIE LATHE SCOVELL

Miss May Russell

Great honor is accorded Mississippi in this opportunity given me to respond for the Southland, and I count it a high privilege to bring greetings and speak to you in the first convention which comes to Wisconsin, the girlhood home of Frances E. Willard. Let me say in the beginning that I do not represent a far-off or unknown constituency. In this peaceful warfare for God and home and humanity, we are all one.

The South is marvelously rich in material resources. Mississippi alone furnishes 1,800,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and has $350,000,000 worth of standing timber, besides all the wealth of farm products. The cotton fields are white, and the empire state of Texas, by herself, furnishes one-fifth of the world's supply of this product.

With the vast primeval forests of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, the mountains of iron near Birmingham, the rice and cane, and rock-bound wealth of the Carolinas, the rich pastures and shining orchards of Virginia, the hills of coal and wells of oil in West Virginia, the stock farms of Tennessee and Kentucky, the "big red apples" and dairy products of Arkansas and Missouri, why should any intelligent citizen speak of revenue from such a business as the liquor traffic being needed to run this government.

It is the South that has been called the sheet anchor of the Republic, and it may be that is the truest and best thing ever said of the Southern people, by any statesman, for we do believe that the anchor thrown out by that white-bannered fleet, flying the pennant of Georgia, Alabama—(yes, I will say Alabama, because her flag will soon be run to the top of the mast-head)—Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee—that this anchor will hold, until it is weighed, and all sails are set for the haven of national constitutional prohibition. The fixed stars of North Dakota and Oklahoma point that way, and the Eastern star of Maine shines refulgent and steadfast as it did when Neal Dow's great soul went out to meet his pilot face to face! Comrades, be of good cheer, we cannot fail with our peerless leader, who takes her orders from the Lord of Hosts. Now permit me to pay tribute to our Chieftain in the lofty lines that were written by Tennyson, of the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards were applied to the great Robert Lee. Only the pronouns and one other word have been changed.

"Rejoice, for the woman of amplest influence,
Yet cleanest of ambitious crime,
Our greatest, yet with least pretense,
Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of her time,
Rich in saving common sense,
And as the greatest only are,
In her simplicity sublime."

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

SUNDAY MORNING

A large number of the churches of Milwaukee, at their morning services, had the privilege of hearing representative white ribboners. Among those who spoke were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, Mrs. May P. Sparks, Mrs. R. J. Trego, Miss Christine I. Tinling, Miss Annie A. Robbins, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Rev. Mary L. Moreland, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, Miss Roena Shaner, Mrs. Lora H. LaMance, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, Mrs. Leona T. Field, Mrs. S. K. Meredith, Miss May Russell, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Mrs. Eugenia F. H. St. John, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge and Mrs. Frances B. Heald. Services were also held by delegates at the jail and at several missions and Epworth Leagues.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

One of the most helpful and inspiring days of our Conventions is Sunday, and into its services are packed some of the choicest numbers on the Convention program. That of Sunday afternoon was no exception to this rule. The Convention Sermon was preached by Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, National evangelist, her subject being "Our Pattern in the Mount." We can give but a portion of her message.

Convention Sermon

In all the world's history there has been the one central thought and secret spring—that of God in government and all the forces at work for a better humanity. In the founding of a government, in every revolution, or reform movement, there are three fundamentals to be considered: the character of the people, the form of government, and the laws by which the people are to be governed. In the bringing about of any of these, three distinct epochs must be reached—the going out, the going in, and the going on to take possession.

Israel, "God's chosen people," for a special work first came out from Egypt, then went into Canaan, then on to take possession. They were in training, by the Egyptians, for over four hundred years, for Egypt being the oldest seat of civilization was skilled in all the sciences and arts.

The children of Israel went out laden with choice material, with a preparedness for their wilderness journey, and through their leader to give to the world for all time, the fundamentals in government which shall make for its safety and permanency. To Moses was first shown the pattern in the Mount—definite instructions as to the rearing of the tabernacle which was to be typical of that kingdom of which there should be no end. And the command was: "See that thou make them (the three tabernacles) according to the pattern that hath been showed thee in the Mount" in their furnishings, vessels, outer court, inner court, holy of holies, and sacred shrine; in their completeness, material, exact dimensions, choicest quality and color of material. The contour of the pattern also was to be strictly followed, in the perforations, hangings, tapestry, coverings, the ark of the covenant—skilled workmen and skilled work-women to be employed. Every man, woman and child was to contribute of their best, and to have part in the service. The sacred shrine within the veil was to be most carefully safeguarded for the presence of the holy Shekinah; both priest and people to be pure and clean in life and habit; on feast days, there must be no leaven within all their borders. A building of marvelous workmanship and beauty was that pattern in the Mount.

Christ is our pattern in the Mount for present day needs, and present day problems, and for all ages to come—Christ in the Mount of prayer communing with the Father, sending out the deep things that pertain to the saving and uplifting of humanity. Prayer is the channel opening from the heart of man to the great father heart of God—a secret talk with Jehovah, while he shows us the pattern. Do you catch the vision, do you hear the voice? It is a pattern of marvelous beauty and perfection, if one can follow its contour into the Mount of Temptation, working out the pattern, as one wages the battle against the powers of darkness; into the Mount of Beatitudes, heeding the words of the Master urging obedience to right law; into the Mount of Olives for rest and quiet; into the Mount of Transfiguration, beholding the purity of a life poured out for the world's salvation till it shines with transparency, revealing the possibilities of humanity when the self-life merges into the Christ life.

Again, our pattern in Mount Calvary—there must needs be a coming down from the Mount of Joy to the Mount of Sacrifice, that a helping hand may be given to the suffering and afflicted. The pathway is oftentimes full of thorns, now through deep waters; again near the dangerous precipice, and one almost shudders amid the gloom and darkness, but the winding way to Calvary is a safe path; His own tired, weary, bleeding feet have trodden it before, overcoming all difficulties, meeting every foe, suffering with patience the many stripes and cruel lacerations, even unto death upon the cross; from thence to the Mount of Ascension. Here is the working out of the finest and most delicate tracing of the pattern—a vision of what the life and character of the individual and nation's life may be—the grand possibilities, the height, the depth, set before the families of earth in the glorious triumph of a living Christ.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the Church, the school, and the home, has caught a glimpse of the vision in the Mount and is working out its pattern through total abstinence principles, department work, legislative movements, a high standard of morals, a correct concept of purity, an unexcelled system of education, prohibition movements against the legalized liquor traffic; against the diabolism of graft and corruption of our body politic; against the federated system of the white slave traffic and every form of vice, which is found among men.

The struggle of Calvary's heights against lawlessness and godlessness is a great one, but we are beginning to see the dawn of the morning when our land shall be free from the curse of rum and all its accessories. The Church, the school, the world of commerce, the scientist and all Christian organizations join in this one great purpose to follow every contour of our pattern in the Mount, in activity, in counsel, in legislation, in the prohibition of all that is bad and the conservation of our human resources for all that is good. The one sob and cry of the world today is not for an International Brewers' Congress to tell men how to debase themselves, or how to drink beer moderately; but the sob is for an international congress of rulers, leaders and governors to help bring about, not only universal peace measures, but universal prohibition measures that shall teach the universal brotherhood of man, and make for a clean citizenship, a new politics, an honest commercialism, a protective Government, and which shall safeguard, at all costs, the sacred interests of home life, following our pattern in the Mount.

The number following the sermon was, in very truth, a sermon in song, "The Prodigal Son," rendered most effectively by Frederick Carberry, one of Milwaukee's fine musicians.

After this musical message came a stirring address by Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., who gave a forceful and eloquent arraignment of the liquor traffic. This address will be given, in part, in some future number of the paper.

After the closing words of prayer, the delegates, with happy anticipations of the feast prepared for the evening—the address of the Hon. Seaborn Wright—departed to their respective abiding places, congratulating one another on the helpfulness and inspiration of the day's meetings.

(Continued next week)

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RED

It's the Red Blood Corpuscles that Proper Food Makes

An Ohio woman says Grape-Nuts food gave her red blood and restored the roses of youth to a complexion that had been muddy and blotchy. She says:

"For 10 years I had stomach trouble which produced a breaking out on my face. The doctors gave it a long Latin name, but their medicines failed to cure it. Along with this I had frequent headaches, nervousness and usually pain in my stomach after meals.

"I got disgusted with the drugs, stopped them and coffee off short, and quit eating everything but fruit and Grape-Nuts, with Postum for my table beverage.

"The headaches, stomach trouble, and nervous weakness disappeared almost like magic, which showed that when the cause was removed and good food and drink used nature was ready to help.

"My blood was purified and my complexion became like a young girl's while my weight was increased from 90 to 120 pounds in a few months—good, solid firm flesh, where it used to be soft and flabby.

"I recommended Grape-Nuts and Postum to one of my friends, who was afflicted as I had been. She followed my advice and in a short time was restored to complete health and in about 8 months her weight increased from 100 to 148 pounds

"Our doctor, observing the effect of Grape-Nuts and Postum in our cases, declared, the other day, that he would hereafter prescribe these food products for gastritis." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Union Signal

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Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention

NATIONAL W. C. T. U., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 28-NOVEMBER 2, 1911

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

SUNDAY EVENING

The morning messages of white ribboners in the various churches of Milwaukee had spread the news of the great Convention, and a large and eager company of listeners was present at the evening service at The Auditorium. The opening strains of the first musical number on the program, "Stand up for prohibition, ye patriots of the land," was the bugle note that sounded the call to every lover of his country to free it from the curse of the saloon and the brewery.

A deeper and even more solemn emphasis was given to this call in the petition to the God of Nations, led by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Legislation, as she prayed that the hearts of all the men and women of Christendom might be aroused to a realization of the danger that lies in submission to the domination of the giant evil. The climax of the appeal was the powerful indictment of the legalized liquor traffic, as an anarchist of the most dangerous type, by the Hon. Seaborn Wright of Georgia, in his address on "Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy."

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

Mr. Wright, who was, to a large extent, instrumental in making Georgia dry, has been a powerful factor in many great reforms. For nearly two hours he spoke with extraordinary force and directness. Possessing the trained mind of a political economist and a lawyer, he went straight to the heart of the subject and dealt with it in language which has been aptly described as "reason on fire." He was interrupted by frequent applause and expressions of commendation, as he carried his audience with him in his flights of eloquence and irresistible logic.

We can, in this issue, give only the first part of the masterly address, reserving the remainder for next week.

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

Since the Civil War there have grown up in America immense business corporations, knit together into what we call trusts, or combines. Among the great industries so welded together, stand today conspicuous the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine. A thousand million dollars will not exaggerate their combined capital. They not only control the manufacture of whisky and beer, they practically own and, through local agents, control the hundreds of thousands of saloons now operating in America. The independent manufacturer, the independent saloon-keeper is a thing of the past.

Let us understand then, plainly, the enemy we are fighting. Do not let us blind ourselves as to its power and resources. We are fighting arrogant, brutal trusts with unlimited capital, accumulated since the Civil War — interests which neither love nor hate the people, controlled solely by the idea of extending their trade, and with the sole purpose of *making money*. A thousa d times I have said, and so long as God gives me power to speak, I will say—it is the cold blooded lust of money in *men who manufacture and sell* and not the appetites of *men who drink* which is responsible for the alarming use of intoxicating liquors in America.

The Whisky Trust and the Brewery Combine are literally forcing upon the American people the habit of drink.

Deceiving the People

Deliberately, and with a devil's cunning, the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine have twisted, warped and hidden the real issue before the American people.

Through the great newspapers they control, through thousands of paid emissaries, they have taught millions of honest men to believe that this crusade against the liquor traffic is a crusade against *men who drink;* they have deceived them into the belief that it is a war upon their liberty.

What is the truth? There is not one word in any temperance law in America

Of Special Interest

Address of Hon. Seaborn Wright — Account of World's Evening, Demonstration Night, Suffrage Symposium and Jubilee Night—Invitation to Portland, Oregon, in 1912.

which says to the adult grown man, you shall not drink; not one word which says you shall not keep liquor for personal use within certain limitations. Our war is not upon men who drink, but upon a vast class of men who have realized the possibility of making money out of the passions and appetites of men, upon the same principle that classes of men in our great cities are making millions out of the business of gambling, out of the business of prostitution. *We make war upon these men, not upon their victims.*

Every man who thinks, must know that the value of the property of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine depends absolutely upon the sale of their goods. If their combined capital today, amassed since the Civil War, is a thousand million dollars, its value absolutely depends upon the one fact, that by pushing their trade steadily, persistently, relentlessly, they have taught the people of the republic to annually consume two billion dollars worth of the product of their stills and breweries.

To maintain the value of their property, they must not only hold the men who drink, but within the limit of the lives of the men who drink today, the Whisky Trust and the Brewery Combine must teach a new generation to drink.

As men realize this truth, they stand amazed, appalled at its frightful import. Think of it, a thousand million dollars in the hands of dangerous, unscrupulous men, absolutely dependent, for its value, upon the wreckage of the finest virtues of American manhood, and for its future value upon the ruined manhood of millions of American boys.

How Have They Amassed Their Millions?

Their millions have been amassed by Government favoritism. Through the policy of taxation, inaugurated by the Federal Government, they have practically crushed all independent opposition and established an absolute monopoly.

Before the Civil War, there were thousands of independent distilleries. The cost of whisky prior to the war, when purchased from the independent distiller, was twenty-five cents per gallon. The cost today to the consumer, who buys from the Whisky Trust, is from two to five dollars — from eight to twenty times the cost under the old system. Monopoly in whisky and beer is only possible under our system of Federal tax. The liquor interests today do not object to the Federal tax, though it is 500 per cent above the cost of production.

There are many reasons why the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine do not object to the enormous tax ostensibly placed upon their business, not only by the Federal Government but by state, county and city government.

First, as I have said, it enables a class to monopolize the business. Just as the Federal Tax of $1.10 on every gallon made, ultimately destroys the independent distiller and an equal tax the independent brewer, so state, county, and city tax on the saloon, growing higher each year, has driven out of business the small independent dealer and given the real ownership of the saloons to the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine.

Second, the Government tax on liquor insures government protection; the Federal revenue tax on intoxicating liquor runs up into hundreds of millions of dollars; city, county and state tax on intoxicating liquors runs up into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, controlling the manufacturer, and owning the saloons, are in the business solely to make money. They understand human nature, its lust of money, its unholy greed of gold. Governments are but men, in mass, reaching out for revenue at any cost to humanity.

The Federal Government today, solely because of its hundreds of millions of revenue, is protecting the liquor interests against millions of patriotic Americans, who are trying to destroy the traffic, even to the extent of aiding the liquor interests to nullify state, county and city laws, where the traffic has been outlawed. And our states, counties and cities, where the saloons operate, are protecting the traffic for the revenue it brings, at a cost to their citizenship and orderly government frightful beyond conception.

It is the avarice of men who make and sell, the brutal avarice of Governments which license, which are responsible before God and men for the ever-deepening and widening curse.

Third, the Government tax on the liquor traffic is never ultimately paid by the distiller and brewer who make, or the saloon which sells. Every dollar of all the hundreds of millions paid to our governments is, in its last analysis, paid *by the men who drink.*

It is for this reason that the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine have never really objected to high Government tax—they favor it.

The "Model License League," financed by the Whisky Trust, stands openly for high license, under the specious plea that it destroys the doggery and dive, cursing our cities. None better than they know how false and baseless is this claim. They know it enables them to monopolize the saloon business, to hold tighter our cities, by increasing their revenue, and every dollar of it at the *expense of the men who drink.*

I measure my words when I say, if the men who drink, rich or poor, knew how they are robbed and plundered by the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, through indirect taxation, there would be a revolution—ten thousand "Boston Tea parties" going on in every city in the Union.

Robbers of the Drinker

Let them figure it for themselves. The cost in Milwaukee to make a gallon of straight whisky is less than twenty-five cents. When the men who drink, buy it out of any American saloon, they pay for the same gallon from $2 to $5—by the drink from $16 to $30. The primary reason for this is that when the Milwaukee distiller pays his Federal Government tax, $1.10 on each gallon, he immediately adds it to the cost of the gallon, hands it down to the saloon with his tax added, and when the saloon-keeper pays his high license to state, county and city, it, too, is added to the cost of each gallon, and the consumer, rich and poor alike, buying it with all the Government tax added, pays every dollar of Government tax from the nation down to the city. Why do the American people who drink stand this open robbery? The answer is simple—the masses of them are angry and will neither hear nor know the truth. They are putty, soft and pliable, in the hands of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, their hundreds of paid emissaries, their purchased newspapers, their political hirelings.

I have never understood how intelligent laboring men, who make their money by honest toil, can line up with the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine against the millions of American men and women who are fighting them.

Over in Illinois a laboring man said to me, "Mr. Wright, why don't you fight the Beef Trust and the Leather Trust and the Wool Trust and the other trusts doubling the cost of living to the poor?"

I said to him, "My friend, I am with you against these wrongs, but why don't *you* line up with me in fighting the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, not only doubling the cost of whisky and beer but aided by our Governments, forcing the poor man to pay twelve times the cost of production for his liquor?"

Then I looked steadily into the face of this man and it seemed to me, gazing through the "windows of his soul," that I could follow his thought, could see with him the rented home, where the white-faced woman bending to her sordid work —the woman who back in her girlhood days, when the light was in her eyes and roses abloom on her cheeks, gave herself to him, today, the tired, heart-broken mother of his children; I could follow his thoughts to the saloon, where the cunning agent of the Whisky Trust and the Brewery Combine plied his trade; where dollar by dollar, the rewards of his long life toil had gone, dollars which might have won for him a happy home, consecrated by the prattle of joyous childhood and sweetened by a mother's lullaby, as she sang her little ones to rest. Then I saw, as plainly as day, the light of God's truth break through his blurred vision, as he gave me his hand, henceforth a loyal soldier in the crusade against oppression and wrong for human rights. And so would it be with the millions of laboring men if they would but think, *if they would but think.*

Liquor Trust and Personal Liberty

There is presented, then, to the American people this spectacle: The Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, having amassed a thousand million dollars in property since the Civil War, every dollar of it based upon the dead virtues of the people, having established an absolute monopoly of the traffic, by the aid of Government through unjust tax laws, obtained and held license for an evil which is by all American law a national outlaw, through the power of billions of Government revenue; after a cold-blooded robbery of the men who drink, through a system of taxation they do not understand, they boldly proclaim, in their defense against our crusade, the gospel of Personal Liberty. The heroine of the French Revolution was right—*crimes are committed in the name of liberty.*

The gospel of Personal Liberty, proclaimed by the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, in its last analysis, means *anarchy and the breaking down of all law.*

Personal Liberty, as taught by the Liquor Interests, is the liberty of a savage, not the liberty of a civilized man. The liberty of the savages centuries ago, in the swamps and morasses of Germany, covering their nakedness with the skins of slain beasts, adorning themselves with scalps, is not the liberty of an American citizen of the twentieth century. Civil liberty is as high above personal liberty as the stars are above the dunghills.

Once convince the vast swarms of lawless criminals, in our cities, that obedience to law depends upon their personal ideas of its justice and you abolish, at a blow, every law protecting human rights.

The Constitution of our great Government does not guarantee personal liberty against law; it fixes the supremacy of law above personal liberty.

The Constitution of the Republic is a great Bill of Surrender, under which men lay down their personal liberty to the higher liberty of the public. When our fathers built this Government, they erected a great white monument and across its face, in "letters of living light," they wrote, "The highest law is the public good," and whenever a man, no matter from what land he comes, becomes a citizen of the Republic, he kneels at the base of that monument and surrenders every vestige of personal liberty to the public good.

Let me illustrate: Here is a man who says, "This child is mine. I claim a father's right." And before the little mind and body have grown beyond the nursery walls, he hurls it into the furnace of factory and sweatshop. Does the state, of which the man is a citizen, submit to this exercise of the man's personal liberty? No, thank God, it reaches out its protecting hand to the child and says to the man vaunting his personal

Mrs. Frances W. Graham

liberty, "Your child is to be a citizen of the state in years to come. You shall not dwarf and paralyze him, body, mind and soul," and the child is saved because of the higher right of the state.

Again, a great hulking American man stands upon the streets of Milwaukee, proclaiming his personal liberty to drink out of a thousand licensed saloons. Twice ten hundred Milwaukee mothers march up to him, bearing their flashing-eyed, red-cheeked boys aloft in their arms, saying to him, "Sir, we want to raise our boys to manhood out from under the blighting influence of a thousand saloons in this splendid city; raise them to be sober men, fearless, clean citizens. Help us to undo the licensed wrong of a thousand institutions, which have cursed millions of strong men." Then your hulking, six-foot man draws back, and says: "Down with you and your children. I stand upon my *personal liberty* to drink liquor out of a thousand saloons in the old town."

Do you mean to tell me that this is the liberty our fathers fought for from Bunker Hill to Valley Forge—the liberty that Thomas Jefferson lived for and Abraham Lincoln died for?

I tell you, again and again, that Personal Liberty as taught by the Whisky Trust and the Brewery Combine means anarchy, the tearing down of laws, the destruction of all that is best in our civilization.

And yet by the steady, relentless preaching of this gospel by the Liquor Trust and its paid emissaries, millions of honest men in America are deceived, and are lending the power of their ballot and influence against a movement which means the salvation of our Government.

Through the courtesy of its pastor, the choir of the First Baptist Church of Milwaukee was released from duty to sing at the Convention. As Mrs. Stevens introduced it, she said, "And now we will hear the choir of the First Baptist Church, and the beautiful music they will give us will be but a continuation of the wonderful message which we have heard, which was a prayer and a hymn and a sermon."

Nothing less impressive and heart-compelling than the burst of melody that followed would have seemed an appropriate close of the Sabbath day services.

MONDAY MORNING

It was not difficult to understand the early arrival of delegates and visitors at the meetings, for were they not furnished each morning and afternoon with a delightful fifteen-minute musical feast, led by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, and her splendid white ribbon chorus? At the usual hour, Monday morning, the National President called the meeting to order, and all joined in singing, "Christ for the world we sing," followed by the repeating of the Twenty-third Psalm.

After prayer offered by Mrs. S. C. Nutter, state president of New Mexico, the report of the Executive Committee was read. It included, among other things, a recommendation for the inauguration of a department for the study of the Bible in the public schools, the discontinuance of the Kindergarten department, and the erection, at the entrance to the Panama Canal, of a colossal statue of "Peace." On motion, this report was adopted.

The forenoon was given up almost entirely to a symposium on the theme, "How my department promotes prohibition," participated in by the National superintendents. The responses given at this, and other periods of the convention, were exceedingly valuable in the suggestions offered, and the choicest of these will be given in a future issue of the paper.

The noontide hour was devoted to a Memorial Service for all comrades and friends who since the last National gathering had been promoted to higher service in the world beyond. With deep feeling and tenderness, Mrs. Stevens spoke of these departed members, opening her remarks with the following beautiful words:

"For doubt not but that in the worlds above,
There must be other offices of love;
That other tasks and ministries there are,
Since it is promised that His servants there
Shall serve Him still."

Promoted Comrades

Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Marcy, one who helped organize the National W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, for many years officially connected with the W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Carry A. Nation, Life Member of the National W. C. T. U.
Mrs. E. A. Russell, Life Member of the National W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Mary S. Hennen, Life Member of the National W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Marilla M. Hobbs, a W. C. T. U. Pioneer.
Mrs. Ella Ames Bates, sister of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.
Mr. Elijah Griffith, husband of Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U.
Mr. E. W. Newton, husband of Mrs. Kate F. Newton, President Missouri W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Alice Gray Baldwin, mother of Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President of Colorado W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Henderson, mother of Miss Harriet Henderson, National W. C. T. U. Organizer.
Rev. Moses Barker, father of Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.
Mr. William Griffith Johnson, brother of Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U.
Mr. George P. Sewall, brother of Miss Lella M. Sewall, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.
Mr. Clarence Carman, son of Mrs. A. E. Carman, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent.

At the close of the touching service, Mrs. Frances E Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., led in prayer, and Mrs. Frances W. Graham sang with exquisite effect, "I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger."

Many new names were added to the list of memorial members. The complete list will be given at a later date.

The meeting closed with the repeating of the Aaronic benediction.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

After the singing of the White Ribbon Rally Song, and prayer by Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, the symposium, by the National superintendents, on the general theme was continued.

Then followed THE UNION SIGNAL hour, with reports by the managing editor, and the Circulation manager, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who announced the awards as follows:

In the competition among states having over 1,000 members, Vermont (12 percent) takes the banner held by Florida; Wyoming (14 percent) wins the banner for the largest percent of subscriptions in states having less than 1,000 members. These banners are awarded to states which have gained both in subscriptions and membership.

The special 1911 premiums offered to state superintendents of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers, whose states made a 25 percent gain in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, between October 25, 1910, and October 14, 1911, are awarded to Mrs. Juliet L. Powers, Kentucky, 41 percent; Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, Alabama, 40 percent. In computing percentages, four subscriptions to the monthly editions are counted as equal to one regular subscription. To the state secretaries of the Young People's Branch these premiums are awarded: For the greatest number of Y. P. B. Edition subscribers in any state, $5.00 to Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, Ohio; for the greatest proportion of Y. P. B. Edition subscribers to Y. P. B. membership, $2.50 to Mrs. Lalla C. Bentley, Missouri.

Miss Rose Bower and the golden cornet

The $25.00 checks for 250 subscriptions, on which no other premiums are taken, are awarded as follows: Mrs. Pattishall, two; Miss Dodge, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Starrett and Miss Halcrow, one each.

The most lively and entertaining incident of the afternoon was THE UNION SIGNAL shower, which picturesque affair was planned by the ingenious Circulation manager. Young lady collectors passed up and down the aisles, with dainty red parasols extended to receive the offering, and while the shower was descending, a large sun umbrella of a similar shade and texture was held protectingly over the head of the Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens. The result of the shower was 554 paid subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL; pledged, 1,236. This does not include the 1,000 subscribers each from Virginia and Montana, state edition "drops."

A mere suggestion of Maine's splendid campaign for prohibition was sure to elicit unbounded enthusiasm from the delegates, and words are inadequate to picture the scene when all who had helped in the summer's battle in the "Pine Tree State" were called to the platform, and introduced by the leader of the Maine campaign, our National President.

As the blue and red "Vote No" pennants fluttered from hundreds of hands, and the rally cries used during the campaign rang out from as many voices, the audience felt that it was witnessing a very realistic reproduction of the actual Maine battlefield. After a most eloquent and impressive speech by Mrs. Stevens, all joined in singing, "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow." It was, of course, inevitable that the cry so often on the lips of the delegates, should again be given with redoubled vigor,

"Prohibition's still in Maine;
Shout the news afar;
Stevens led the great campaign—
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Smilingly protesting at this demonstration, Mrs. Stevens finally succeeded in getting the "irrepressibles" to change the words of the last two lines to

"All of you led the great campaign,
All! All! All!"

Much to the amusement of the audience, Mrs. Stevens announced that the demonstration would close with the singing of "Dixie," to the tune of "Prohibition."

Among the large number of guests of note who were introduced at the Convention during the afternoon was Mr. John G. Woolley, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Wisconsin, who spoke briefly, saying, in part:

JOHN G. WOOLLEY

I congratulate you sincerely for the signs of promise that are all about. I think I am in the habit in these days of saying better things of the Prohibition party than the active members of the Prohibition party are themselves saying, for I have no hesitation in publishing, wherever I speak to the people, that in my opinion, the Prohibition party is the greatest agitator our reform has ever known. It was the bridge builder of the movement that drove down into the shifting sands of party politics. It is true it vexed many Christian voters until, for very shame, they stood erect at attention and enlisted in the movement, not in the way that we desired that they should, not in the way that we still think they ought to have done, but they did enlist in the movement and it is to the credit and the glory of the Prohibition party of the country that we have the attention of the whole electorate on the subject of the liquor traffic. They are not dealing with it as we expected they would, but they are dealing with it, and there are signs of promise on every hand. Town by town, county by county, state by state, we are winning victories. To these victories, of course, no other society has contributed so much as has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I believe that, in the whole history of my connection with the Prohibition movement, I have never varied for a moment in entire loyalty to the W. C. T. U. It was a wonderful work you did, and greater works than this you are to do in the future. There never will be a serious swinging back of the Prohibition movement in this country. At present I am attached to what some of our friends consider the little end of the movement. I am glad to be there, glad to be anywhere working in this behalf. I feel victory in every breath I draw, in a company like this. We are going to win this fight and on some first Tuesday after some first Monday in some November, the Church of Jesus Christ is coming home from a national election with the scalp of the liquor traffic, to lay it down at the feet of the Nation.

The next speaker was Mr. Felix T. McWhirter, of Indianapolis, one of the officers of the National Prohibition Committee, whose words, in part, were as follows:

FELIX T. McWHIRTER

It is a very great pleasure, as a representative of the Prohibition party of the present and of the future, to greet you in this magnificent meeting. You are to be congratulated upon many lines. To sum them up briefly, I would say, first, upon your broadmindedness. You have united the womanhood of this nation from North to South and from East to West. You have developed the motherhood of this land of ours to the highest grade of ethics, that will not allow in our midst a devourer like the liquor traffic. Every woman ought to be a white ribboner, but you are to be congratulated that you have the sentiment of the motherhood of this land regardless of whether it has yet joined the W. C. T. U. or not, and, as I have heard this morning, when women are given the ballot, as they have been in California, they will be magnificently easy to educate along right lines and to vote right, and to down the liquor traffic. I congratulate you, as members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that you were in the forefront in the magnificent conquest in Maine.

I congratulate you, in the second place, upon your persistence. It is a wonderful virtue. So many men start out well and then afterward backslide, but the W. C. T. U. never backslides. You must be the elect: you must be among those who are chosen. In the last place, I want to congratulate you upon the largeness of your program—you do not forget the main thing for which you have chosen to sacrifice your time and your labor—the largeness of your program which covers the whole field for the uplift of humanity.

Other guests presented were Miss Ida B. Johns, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Nebraska; Mrs. Frances Gulick Jewett, author of the text books of the Gulick Hygiene series, so widely used in our public schools; Mr. A. H. Bowman, editor of *The Evanston News*, and president of the company which prints our National official papers; Mr. Sullivan, superintendent of the Men's Rescue Mission; Mrs. Caroline McDowell, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Miss Ellen M. Stone; Rev. A. J. Benjamin, of the Wisconsin *Christian Advocate*; Dr. Caroline Geisel, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, who brought with her a fine exhibit; Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, president of the Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard Hospital; Mrs. Elizabeth McMurtry Dunwiddie, of the New York City Child Labor Commission; and Rev. Meyer, pastor of the First German Church of Milwaukee, with his "*Wilkommen*," who said, "Nobody is really welcome to Milwaukee until greeted in the German language, and so I am here today to so greet you, and to assure you that the welcome is given by the real article, made in Germany, and more than that, by one who does not like the German beverage, and still has his first glass of beer to drink."

MONDAY EVENING

An Evening With the World's W. C. T. U.. Anna A. Gordon Presiding

It was a long distance view of our World's W. C. T. U. enterprises which was shown on World's evening, but so accurate and powerful were the instruments presenting it that the broad oceans which divide us from many of our World's workers were forgotten. "God Speed the Right" was the clarion call which opened the meeting, followed by prayer by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, who only last year returned from a round-the-world tour as white ribbon missionary. If one were not so fortunate as to have been an attendant at the recent Anti-Alcohol Congress at The Hague, certainly the next best thing was to have the opportunity to listen to the delightful account of that occasion by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, one of the delegates. While the substance of her story has been heretofore published in THE UNION SIGNAL, we give certain parts of her graphic word picture.

MARGARET DYE ELLIS

We were exceedingly fortunate—two women and ten men—to be sent as delegates, appointed by the President of the United States, to the great Congress to be held at The Hague. We were treated with a great deal of consideration, because we represented the United States Government. It was quite a new experience for us, as the delegation was composed of men representing all classes of life. I wish you could have seen our credentials with the great seal of the United States affixed. I was very glad mine were not kept in state, in Europe, for I wanted to hand them down to my great-grandchildren. Scheveningen is one of the fashionable watering places of north Europe, being situated on the North Sea, and the Congress was held in a great place called The Kurhaus. There were in attendance, 1,150 delegates from all over the world—50 women and 1,100 men attending a temperance convention.

They have to have the Congress during the vacation season, for the men are mostly in colleges and universities, although there were a number of very prominent Russian and French physicians in attendance.

The official language of the convention was French. It was a good while ago that I went to school, and I have not studied French since then, but I was delighted to discover how much of my knowledge of the language came back to me, as the days went on. The discussions were largely in English, and this was the thought throughout: "Alcohol in the hands of the laity is a dangerous thing." There were men of every kind of belief on the temperance question; men who believed in moderation and men who believed in total abstinence; men who believed in local option and men who believed in prohibition—but every man there believed that alcohol in the hands of the laity is a dangerous thing. I was especially impressed by the statements of physicians who told of the great danger of using alcohol in medical cases.

Queen Wilhelmina had invited the Congress to The Hague and she ordered her Secretary of the Interior to preside at that gathering. He was the chief presiding officer and it was delightful to listen to him. He was so well versed in languages that he could use several very fluently. His associate, in presiding, was the Attorney General of Holland, and all through the sessions these men, representing that conservative part of Europe, were the presiding officers, an example the United States might well follow.

Among the many beautiful things that happened, was the coming together of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis and her sweet daughter, Miss Ruth, our World's W. C. T. U. representative in Japan. It was one of the most delightful parts of the trip to see the father and mother and daughter reunited at Scheveningen. The morning after Mr. and Mrs. Davis left, the English speaking people had a meeting, the primary object of which was to introduce Miss Davis to the English speaking people, and to let her tell them of Japan, and what her work meant. As she stood there before 250 people—at this meeting presided over by a member of Parliament—she told her story just as sweetly as you can imagine, and then Prof. Scanlon, one of the United States delegates, read a letter of greeting to the societies in Japan, that had sent Miss Davis way across Siberia and across Russia, to represent the temperance work of Japan, and 250 of us English speaking people signed our names and sent it back, by the dear girl, to Japan.

Another interesting thing was to see the wonderful women—Fräulein Hoffman and the others. They asked me if I would not say a word about the Crusade, and as I stood on the edge of the North Sea, I told them how, in the days of the Crusade, we had knelt on the streets, and gone into the saloons, and how the little flame that was kindled in those days, had become a great wide light.

On the last day we were tendered a banquet. The Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General presided, and there were hundreds of people there. Right after the soup, the toast-master arose, and presented the toast, "The Queen." If there is a place where they love a woman to the point of idolatry, it is in Holland, because its beautiful girl queen saved that country from becoming a part of Germany. They are very fond of the baby, too! After the toast was proposed for the Queen, all arose and sang the national hymn of Holland. When it came our turn, you don't know how we sang "Our Father's God to Thee, Author of Liberty."

September 11! Do you know what that was? It was the day Maine *kept dry.* We had talked about it in convention and men we had never seen said, "O, it is going all right." We waited all the next day. How we did long to hear. About five or six o'clock, the London papers came to the hotel saying that Maine had gone the other way, and if we had had news of the death of a friend, we could not have felt that a greater disaster had befallen us. Strong men cried and I know I did. That evening there was a meeting of the prohibitionists and they asked me to sit on the platform. A delegate was speaking, when suddenly a gentleman came hurriedly to the front, holding aloft a cable message. "The prohibitory clause continues in Maine's constitution. (Signed) Stevens," he announced. (Applause.) You can applaud here, but I tell you if you were on the edge of the North Sea and homesick and heart-sick, and felt that you were so many thousand miles from home and wished you might be there to cry with your own folks, and then had such a message come from under the sea to you, you would not wonder that all of us sprang to our feet and shouted, "Glory! Glory! Glory!" Then someone started, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and we went back to the hotel on wings and everybody was saying, "Didn't we tell you so? We knew it would be all right."

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis

Simply to chronicle the musical treats offered to us by our Milwaukee friends, taxes one's vocabulary to the utmost. The exquisite music given by the Kilbourn Male Quartet, following Mrs. Ellis' address, was highly appreciated.

By some marvelous magic, known only to Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., she secures the attendance, on World's Evening, at each National Convention, of little representatives from nearly every Nation on the globe. As they appeared on the platform, their happy, animated faces evidenced their delight in being given an opportunity to do homage to The Queen of Prohibition, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who was seated in the center of the stage. As one by one they stepped to the front, and offered to her a beautiful tribute of flowers, Miss Gordon, speaking for them, gave their greeting.

A sturdy little Britisher, clad in sailor costume, said: "I am sent by the boys and girls from the King's domain, England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada, and have come to this convention to greet the Queen of Prohibition. I came on purpose to see her and thank her for her splendid work in the Maine campaign. Prohibition will sooner come to Canada, Scotland, and Ireland and to my own England because grand old Maine still holds high her prohibition light."

A little German fraulein, speaking for the great German Empire, said: "My Emperor wants us all to be teetotalers. I belong to the L. T. L. Our temperance people in all our great country signed that great appeal that was sent to Maine, begging them to keep prohibition. I wish we could be Young Campaigners. I have come to thank you because the boys and girls in all Germany are safer today because Maine has kept prohibition."

Miss Gordon then introduced a quaint little Japanese maiden, who brought a message to Mrs. Edith Smith Davis:

"Dear Mrs. Davis," she said, "we want to thank you for letting your beautiful daughter, Ruth, go to Japan and help bless the boys and girls, as well as the older people, in that flowery kingdom, and we want you to tell dear Ruth how much we love her and that the L. T. L. of the United States, we have learned, is going to help her still further in her beautiful work."

After a word from a gaily robed little Chinaman, a modest little Swedish maiden and a sturdy Frenchman, an alert young American, holding aloft an American flag, on behalf of the boys and girls of America, thanked Mrs. Stevens for her splendid leadership of the Maine campaign.

Then, the little brothers and sisters, garbed in the dress of foreign nations, to the music of "Wind the ribbon round the nations, the nations of our God," marched up and down the aisles of The Auditorium, so that all might see them.

A definite, practical way in which to meet the need of the distant fields, was given by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson in her address, "A Working Plan." We quote, in part:

MRS. KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

A working plan presupposes two things —knowledge and workers. If I were to give its formula, I should say it should consist of equal parts of knowledge and application well mixed. The thing of all others that we of the National W. C. T. U. need, in connection with our great World's work, is knowledge concerning it. We need to know the extent of our work. We need to know the needs of our work. We need to know and to grasp, not merely with the head-knowledge, but with the heart-knowledge, something of what the nations of the Orient are facing—the perils which are coming to them through our western civilization.

When you come to superimpose the vices of the Occident upon those of the Orient, the result is appalling. Take the liquor traffic, which is pouring itself into the open doors of the far East—that great menace, which, as its area is being curtailed in our own country, is forcing itself more and more into the countries of the Orient to the peril of the young men who have come to feel that, in order to be Anglicized, they must adopt the evil habits and customs of the Occident. I wonder if I told you of that meeting in Foochow, China, in which the Chinamen met to protest against the American Tobacco Company flooding China with tobacco and cigarets. The people of China are rising *en masse* against this wrong, as they have risen against the opium traffic.

We need, also, to know what a receptive people the Chinese are. Only the other day, in that great Methodist Ecumenical meeting at Toronto, Bishop Lewis said to me, "Do you know that you cannot find a cigaret anywhere in Foochow today; that there is not one of the students of that great university who uses it?" They have a wonderful

faculty, those people who have the patience of the centuries, who are seeking to adopt the best things of the western civilization—they have a marvelous power of putting into practice the things they know. Many and many a time, when I had spoken before them, they have come to me, saying, "We never knew the dangers of alcohol to our brains. Of course now that we know, we will never use it." And that "*of course*" somehow defines the difference between the people of the East and the people of the West. There is a great open door of opportunity for our work in the Orient.

What do we need to carry out our plan? We need to put a white ribbon missionary in every one of these great fields. We need to put many in some of them, and the first thing is to know, and the next is to consecrate our knowledge in the only way that makes anything practical. We need to take on our hearts, in addition to the burdens of love and sacrifice which we already carry, this great crying need of the world, this need which voices itself in petitions, sent from China and Japan and India and old Macedonia, crying, "Come over and help us." How can we help except through that one agency which alone can pay steamboat expenses, alone can provide for those living in far distant lands? So we need a working plan, and we need to work it and I pray that the plan adopted at our last Convention may be the plan of this year, that every state will contribute one life or Memorial membership to the World's W. C. T. U., thus helping the temperance cause and the world-wide work.

The beautiful soprano solo, rendered by Miss Margaret Tomlinson, one of Milwaukee's musicians, prompted Miss Gordon to remark on the mystic letters, "M. M.," which, left by some other organization, adorned the balconies on either side of the platform. She declared that whatever might be their real significance, to the white ribboners present they would always mean "Memories of Milwaukee's Music."

The "Message from the Orient," from the lips of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, was full of "human interest," since it came very directly from the lips of the daughter of the speaker, Ruth Frances Davis, whom Mrs. Davis had so recently seen at The Hague. She said, in part:

MRS. EDITH SMITH DAVIS

Life is made up of memories—rich, rare, beautiful and sad. Tonight the little kingdom of the Netherlands comes back to me and again I see the glint of the water and hear the sound of the waves, as they beat against the shores of Scheveningen—Scheveningen the beautiful, where, in the summer time, all of the fashionable world of Germany, England and Holland gathers together. But it is not into the happy, care-free faces of the men and women that I am looking. No, the summer is over, and I am looking into the earnest faces of men and women who have felt the sorrow of the world, and who have come together to get encouragement and enthusiasm.

I look up at the great Kurhaus, and then I glance along and see the hotel, and, as I raise my eyes, I note, standing on a balcony, a young girlish figure, and joy lends wings to the feet of a mother who has not seen her child for three long years. And were my whole life to be one heap of trouble, the memory of that moment would suffice to blot out all my cares, for that girlish figure was your World's W. C. T. U. missionary in Japan, and my little girl, Ruth Frances Davis.

You want a message from the Orient, and you want that message just as it came to me, fresh from her own heart and from her own lips. Of course, woman-like, she had to tell me the last thing first! She had to tell me about the wonderful time in Dresden, where she had seen the great hygiene exhibit and where there were more marvelous representations of the effect of alcohol than we had even at The Hague. And then she went on a little further back and told me of the wonderful trip through Siberia, over the Trans-Siberian railway, the most wonderful railway in all the world—fifteen days of travel on that magnificent road, which furnishes even private baths and pianos.

I wish I could let you see Japan as she sees it: That splendid little sunrise kingdom, looking out for the best things we have to give it. She said, "O mother, they need so much the help of the American sisters," and then she went on to tell me of the marvelous work they had been able to do this past year, of the burning of the terrible red light district of Tokyo, Japan—the Yoshiwara; how it was entirely swept away by fire, and yet not one single Japanese girl, or woman, was allowed to escape. These girls had sold themselves into a life of bondage, some of them in order to save their families at home, for the father or mother must be saved and many a girl gives her own life to save those who are dearer to her than life, or honor, and goes into a life of shame. I wish I could tell you of the great meetings in Japan, when eight or ten thousand women came together in order to hear the story of why there should not be these places. And I want you to remember that your W. C. T. U. representative there, young girl as she is, had to get up before that great audience of people to ask them to have mercy upon the girls of Japan and close these houses.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis

I wish I could let you see that magnificent president of the Japan W. C. T. U., Madame Yajima, who prepared petition after petition and presented them to Japan officials, urging that these places be done away with, and begging that the great light of Christian civilization should be allowed to shine into Japan and do away with the darkness. And the very last thing Ruth told me was, "It doesn't make any difference what does come to Japan now, she can never go back to the days before that fire, because a broad blaze of light has gone over Japan, and Japan never can be the same again." She told me of the splendid work done in the schools of Japan, and I want to tell you that she was asked by the Imperial Government to teach one of the Imperial schools. They gave her a free passage all over Japan and fifty yen, or $25—they gave her all of that for one hour's work a day in that Imperial school, and gives her great opportunities for her work. The Japanese are so receptive and ready to receive any new ideas, and she says in the schools where she has spoken, they are very quick, as Mrs. Stevenson has said, to respond to the truth concerning scientific investigations of the effects of alcohol.

I hope everyone has heard of that splendid prize essay contest held this last year in Japan, when they had upon the board of examiners of essays some of the greatest educators and professors of the schools of Japan, and three members of Parliament. One other thing I must tell you. Ruth said, "Mother, every single other organization in Japan has its headquarters, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and every single church, every single organization, and do you know the only place I have for all my work is the third story of the Friends compound, the Quakers' school." And she went on to say that there were 80,000 factory girls in Tokyo alone, and that she could reach every one of those girls if she had a place in which to do her work.

Miss Ellen Stone, formerly missionary in Bulgaria, spoke briefly, saying: "As the children representing the nations of the earth were winding so beautifully up and down the aisles, the thought came to me that our God was thus sending to us in this land the peoples of all those Nations and many others not represented here tonight, and we can reach them with our different departments."

Miss Gordon then introduced the World's W. C. T. U. superintendents, who, in the space of one minute each, endeavored to give an idea of the progress of their work.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, for the Soldiers and Sailors department, said: "Our work is increasing in interest. The women across the seas are deeply interested in the men belonging to the Army and the Navy, and they, with us, are determined that these men shall be sober citizens."

Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, representing the Medal Contest department, informed the audience that she was going to take them around the world in an airship, in one minute, and would start at The Auditorium. Her flight took her over Australia, Africa, India, Japan and Canada, all of which countries are doing splendid medal contest work, but the warning bell obliged her to announce that her "oil had given out," and that she could not, therefore, make the complete circuit of the globe.

Dr. Louise C. Purington, for the department of Coöperation with Missionary Societies, gave a bird's-eye glimpse of The World in Boston:

The World in Boston is no misnomer:
"From North and South, and East and West,
They came!
They came to tell of work well done,
They came to tell of victories won,
To worship at the great white throne
They came!"

One hundred and fifty missionaries, representing the world of missions, the customs, conditions and needs.

It was first and always and all the time a missionary exposition. In the request to show the relation of temperance to missions, we (World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendents of Coöperation) were pioneers. Strangely enough, the suggestion that we do this came from a prominent missionary secretary, D. Brewer Eddy of the American Board—the same Mr. Eddy who took the part of David Livingstone in "The Pageant of Darkness and Light," at the exposition.

One feature among the many of our exhibits must suffice:

The African series, which represented, (1) a steamship leaving the port of Boston, the rum in the hold, the missionary on deck. (2) A drinking bout—the debauchery of the natives, the rum having reached its destination. (3) A model of a grave covered with the empty bottles and demijohns, the African's idea of wealth as gathered from American and European sources. (4) A fine, colored map of Africa indicating prohibition territory, also license, and a heavy strip of black, "the long bar-room," on the west coast.

The World in Boston, in spite of some low levels, was a mount of vision, a token of the day when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ;" when the prayer of Christ, John 17, will be literally fulfilled—"*That they may all be one.*"

A beautiful picture of the founder of the World's Union crowned the whole.

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, of the Medical Temperance department, said that her special line of work gave courage to the women the world over because through it they felt that by eradicating alcohol as a medicine, as well as a drink, they could make a clean sweep of the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, for the Mercy department, told of the work for humane education all over the globe, and Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer of the popularity of the school savings banks. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson spoke for her department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, saying that it had been created that the women of the Occident and of the Orient might be won to the work.

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard referred to the efforts to uplift the Literature and Art standards, and Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of the department of Mothers' Meetings, called attention to the foundation work done by it. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, superintendent of Peace and Arbitration, showed the working out of the department motto: "He maketh wars to cease," in recent events. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, of the Sunday School department, said that if Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, the World's superintendent, were present, she would claim every one of the little folk from the different countries, and would show that the Sunday schools of the world have joined hands in this great temperance army. She said, "One thought we leave with you, that World's Temperance Sunday, which we observe on November 12, is the day when we join hands for the study of God's truth around the world."

TUESDAY MORNING

The one great central purpose, toward which the work of all the departments converges, was never manifested more clearly than in the pithy, concise, yet comprehensive statements as to what their departments had done to promote prohibition, given during the morning hour by the National superintendents. The brightest and most valuable of these will appear in another issue.

Among those introduced in the afternoon were Rev. Williams, pastor of the Christian Church of Milwaukee, the Rev. Robert Ashworth, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Phillips, pastor of the First African M. E. Church, who thanked the convention for sending to the African churches of the city, such a galaxy of splendid women on the previous Sunday.

Surprises are always "the order of the day" at National Conventions. One of the pleasantest of them was the introduction by Mrs. Stevens of the president of the Equal Suffrage Association of California, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson of San José, who is also a white ribboner. Mrs. Lowe spoke briefly of the value of the work of the W. C. T. U. in the late equal suffrage campaign.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

After the preliminary song service and prayer led by Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, *The Young Crusader* and its editors engaged the attention of the convention. Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, managing editor of the paper, made a strong plea for a wider circulation among the children and the teachers, emphasizing some of the valuable departments of the paper which are indispensable to instructors of youth. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Circulation manager, awarded the Gold Watches offered for subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*:

For 700 subscriptions, two watches to Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Seattle, Washington; 452, Miss Edna Rowan, Caldwell, Kansas; 408, Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair, Los Angeles, California; 353, New York L. T. L., Mrs. Florence B. Mitchell, state secretary; 350, Miss Edna Morris, Barnesville, Georgia.

Group of Milwaukee Convention Delegates

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OUR NEW STATE EDITIONS

The initial numbers of the Virginia and Montana editions of THE UNION SIGNAL appear this week. This makes three states (Florida having adopted the plan in 1909) which have merged their state papers with the official organ. We trust the large company of new subscribers and readers which is thus brought to us, may find profit and help in our pages.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Every white ribboner will thrill with pride as she reads the magnificent address delivered by our National President at the Milwaukee Convention. Send for copies to the National Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Convention voted to give wide publicity to the Proclamation of September 10, 1911, for national constitutional prohibition. Copies of the Proclamation can be had at the Literature Building. Price 10 cents per 100. Price of Annual Address, 5 cents per copy, $4 per 100.

Then came the spectacular event of the afternoon, when the parasols, this time a beautiful sunny blue, were produced and made to do service in gathering the generous shower of subscriptions, which proved indeed to be a veritable deluge, in such generous quantities did the "drops" descend. It was impossible to resist such a combination as the winsome entreaties of Miss Anna A. Gordon, the Editor-in-Chief, the incontrovertible arguments of Mrs. Fry as to why one should take the paper, and the approving smiles of Mrs. Kemp, as the "drops" began to fall. The dainty parasols came to the platform laden with a wealth of subscriptions. Miss Gordon insisted that *The Crusader* shower must be one of "sunbeams" and not of "rain," and the thousands of subscriptions received will surely bring sunshine to many young hearts the coming year. The results showed 581 paid subscriptions and 8,716 pledged subscriptions.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, read by Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, its chairman, had no rival on the program as a number to excite interest. On motion of Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, the resolution of thanks was adopted by a rising vote, and the other resolutions were considered seriatim. The discussion of the resolutions was most animated and interesting. It proved indisputably that, while as a whole harmony prevailed, every woman claimed the right to do her own thinking and to debate, from her own viewpoint, the vital topics considered. It was a most amiable and dignified discussion.

The resolutions, as finally adopted, will be given in a later issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING

Demonstration Night

Every one of the more than forty departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in process of demonstration three hundred and sixty-five days of the year. To ask them to compress into the space of five or ten minutes, the representations of what they are achieving, was manifestly preposterous. Nevertheless, they did it, and did it so well that on Tuesday evening, visitors quite unfamiliar with our W. C. T. U. work must have gone away from the spectacular exhibition, with a fair idea of the scope and variety of our activities. The living pictures presented showed every department in action, which, let it be repeated, is the chronic condition of every branch of our work the year round. They also depicted these departments as having a vital, real relation to human affairs; in short, instead of a series of learned arguments to prove that our work is invaluable to society, a glimpse of the actual things we are doing was, in a most entertaining fashion, presented through the eye-and-ear-gate.

The first picture presented showed the department which is the foundation of our work as a Christian society. The evangelists, eight in number, conducted a brief service consisting of the reading of the holy Scriptures, the repeating of the Lord's prayer and the rendering of "Christ for the World We Sing."

The bevy of little folks, which followed Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, the National superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, upon the stage, gave notice to all observers that this was a department which deserved attention, since the welfare of the future citizens of our nation is the reason for its existence. As Mrs. Bullock told of the vital part it played in the solution of the great evil of the day, the boys and girls, each one holding the flag of a certain nation, performed gracefully the difficult feat of winding the white ribbon around a common center, which represented the world.

A realistic interpretation of the Scriptural warning, "Look not upon the wine when it is red; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," was given by the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, superintendent. Two women, one in the dress of a deaconess, appeared, bearing a tray, upon which was a plate of beautiful purple grapes—the unfermented fruit of the vine—and by its side a wine glass, from which protruded the head of a serpent.

After viewing the next scene presented, one found it hard to understand how there could, in all the Nation, be a community unblessed by a W. C. T. U. There was but one logical answer to the query, and that was that no organizer had been sent to the forlorn community. As determined a "never give up," "do or die" body of women as the group of organizers, led by Miss Rose Davison, which faced the audience, it would be difficult to find. Their solidly packed suit cases, bulging on both sides, supposedly with unanswerable arguments for prohibition and deadly temperance ammunition, with which to attack King Alcohol, their umbrellas labeled with the states they expected to subjugate, their general air of "agitate, educate, organize," spoke volumes for the splendid pioneer work these women are doing in preparing the way for prohibition.

After four dear little maidens, laden with bright-colored blossoms, had illustrated different phases of the beneficent work done by the Flower Mission department, of which Miss Lella M. Sewall is the superintendent, they descended to the floor of The Auditorium and distributed their posies through the audience.

One of the ways in which the little ones are taught temperance truths, before they are obliged to face temptation, was shown in the demonstration of the Kindergarten department, Miss Clara Wheeler, superintendent, in which a company of young girls from the Milwaukee Normal School sang kindergarten motion songs to enlivening music.

An enjoyable variation of the program was the fine musical number given by a quartet of the Westminster Choir of Milwaukee (Mrs. John E. Jones, director), which measured up to the high standard of Milwaukee's musicians.

The department of Work Among Colored People, led by Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent, chose to tell its story through the medium of music, in which art the race is so gifted. The songs they sang were given with splendid effect, supplemented by the waving of various banners telling of their achievements in helping to bring about prohibition.

The department of Work Among Railway Employes found its best illustrations in the presence of some actual individuals the department is trying to help. Representatives of the railroad men, mail carriers and street car men, each one wearing a uniform which identified him, lent interest to the words of Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, as she told of the work done to make easier the lives of these valuable and indispensable servants of the public. Miss Jennie E. Smith, railroad evangelist, whose work is well and favorably known, assisted the superintendent in presenting the department demonstration.

The dainty red and blue parasols held over the heads of two attractive maidens, who represented THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, immediately classified the next department shown as that of the Circulation of Official Papers, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, superintendent. A prominent place was given to the three state editions of THE UNION SIGNAL—Florida, Virginia and Montana.

Visions of an overwhelming deluge of Temperance Literature danced before one's eyes, as the stage was filled with throngs of young women, each carrying an umbrella literally covered with temperance leaflets and periodicals, which twirled and whirled in a most bewildering fashion. As indicating the high literary character of the leaders in this department, its National superintendent, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, and ten of her coworkers, arrayed in classic cap and gown, which, by the way, they were all entitled to wear, ranged themselves at the front of the stage, each one holding a placard which named one of the many countries where our official papers and our publications are circulated.

The long line of children and young women, linked together by a chain of total abstinence pledge cards, and carrying banners and placards telling of the teaching of Scientific Temperance in the public schools, was led by the National superintendent, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis. Charming young womanhood permitted itself to be adorned, and indeed sand-

wiched, with temperance placards which Mrs. Davis explained to the audience.

The Parliamentary Usage department, by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, superintendent, propounded to a group of white ribboners the latest catechism of the W. C. T. U.

Q. In all the future history of the organization, how will Milwaukee go on record? A. As the Convention city of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1911.

Q. For what is Maine noted? A. Pine trees, prohibitory law and parliamentarians.

Q. Name three of the most noted parliamentarians of Maine? A. James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed and Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Q. How did these chiefly distinguish themselves? A. As Speakers of the House.

Q. How did the House of which Mrs. Stevens is Speaker, excel all others? A. In the number of its members and the large number of first class parliamentarians.

Q. When will the speaker of the present House be reëlected? A. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Q. Where? A. Here in Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Milwaukee!

At this juncture, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, acting chairman of the Board of Superintendents, in a neat little speech, showed how the mechanism of the W. C. T. U., with its wheels within wheels, working with clocklike precision that the liquor traffic may be destroyed, requires thousands of dollars each year to keep it moving, and asked for a liberal contribution from the audience.

As the offering was received, music was rendered by the quartet of the Westminster Choir.

The most striking placard of the Medal Contest display, arranged by Mrs. A. E. Carman, National superintendent, and which consisted of a large crowd of medal contest winners, was one bearing the following comment of a liquor journal: "The W. C. T. U. contests are systematically training voters and shaping public sentiment against us. They are making great headway and we must organize to fight them."

Dr. Louise C. Purington, National superintendent of Health and Heredity, displayed some fine charts explanatory of the work done in the department.

There could have been no more striking representation of the department of Medical Temperance than that presented by two active physicians, who for years had not used alcohol in their practice, and two hospital nurses who are doing splendid educative work in the homes of America, teaching women not to use liquor in the sick room. They were introduced by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent.

The central figure of the group representing the Franchise department, was "Liberty," and before her stood the six suffrage states, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, our National superintendent proudly announcing their ages as commonwealths, and the date of their enfranchisement as suffrage states, giving special attention to the year-old thriving child, Washington, and the California baby! A pathetic plea was made to the Goddess of Liberty for the state of Wisconsin, which is sixty-three years old and cannot yet vote; for Kansas, which has existed forty-nine years, and is now working for suffrage; for Oregon, which is forty-seven years of age, and has not yet had the ballot—all of which states are expecting to have it in 1912.

A street scene, in which neglected boys and girls were running wild, showed the field of work for the Juvenile Court department, and furnished the reason for the plea of Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, National superintendent, for a National Children's Bureau.

The department of Coöperation with Missionary Societies, Miss Ella Gilbert Ives, National superintendent, gave what she called a fragment of "The World in Boston"—a band of little folk dressed in the costumes of China, Japan, India, Africa, Macedonia, Sweden, Italy, and the American Indian, and cowboy of the plains. Some of them spoke quaintly and eloquently of the needs of the races they represented. Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National superintendent of Work among Foreign Speaking People, and Miss Ellen M. Stone assisted in the presentation of this unique picture. At the close, the little company saluted the American flag.

One was made to realize the important fundamental work done by the Sunday School department, under the leadership of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, when listening to her statement that nearly 2,000,000 children in the Sunday School have signed the total abstinence pledge and more are being added to the list every week. The explanation given by her of the beautiful picture presented of the ark of the covenant, carried on the shoulders of four young girls, was that as the ark was carried before the people in the olden times, so the Bible goes before the W. C. T. U., for "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."

How to furnish your home with a gymnasium equipment, costing only five cents, was beautifully portrayed by the Physical Culture department, Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, superintendent, through the medium of a company of pretty girls, who gracefully and skilfully tossed in the air light, airy balloons of many colors, by this exercise bringing into play every part of their bodies.

The department of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, superintendent, gave opportunity for the fourteen red letter days, personified by white ribboners, to make individual appeals. UNION SIGNAL day asked for subscriptions to the paper, Neal Dow's birthday, holding out a prohibition map, urged that it be made "all white;" Anna A. Gordon's birthday besought the audience to send in *Crusader* subscriptions.

The department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, superintendent, brought forward campaign workers from Maine, Texas, California and other states, to prove the efficacy of open-air meetings in securing votes for prohibition.

The necessity for pushing the work among the young people, in order that they may be ready to relieve and help the older members of the W. C. T. U., was shown in the Y. P. B. exhibit. It portrayed a group of elderly white ribboners, beholding with delight the advent of a large, enthusiastic company of young people, whom they greeted with smiles and tears of joy, as they saw them taking up and energetically pushing the work they themselves must some time lay down.

Other departments which gave excellent representations were Curfew, Miss Mary E. Brown, National superintendent; School Savings Banks, Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer; Anti-Narcotics, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls; Proportionate and Systematic Giving, Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson; Penal and Reformatory Work, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett; Work among Lumbermen, Mrs. W. A. Loyne; Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler; Rescue Work, Mrs. L. B. Smith.

The closing number of the evening was the introduction, by Mrs. Irvine, of the women who had had the demonstration in charge, chief among whom were Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Miss Clara Wheeler, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher.

The climax of the dramatic presentations of the evening was the appearance of a company of old soldiers in uniform. As one of the number, a gray-haired veteran, sang, with fervor and effectiveness, "The Star Spangled Banner," and finally led in three cheers for Old Glory, the audience, its latent patriotism stirred, joined in the demonstration. At intervals the clear and ringing notes of a fife, played by one of the men, lent a martial touch to the scene. As a suggestion of some of the work done by the department, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, National superintendent, presented to each soldier a beautiful comfort bag and a carnation. The playing of "taps" was the signal for "goodnight" and the great audience departed with a deeper affection for "the land of the free and the home of the brave," which we are working to save from the liquor traffic.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

After the usual exhilirating song service, and prayer by Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., the symposium of the previous day, by the National superintendents, was resumed. Later came the reading of the minutes and report of the Executive Committee, and the final report of the Committee on Credentials. The latter showed that 493 delegates were in attendance.

Election of Officers

It was fitting that the important action of electing the officers for the ensuing year should be preceded by the petition in song, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," and by a prayer for wisdom in the selections made. The reverence and heartiness with which this was done was evidence of the sense of responsibility felt by all in casting their ballots.

The Convention unanimously set the seal of its approval upon the leadership of the past year by casting a practically unanimous vote for the six General Officers who have served heretofore.

However, not content with this formal expression of devotion to their beloved National President, at the announcement of her election, the delegates permitted their exuberance to voice itself in white ribbon cheers, and rally cries of

"Prohibition's still in Maine,
Sound the news afar;
Stevens led the great campaign,
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

In response to this greeting, Mrs. Stevens said: My beloved comrades, I cannot adequately respond to your welcome back, as your President. I will not even try, for if I did I should fail, but let me say that all that I am and that I command is yours to serve during the months before us. I have said it before; let me say it again with greater emphasis than ever before, that one of the deepest regrets of my life is that I cannot do more for the National W. C. T. U.; that I am not more worthy of your confidence, as expressed just now, and as it has been expressed on other occasions. I thank you without any regard whatever as to where you live—in the Southland, in the North, on the Pacific or on the Atlantic—but as true, loving white ribboners, devoted and consecrated to our great cause, every one of you, and not only you, but the noble constituency each one of you represents, of whom you are thinking now, as I am thinking. How can I tell you how I love you, how can I best tell you what sacrifice I would make to serve our great cause. During the campaign days in Maine, I thought of you above all others; I said—and you will

forgive the personal allusion—I said over and over again in my heart, "I would give my life to save the prohibitory law of Maine;" and when I said it I was not thinking of myself, I was not thinking of anything so much as I was thinking of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and on that night when we supposed we had lost our law, I thought of the great army of the National W. C. T. U. which had been looking to Maine for years and years, as upholding the great basic principle of prohibition, for which we have so heroically fought. The next day, when we learned that we probably had the victory, I thought of you then. Friends, comrades, can I bring anything more to you to prove my confidence in you, my love for you, my belief in the society which we constitute, than to tell you this, and to tell you that in the days to come I will do the best I can to carry out your wishes, your plans and your purposes, as outlined in this organized body. I thank you and I pray reverently that I may walk humbly with our great Leader, ever seeking His guidance, and walking with Him, walking with you, together may we go on to win greater victories than we have ever yet won for God and righteousness.

Beautiful red roses, the gift of Maine W. C. T. U. friends, were presented to Mrs. Stevens by Miss Anna A. Gordon, and other flowers were brought to the platform by a little citizen of Maine, who, for a moment, turned away in confusion at the sight of the sea of strange faces before him. "He is one of the 35,000 children of Maine, who did not turn their backs during the great campaign," remarked Mrs. Stevens, as she received the blossoms.

On motion of Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, telegrams announcing the election of Mrs. Stevens were sent to her husband, and to her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt.

The nomination, by the newly-elected President, of Miss Anna A. Gordon as vice-president-at-large, was unanimously ratified by the Convention, and the hearty, spontaneous white ribbon cheers which greeted Miss Gordon told how dearly she is beloved by white ribboners. The state of Maine, where she has so heroically worked this last year, claimed her as one of its own, by presenting to her, through the medium of Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, a beautiful tribute of flowers, "typical of the fragrance and sweetness and glory" of her life.

When it was announced that Ralph Ames Leavitt, the son of Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, had sent a gift of money for eight subscriptions to *The Crusader*, it was moved that a telegram telling of the election be sent to him.

The announcement of the reëlection of the other General Officers, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Assistant Recording Secretary, was greeted with an enthusiasm which showed a profound appreciation of the faithful and devoted services of these officials.

A helpful and uplifting service, at the noontide hour, participated in by Rev. Mary Moreland and Miss Hattie Dickson, of Iowa, brought to a close the exercises of the morning.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

One of the most important matters of business transacted at the afternoon session was action upon the nominations of the Official Board for the secretaries of the Young People's Branch, general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, the superintendents of the various departments, and organizers and lecturers. A complete list of all changes made in the roster of last year appears on another page of the paper.

The symposium on the equal suffrage question was the paramount feature of the afternoon. Four of the speakers on the topic, Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, of California, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, of Colorado, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, of Washington, and Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, of Utah, were actual citizens of equal suffrage states, and could speak with authority of the benefits secured by women voting. The fifth speaker, Miss Frances H. Ensign, is from a state which is making an energetic endeavor to have placed in its new constitution a provision for equal suffrage. We can give space this week to only one of these admirable speeches.

"Sowing the Seed of Prohibition" was the general theme treated by a large number of organizers, in short addresses. The most valuable of the suggestions offered by these seed-sowers will be published later.

"EIGHTEEN YEARS A VOTER"

MRS. ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD

"Opposition to woman suffrage comes from a combination of Big Business and Vice, which operates city and state governments in its own interests. The corruptionist fears the woman voter; he cannot 'reach' or 'handle' her with any degree of success." This fact is illustrated by the city election, in Denver, in May, 1910. Twelve charter amendments of vital importance, including initiative, referendum, recall and a water commission, were submitted. Twelve fake amendments, covering the same points, were also submitted. Every one of the effective amendments carried and it is acknowledged that women led in the educational work, which made possible this remarkable victory. Pueblo, the second city in size in Colorado, has just elected a charter for commission form of government and, according to a local newspaper, "the women supported, in splendid fashion, this movement for good government."

Colorado is not governed by corporations and a machine because of the woman voter. This condition existed long before equal suffrage prevailed, and is being modified because of it. Women are more intense regarding civic problems than are men. The committee which has drawn the charter for commission form of government in Denver, is composed of representatives from fourteen organizations, about one-third being women, but their attendance was one-half during the hot summer months. Women are chairmen of three important subcommittees: Public Health and Safety; Recreation, Amusements and Public Parks, and Judiciary.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, which made careful personal study of children's laws in all parts of America, said, "Colorado has the sanest, most humane, most progressive and most scientific laws relating to the child, to be found on any statute books in the world." Every one of these laws has come into operation since the state adopted equal suffrage, and either originated with, or owes its success, to the voting woman. Massachusetts women, who have to "keep their place in the home," and depend upon "silent influence," worked fifty-five years to get a law making the mother an equal guardian with the father, of minor children. Colorado had this law on the statute books the next year after woman suffrage was granted.

Women citizens study law-making seriously. The forceful, direct, logical presentation of the merits, or defects, of a bill by a clear-headed woman will change the opinion of even a legislator. The Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which includes representatives from various women's organizations, a dozen being from the W. C. T. U., compose the "third" house. These women met every week in the Capitol building during the four months the last Legislature was in session. No bill was endorsed, until carefully investigated; often it was necessary to select from two, or more, and to suggest amendments. Among the measures endorsed were the Anti-Polygamy amendment resolution, Search and Seizure, Anti-Cigaret, Eight-hour Day for Women, Teacher for Adult Blind, Civil Service and Child Labor. The Delinquency bill, raising the

W. C. T. U. State Presidents of Equal Suffrage States

Mrs. Platt, W. Wash.; Mrs. Shepard Utah; Mrs. Angier, E. Wash.; Mrs. Chipp, Idaho; Mrs. Hungerford, Colo.; Mrs. Griffith, Cal.

age of girls amenable to the Juvenile Court, to eighteen, and the Non-Support bill were, by the careful attention of a woman, saved from untimely death by smothering, or neglect. Of the Non-Support law, Judge Lindsey says, "It is now conceded that Colorado has the most complete and effective protection so far devised, by any state, for the defense of its women and children against the crimes of the wife and child deserter."

An effort made to pass a Race-Track Gambling law, over the Governor's veto, failed by two votes. A similar bill was on the calendar for the next day, when a Senator supporting the Governor, appealed to the women "to hold the vote, as cast." The presence, in lobby and galleries, during the discussion of important measures, of well-gowned, clear-brained, well-informed, representative, womanly women, each a voter, has an influence which cannot be entirely nullified by the average man lobbyist.

The Colorado home has not degenerated because the wife and mother is no longer classed with idiots, criminals and insane. The birth rate is steadily increasing and the school population has gained twenty-five per cent in five years. Court records show that there has never been a divorce where the wife's political activities were assigned as the cause. Not one reputable Colorado man has come out in denunciation of equal suffrage.

Women will not bring the millennium in political life, but it is safe to assert that questions based on right and wrong will be settled right.

Women are condemned for voting against a moral law. It is just as bad citizenship for men to do the same thing. Citizenship should be measured by one standard, regardless of sex.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Platform Night

Every convention goer anticipates a "feast of good things" on Platform Night, and she was certainly not disappointed at Milwaukee. The addresses of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., Mrs. Florence D. Richard, of Ohio; Miss Christine I. Tinling, of Virginia, and Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, president of the Utah W. C. T. U., were among the finest bits of oratory and logic offered to the Convention. We will publish these valuable contributions in THE UNION SIGNAL of a later date.

One number not on the printed program, but which added to the interest of the evening, was the welcome address of Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, who, because of engagements out of the city, had been unable earlier in the week to appear. He said, in part:

It affords me great pleasure to bid you welcome to our city. It may not be a city to your liking, in its entirety, but it happens to be my city, and I cannot help that. I believe that there is much that we could improve in Milwaukee. (Applause.) In fact, I know there is much that we could improve in our city. (Prolonged applause.) And while I do not agree with you on many things, it is not your fault that we do not agree, and it is not my fault. A man visited me yesterday who said he was carefully watching the development of the movement for which I, as a Socialist, stand, and he declared he was going to wait until the next presidential campaign and see how his movement ran, and then he said "If I discover it does not make any headway, I will quit it and work with you." He was much taller than I, but I straightened up as big as I could, and I said to him, "I want to tell you one thing. If you think you are right, and you know you are right, you ought to stand for your movement, even if you are the last one to stand for it; and if you feel that it is wrong, you ought to quit it right away and not wait for the next presidential campaign."

While we do not agree on many things, I appreciate one thing—your determination to at least do something, and one thing we can agree upon, you, as mothers, and I, as a father, that we ought to get together in our several communities, and in our cities, and do more than we have done for our youth. I believe that the country is going to be aroused and some day something is going to happen (applause and laughter) and it is beginning to happen already.

Mayor Seidel remained upon the platform and listened, we trust, with an open mind and heart, to the addresses of white ribboners on the subject of the abolition of the liquor traffic, on which question he had frankly expressed a difference of opinion.

Hurrah for Portland, Oregon, in 1912

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., came here from her Pacific coast home, armed with a great mass of documentary evidence to prove that white ribboners will, if they accept Portland's invitation, receive the most gigantic, overwhelming, stupendous welcome ever accorded to a National Convention. In her breezy and vivacious fashion, she gave the invitation from the Governor of the state, the leading commercial bodies of Oregon, every prominent Portland business enterprise, all the prominent cities of the Pacific coast uniting in seconding the invitation. So certain was it that Portland would get what she asked, that no other city had the temerity to offer counter attractions. Invitations for 1913 were, however, received from Indianapolis, St. Louis, Rochester, New York, and other cities.

THURSDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON

The hearing of excellent messages from organizers, and lecturers, on their respective themes, "Sowing Prohibition Seed," and "Preparing the Way for Prohibition," occupied a large part of the morning and afternoon. Some important business was transacted and action was taken upon the report of the Official Board. Resolutions passed by the Convention at this, and other times, will be given in another paper.

THURSDAY EVENING

Jubilee Night

"All hail the power of Jesus' name" was the one appropriate hymn with which to open the Jubilee Night program, for from start to finish, it was a recital of victories won through reliance upon the power of a Divine and omnipotent leader. It offered unparalleled opportunities for displaying an ability to give a condensed, comprehensive, concentrated, convincing, conclusive statement concerning the year's work in the very shortest possible space of time. Not the thousandth part of a second was wasted as the states which have made substantial gains, told in concise, pregnant sentences the record of the past year.

The magnificent chorus sung by the choir of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church of Milwaukee, directed by Prof. Willy Jaffe, was a prelude to the triumphal entry of the white ribbon hosts of Wisconsin, at least that portion which was at the Convention. The capacity of the platform was taxed to the limit, and as one looked into the strong, determined faces of the women of the "Badger State," she could well believe the words of the spirited song they sang with such excellent effect:

Wisconsin, O Wisconsin,
We'll e'er be true to thee!
We love to see thee prosper;
We'll work to set thee free!
The battle is before us—
Our cause is marching on
The Lord of Hosts is with us—
We'll fight till vict'ry's won!

As an expression of appreciation of the faithful work of their state president, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, the women of Wisconsin presented to her a beautiful chain and locket, eliciting the response, "These women are only a sample of what we have in Wisconsin. The state began going dry when the hotel shut up its bar and your coming has brought such sunshine on the prohibition question that we believe it will end in making Milwaukee and Wisconsin dry."

The faithful service of other efficient workers who had aided in the preparations for the Convention, was recognized by gifts of flowers presented by Mrs. Lawson.

The generous contributions by Milwaukee musicians were frequently and appreciatively referred to and never without the remembrance that to Mrs. E. Clinton Carter, the chairman of the Music Committee, was due great credit for securing the local talent, and gratitude for her exceptionally fine personal service, as accompanist, during the entire Convention. Her introduction, at this time, by Mrs. Frances W. Graham, National musical director, was received with great applause. Mrs. Carter responded most felicitously.

Mrs. Stevens announced that the program would be given by the presidents of states having made a gain in membership, short addresses to be interspersed with state songs.

We give below a part of the responses made by the presidents, or representatives, of the states which are on the "honor list," in the order in which they were introduced by the presiding officer:

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Caroline B. Buell: We have adopted fifteen departments of work and those departments have been vigorously pushed during the last year. We have had within our state two organizers or lecturers, who did excellent work, and a number of new unions were organized. We had before our state Legislature, as our special state work this year, a bill asking that the women of Connecticut might vote at the local option elections in the various towns. This measure was referred to the Excise committee of the Legislature, and was killed in the committee. In 1884, Connecticut had a prohibitory law, and that continued to work well until the year 1892, when all the teeth were taken out, and we were given a license law, instead, and we still have it.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell: (Minnesota sings her state song)
"Thou art decked in regal splendor,
As a bride in fair array,
For thy gems, lo, lakes are gleaming,
For thy robes, the wheatfields sway.
Minnesota! State where thousand waters play."

The delegates then answered, in concert, the following questions:

What is the motto of the Minnesota W. C. T. U.? "Purity in the home and God in Government."

What is the main feature of the work this year? "State-wide prohibition campaign."

What has been accomplished toward prohibition in 1911? "Fifty more towns have voted dry."

What important temperance measure passed the last Legislature? "No malt sold except in licensed saloons."

What is our rally cry? "Minnesota *must, must, muster* for prohibition."

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Anna R. Simmons: In 1889, the South Dakota men voters gave us constitutional prohibition. We retained our law for nine long years. Then the men decided to take it away, and we South Dakota women learned that we were powerless to retain the law, and we have today the weakest of license laws of any state in this whole Union, and so in South Dakota

"We're out for prohibition,
We are, we are,
We're out for equal suffrage,
We are, we are!"

MICHIGAN—Mrs. E. L. Calkins: (State delegation gives cry)
"Michigan, Michigan free!
Michigan white on the map must be,
The die is cast; we mean business you see,
And Michigan white on the map must be.
Saloons must go, they're preparing to flee,
And Michigan white on the map must be."

Michigan has demonstrated her ability to make "a long pull and a strong pull" during the last four years, as she has averaged a steady gain of 1,000 members a year. Last year for the first time we had a state-wide prohibition bill introduced in the Legislature, and the man who did it was named Straight, and lived on Church street and came from Coldwater. Michigan is half dry and half wet, but by the grace of God we are going to make it all dry.

VERMONT—Mrs. L. A. Guild: Vermont has not always been seen on the platform Jubilee night, but I am glad we have turned our steps about and are facing toward the light. We will lift up our eyes unto the hills whence cometh our strength, and we will work for prohibition until our state is all white, and then we will work on.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Emma S. Shelton: Now the District of Columbia is not willing to wait for its young people and girls and babies to grow up. It is teaching its children and young people total abstinence and purity while they are young.

IOWA—Mrs. Etta B. Hurford: We have not made any great gain in Iowa this year, but we have done some work along the line of prohibition. We have only twelve counties out of ninety-nine to win before Iowa will be dry. We are very thankful that this is so, and next year look out, and Iowa will be dry.

A group of states from Dixie land, under the leadership of Captain Frances E. Beauchamp, takes its place on the platform.

GEORGIA—Mrs. L. A. Dillard: I am very glad to stand here and represent dear old Georgia. I am so glad that we are a part of this great temperance army and we love to be with our sister states. When I look at the prohibition map, with Georgia "all white," I am reminded of our motto the year our state went dry, "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." I am glad to report to you an advance on all lines of our work, not only an increase in our membership, but an increase in interest in our work on the part of every body of representative women in our state. This year, in eight months, we made 932 comfort bags and sent them to the battleship, "Georgia," and at our state convention in Savannah, we raised for our state work, $2,210.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss May Russell: In the historic battle of Buena Vista, the leader of the forces is reported to have said a fine thing to his men, when they were subjected to the most distressing experience ever known to an army—that of a retreating regiment running in full swing through the lines. Keeping his place, he called out to the soldiers, above the din of battle, "Steady, Mississippians! Steady, Mississippians! Let those people who are running to the rear pass through, but hold your ground." And so the people of Mississippi are saying, whenever they hear much about the violation of law, and about a repeal of the prohibitory law because it is violated, "Steady, Mississippians, hold your ground. Let those people who are running to the rear, who are talking about non-enforcement of the law and a repeal of the law, let them pass, but hold your ground."

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Sara H. Hoge: Not long ago, upon a certain occasion, some one asked my dear mother-in-law if she felt happy. Her reply was, "I am *proud happy*." So, my friends and comrades, I am "*proud happy*" tonight to represent my own native state upon the Jubilee program of the National W. C. T. U.

"Nowhere roses bloom so sweet,
Nowhere the sun shines so bright,
As in Virginia."

From her seacoast to her mountains, we find great diversities of soil, climate and people. Her agricultural interests are being developed, and last year she exceeded the great corn state of Kansas in the amount of corn raised per acre. But we of the W. C. T. U. are most interested in the development of the people and their protection from the liquor traffic. It means hard work to hold and gain in our W. C. T. U. We have great distances and a scattered population, but there is a forward movement. With a net gain of 190, and a membership of 3,874, the Virginia W. C. T. U. stands the eighteenth in membership, among the states that make up the National organization. We are not satisfied that the saloon and distillery have been driven from three-fourths of the state. The entire number of licenses for the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state has been reduced to 846, which may seem small here in Milwaukee, but we feel the curse of the liquor traffic. We are now in the midst of a campaign of endeavor to have the question of state-wide prohibition submitted to the people. We must and will drive the liquor traffic out. Virginia shall be *free* and we will help work for nation-wide prohibition.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno: North Carolina has the honor of being the first Southern state to have constitutional prohibition, and we are exceedingly glad and proud of that. In the last year our Legislature passed a law doing away with the near beer joints and also the lockers in the clubs, and while prohibition does not entirely keep liquor out of the state, because the United States will not help her, yet we do not use nearly as much as before.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Jessie A. Mearns:
Who am I? Don't you know?
I've come from the "Diamond State"
Delaware, Delaware, Delaware.

We have only three counties in our state, but two of them are dry, and with the help of the Lord, we are going to have all three dry.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp: Our motto is "Having done all, stand." We have consecrated ourselves to do all that is in our power for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, state and national, by constitutional enactment, and not only do we desire it put into the constitution of the state and nation, but we desire office holders back of the law, pledged to the entire prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic liquors. (Delegation sings:)

"Shout a loud Hosanna,
Oh, praise the Lord today,
For Frances E. Beauchamp
And the white ribbon women
In the old Kentucky home, far away."

States Where Women Help

UTAH—Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard: (Utah gives rally cry:)
"Utah, Utah, here are we,
Voters and citizens, don't you see?
We are the delegates from the Beehive state,
And we mean to work both early and late,
To drive the Rum fiend from our state,
Utah, Utah, Utah!"

EAST WASHINGTON—Mrs. Anna Angier: Perhaps you don't all know why we are called East Washington, but the magnificent Cascades divide the state. Our part comprises eighteen counties, of which three are dry. We have one of the most beautiful cities in this country—the city of Spokane; we have the choicest of apples out there, and we have thousands of men and women pledged to our white ribbon principles and prohibition. When you all come out to the next National Convention in Portland, Oregon, we want you to call upon us in Spokane.

COFFEE HEART
As Dangerous as the Tobacco or Whisky Heart

"Coffee heart" is common to many coffee users and is liable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run 30 or 40 yards and find out if your heart is troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes from Oregon:

"I have been a habitual user of coffee all my life and have suffered very much in recent years from ailments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which in turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It would beat most rapidly just after I drank my coffee, and go below normal as the coffee effect wore off. Sometimes my pulse would go as high as 137 beats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition and at last mother persuaded me to begin the use of Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely and absolutely, and made Postum my sole table beverage. This was 6 months ago, and all my ills, the indigestion, inactive liver and rickety heart action, have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my system.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum, is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter?. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

IDAHO—Mrs. Nettie R. Chipp: We in Idaho are doing some house-cleaning. The sheepherders were not very good at this work, and so the women took a hand at it, and we have made twenty out of our twenty-seven counties dry.

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Hester T. Griffith: A ballot for the lady, for the home, and for the baby. The fair-minded men of California have given the ballot to the lady, the home and the baby, but there are times when it is better that the women folk remain at home. California is entitled to a large W. C. T. U. delegation, but it is staying at home to register, and I see by the morning papers that 27,000 of the women in the city of Los Angeles alone, have registered, which fact refutes the declaration that the women do not want to vote. You see they do. We are happy in our sunny land these victorious days.

COLORADO—Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford: In the beautiful city of Denver this night, the men, as well as the women, are celebrating the great victory in California. The voting women of Colorado have helped to so amend the constitution that it now provides for the initiative, the referendum and the recall and under the initiative, the W. C. T. U. will submit to the people a prohibitory amendment, to be voted upon in the fall of 1912—and Colorado is going dry.

Milwaukee's most distinguished violin trio was introduced and entertained the convention with delightful music.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (No. 2)—Mrs. E. E. Peterson: We praise God tonight for the opportunity that has been given to us by our National organization to stand for God, and home and native land. Booker T. Washington has said that the saloon is the greatest enemy of the negro in the United States. The colored women have entered this contest to stay until the stumbling steps of the drunkard are no more to be heard.

LOUISIANA (No. 2)—Mrs. Frances Joseph Gaudet: Louisiana is going dry. At an interdenominational meeting of the ministers of the state, in New Orleans, just before I left, they all pledged to work with the W. C. T. U., as they felt that it would redound to the good, not only of the adults of our state, but of the homeless, dependent children who have been made fatherless and motherless through the saloon.

WEST VIRGINIA (No. 2)—Mrs. Clara B. Wells: I thank you for the opportunity we in our white ribbon organization have to work for the uplift of our race and for home protection. We shall endeavor to prove our gratitude by an increase in membership, and in 1912, when West Virginia is in the fight for statewide prohibition, we shall enter the conflict and win over every voter in our race to the side of God, home and every land.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Kate C. Newton: Missouri, the "show me" state, will show the nation by getting in seventeen speeches and twenty-three individual cheers inside of four minutes. The campaign for constitutional prohibition in Missouri was of great educational value, although we did not win that battle. We are moving steadily on to victory.

Miss Permelia Mahan, National organizer, whose home is in Missouri, in her own unique fashion, read a selection from Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"Let those who have failed, take courage,
Though the enemy seems to have won,
Though his ranks are strong,
If he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done.
For sure as morning follows the darkest hour of night,
No question is ever settled, until it is settled right!"

Without a moment's break, ten women clearly, plainly and forcefully told that Missouri was the first state to make a substantial gain the year after the great campaign; that eighty-five of her counties are dry and every county that had voted on local option this year, had gone dry by an increased majority; that the Sunday lid is on in every city in the state; that St. Louis has more than doubled her membership and set the fashion of making Sunday school flags out of the children's signed pledge cards; that Missouri put out a call this year for 1,100 comfort bags and had over 1,100 sent in absolutely free of cost to the state; that she has more National organizers than any other state; that she has furnished four other states with presidents; that over 9,000 temperance essays were written by her children in the public schools, and that the L. T. L. has made great gains in membership and in contributions to the Anna A. Gordon Fund. Several trophies were next held up and briefly mentioned: Two money prizes, a beautiful cameo pin, a hand-painted banner, and handsome silver loving cup, and the Frances E. Willard banner, received by the St. Louis district, for the largest gain in membership. Then came the cheer from twenty-three glad throats, "Missouri's Going Dry."

LOUISIANA—Mrs. A. C. McKinney: You would scarcely expect a fighter from Dixie to come so far from home without a weapon, and I bring with me the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and from it I read the following text: "And they all ran violently down a steep place into the sea and were drowned." Friends, the liquor men are on the run in Louisiana, and, mark you, it is toward the sea. We have some good laws in Louisiana, but our good men do not know how to enforce them properly. At present, our Congressmen are noted only for "arguments that won't go down and seeds that won't come up." We are going to have a general house-cleaning in our capital city next May, putting in a lot of new brooms.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Ella M. George: Our hearts leaped with joy when we read the proclamation of our beloved National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and we decided to fall in line and work for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants. Here and there we have been lopping off branches of this poisonous upas tree, only to see them sprout again. Pennsylvania's slogan is "On to Washington" where we shall vigorously lay the ax to the root till the tree is felled. Then we shall place enough dynamite under the old stump to blow it to atoms.

The 25,000 white ribboners of Pennsylvania never had brighter prospects before them. The Star of Hope never shone so brightly before. Forty-four counties made a gain in membership this year and two additional counties were added to the dry list. These counties reached this ideal condition by judicial decisions which open to us a grand opportunity for successful work in the future. In every county where we can have a no-license judge elected, we may have the same results.

Much was accomplished by the distribution, in emergencies, of special literature. An amendment to our state constitution favorable to the liquor interests had been introduced. The W. C. T. U. sent out two leaflets—"An Eye-opener," in which the voters were asked to look out for the snake in the grass, and "Searchlight on the Amendment." When the Legislature opened, the amendment was withdrawn. Two nefarious bills failed to pass, largely because of a leaflet sent out by the W. C. T. U. calling attention to their character.

KANSAS—Mrs. Lillian Mitchner: Kansas comes to you, tonight, rejoicing in a gain of 1,000 new members. We now have 10,000 names on our list. You all believe in prayer, and I feel sure you will agree with me when I say it means a great deal to the state of Kansas, that in 10,000 homes the mothers belong to this wonderful organization, which Frances Willard beautifully and truly defined as "organized mother-love"—this organization with its white searchlight turned in forty different directions, and its rays reaching around the world. The power of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is immeasurable. Kansans love their state because it is the fairest and richest domain of this earth. Because of our splendid prohibitory law, well enforced, Kansas has the lowest death rate, lowest per cent of illiteracy, and the largest number of students in colleges of any state in the Union.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices

SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold
Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $65.00

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Special prices on large heating plants for any style church or building. Horizontal furnaces with large doors at same prices as Economy for equal heating capacity.

BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING

BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Kansas has wonderfully developed in fifty years, from raw sod, the habitation of the prairie dog, the coyote and the Indian—all within the mature years of many who are yet prominent in the state's activities. Little wonder that Kansas celebrates its semi-centennial, with self congratulations and pride, and looks forward to coming years of greater glory.

For thirty years women have been accorded municipal suffrage in Kansas, and, since the state was organized, they have had the right to vote at school elections, both for directors and as to taxes. The question of full suffrage is to be submitted to the voters, at the next election, and every indication points to a successful outcome.

OHIO—Frances H. Ensign: The war against the liquor traffic in the Crusade state grows fiercer. At the last session of our Legislature, the attempt was made to repeal the county option law. The combined efforts of the temperance forces alone saved the day. Brewers' agents from Chicago are now marshalling the wets to bring back saloons into our dry counties. Fortunately, in the midst of the campaign, our state W. C. T. U. convention met in Portsmouth, one of our largest dry cities, and white ribbon women held sixty meetings in one day, reaching every point in the county by autos, also addressing street meetings and men in the shops, arousing great enthusiasm.

The final aim of the enemy is to put high license in the new constitution. The constitutional convention will meet January first. Against this effort to make our state a direct partner in the iniquitous traffic, Ohio white ribboners will make the very strongest protest possible to ballotless women. The W. C. T. U. aim is to secure state-wide prohibition. We would not minimize the excellent results of our local option laws, but we believe the time is at hand, when the traffic should be outlawed in our great cities, as well as in our smaller communities, when every brewery and distillery, as well as every saloon, should be closed. We believe in the educative power of a state-wide prohibitory law, with the strength of the state government behind it. We shall work, not only to secure such a law, but to write it in the people's hearts by temperance education, by law enforcement, by training and organizing the boys and girls, and the young men and women, and by enlisting more and more of our good women as active workers.

As a token of our earnestness, we come "bringing in the sheaves" of 1,181 new members, each one of whom will help to hasten the victory.

NEW YORK: (Mrs. Frances W. Graham sings New York's song, all joining in the chorus:)

"We have caught the clarion note
Resounding through the land,
Prohibition for our state,
From mountain to the strand.
Faith has brought the triumph near,
We join the chorus grand,
Yes! We are marching to victory."

Mrs. Boole, speaking for the delegation, said: For the eighth successful year, New York has come to the National Convention entitled to have a share in Jubilee Night. Our gain this year was 1,454; our total membership is 32,607, of which 1,305 are members of the Y. P. B. At our recent state convention, it was voted to fall in line with the National by having our young people's work take the name of the Young People's Branch. We now have in the state 144 branches, twenty-two of which were organized this year. We have paid especial attention to the L. T. L. during the year, Miss Edna Rowan being with us for two months, and sixty L. T. L.'s have been organized. We carry on our work through forty departments and this year we have had a great deal of organizing work in new territory, so that we came up to the state convention with every county in the state organized. Our plans for the coming year include emphasis for department work, through the institutes, which we hope may be held in every county in the state. We plan to raise funds to place in Churchville, New York, a memorial to Frances E. Willard, the form of which has not yet been decided.

With forty-nine cities in the state, every one of which is hopelessly wet, we could hardly expect that constitutional prohibition would be very near at hand, but I hold in my hand a medal and it is commemorative of the fact that there was passed by the Legislature of the state, in 1855, a statutory prohibition law, and sometime we will have prohibition in the state of New York.

"New York, New York, 1911,
Thirty-two thousand, six hundred and seven,
Dry-dry-nation dry,
That is New York's battle cry."

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commisaion.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 460 Plymouth St. Chicago

ARE YOU DRIFTING

into the crowd of weak, weary, depressed; or are you filled with vitality and energy?

Health is the foundation of success.

Nerves, Brain, and Body should be staunch—dependable.

Scott's Emulsion

the best of food-tonics, is the firm footing for health.

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-54

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Milk Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician.
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

BECOME A NURSE

"The value of the course cannot be overestimated. At first I earned $12.50 a week, but before I had studied six months I gained so much practical knowledge that I received $20 to $30 a week. I have almost doubled my earning power.—*Mrs. Beatrice Reeve*, Chautauqua Nurse, *Vancouver, B. C.* (*Photo*)

Send for a copy of
"How I Became a Nurse"
and our Year Book explaining method; 248 pages with intensely interesting experiences by our graduates, who mastered the art of professional nursing by the C. S. N. home-study course.

Thousands of our graduates, with and without previous experience, are today earning $10 to $25 a week.

TENTH YEAR
The Chautauqua School of Nursing
513 Main St., Jamestown, N.Y.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR INCOME?

Would $500.00 a year or more on the side be an object to you?

You can easily make that and more too, if you have a back yard or a little land and are willing to devote two hours a day to the work. The poultry business cannot be overdone. There are 91,000,000 people in the United States, and there will be more next year, and those people must be fed. The growth is in the cities. CONSUMERS ARE INCREASING TWICE AS FAST AS PRODUCERS. High prices have come to stay. Start a business of your own and get your share of the billion dollars a year that is spent for poultry and eggs.

"Side-Line Poultry Keeping"

$1188.05 is the amount cleared by F. H. Dunlap of West Salisbury, N. H., in 1910, from his hens. Mr. Dunlap is a country merchant and postmaster, and does not have over two hours a day on an average to devote to his hens. The full story of his success, his methods of feeding, marketing, etc., are described in the book: "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

$1009.31 R. A. Richardson of Haverhill, Mass., a shoe cutter, made his hens pay him $1009.31 in 1910 and kept working at the bench at the same time. How he did it is told in "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

"Side-Line Poultry Keeping"

is the name of a new book by Edgar Warren, the popular and reliable writer upon poultry topics. It is written for the man or woman who wants to add to their income in spare time that will not interfere with their present occupation. It is so plainly written that the person who never kept a hen, by following the instructions of the book, can make a success from the start. Tells what breeds pay and what do not. Discusses Pigeon Raising, fruit growing, berries and gardening in connection with poultry. Describes two simple, practical poultry houses which can be built at low cost and sold when the owner gets through with them. Tells how to hatch and brood chicks, both naturally and artificially, and describes a wonderful brooder system that can be installed at low cost. Do you know how to pick out the layers? Can you tell with your eyes shut which hens are laying and which are not? "Side-Line Poultry Keeping" will show you. It will tell you what to feed for eggs, how to get fertile eggs, how to grow green food in Winter, how to make lice powder that will kill the lice as soon as it touches them, what to do in case of sickness, etc., etc. Shows you how you can get the top-notch prices for what you have to sell. Has a chapter on "Laying Down Eggs," which gives the two methods which are absolutely safe and reliable. Lay down eggs in March and April and sell them in November and December and make 100 per cent profit. Drawing and description of a tran-nest with which to keep individual records. Gives Mr. Dunlap's cure for White Diarrhoea. Tells how to send dressed fowls to market with empty crops without shrinkage in weight. These are a few of the good things in the book.

SPECIAL OFFER Only $1.00 96-page book and the leading Poultry Paper for 2 years.

Invaluable to every man who wishes to make money on the side, and indispensable to the man who is looking forward to the free, independent, healthful life on the poultry farm. Ninety-six pages, illustrated. Price 50 cents, or with the American Poultry Advocate one year 75 cents, two years' subscription and book for $1.00, or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Our paper is handsomely illustrated, 44 to 120 pages, 50 cents per year, 3 months' trial 10 cts. SAMPLE FREE. Catalogue of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
162 Hodgkins Bldg. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

We Get a Slap

The big coffee trust, made up of Brazilian growers and American importers, has been trying various tactics to boost the price of coffee and get more money from the people.

Always the man who is trying to dig extra money out of the public pocket, on a combination, hates the man who blocks the game.

Now comes a plaintive bleat from the "exasperated' ones.

The *Journal of Commerce* lately said: "A stirring circular has just been issued to the coffee trade." The circular further says:

"The coffee world is discussing what is to be the future of coffee as a result of the campaign of miseducation carried on by the cereal coffee people. We have before us a letter from one of the largest roasters in the South asking what can be done to counteract the work of the enemies of coffee."

"The matter should have been taken up by the Brazilian government when they were completing their beautiful valorization scheme."

Then the circular proceeds to denounce Postum and works into a fine frenzy, because we have published facts regarding the effect of coffee on some people.

The harrowing tale goes on.

"Where a few years ago everybody drank coffee, several cups a day, now we find in every walk in life people who imagine they cannot drink it. (The underscoring is ours.) Burly blacksmiths, carpenters, laborers and athletes have discontinued or cut down the use of coffee; as there is not a person who reads this and will not be able to find the same conditions existing among his own circle of acquaintances, is it not well for the Brazilians to sit up and take notice?"

Isn't it curious these "burly" strong men should pick out coffee to "imagine" about? Why not "imagine" that regular doses of whiskey are harmful, or daily slugs of morphine?

If "imagination" makes the caffeine in coffee clog the liver, depress the heart and steadily tear down the nervous system, bringing on one or more of the dozens of types of diseases which follow broken-down nervous systems, many people don't know it.

But it remained for the man who has coffee, morphine or whiskey to sell, to have the supreme nerve to say: "You only imagine your disorders. Keep on buying from me."

Let us continue to quote from his article.

"Notwithstanding the enormous increase in population during the past three years, coffee shows an appalling decrease in consumption."

* * * * *

Then follows a tiresome lot of statistics which wind up by showing a decrease of consumption in two years of, in round figures, two hundred million pounds.

Here we see the cause for the attacks on us and the Brazilian sneers at Americans who prefer to use a healthful, home-made breakfast drink and incidentally keep the money in America, rather than send the millions to Brazil and pay for an article that chemists class among the drugs and not among the foods.

Will the reader please remember, we never announce that coffee "hurts all people."

Some persons seem to have excess vitality enough to use coffee, tobacco and whiskey for years and apparently be none the worse, but the number is small, and when a sensible man or woman finds an article aots harmfully they exercise some degree of intelligence by dropping it.

We quote again from the article:

"These figures are paralyzing but correct, being taken from Leech's statistics, recognized as the most reliable."

* * * * *

This is one of the highest compliments ever paid to the level-headed, common sense of Americans who cut off about two hundred million pounds of coffee when they found by actual experiment (in the majority of cases) that the subtle drug caffeine, in coffee, worked discomfort and varying forms of disease.

Some people haven't the character to stop a habit when they know it is killing them, but it is easy to shift from coffee to Postum, for, when made according to directions, it comes to table a cup of beverage, seal brown color, which turns to rich golden brown when cream is added, and the taste is very like the milder grades of Old Gov't Java.

Postum is a veritable food-drink and highly nourishing, containing all the parts of wheat carefully prepared to which is added about 10 per cent of New Orleans molasses, and that is absolutely all that Postum is made of.

Thousands of visitors to the pure food factories see the ingredients and how prepared. Every nook and corner is open for every visitor to carefully inspect. Crowds come daily and enjoy it.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan

Group of Campaign States

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost: In West Virginia, in 1912, we will vote for constitutional prohibition. My small boy composed a song for me, which I have asked Mrs. Graham to sing:

"In West Virginia, rich and sunny,
We've no use for license money;
Get away, get away, get away
From dear Old Dixie.

"We'd rather have our homes protected,
And our boys and girls respected,
Get away, get away, saloons get away
From Dixie.

"We're out for ratification! Hurrah! Hurrah!
To save our Little Mountain State,
We all will work early and late,
Get away, get away, get away
From dear Old Dixie."

TEXAS—Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis: We believe that Texas will go dry in 1913. A constitutional amendment was submitted to the people of Texas and voted on July 22, 1911. Eight hundred and forty thousand people of the Sunday School Association marched down the streets to the tune of "Texas going dry." At midnight, on Saturday night, the wires gave to the world the news that Texas was dry by 65,000. At 11 o'clock the next day we gathered in the churches of the state to celebrate the victory, and while we prayed and sang, down on the southern borders of Texas, Mexico marched in and voted all day Sunday, and on Monday morning the message was given out that we were losing ground, but I said, "There is no defeat, and Texas manhood and Texas womanhood will never retreat. When that fight is won south of the Mason and Dixon line, the boys and girls of Dixie will join hands with the boys and girls of the North, and we will help to win the fight for the American nation.

MAINE—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens: During the last year, there has been fought in Maine the greatest prohibition battle the world has ever known and Maine has kept its prohibitory law, and now is the moment when we should have "Victory" sung by our musical director.

To the great delight of the audience, our musical director sang the ever popular song, which never fails to make beat faster the heart of every white ribboner, as she looks forward to the day of final victory over the legalized liquor traffic.

Mrs. Stevens then announced that the banners for the largest gains in membership would now be presented, which presentation was made by Miss Anna A. Gordon, as follows:

It is a very sacred privilege that is granted me in announcing the prize membership banners to be awarded to the state, the district, the county and the local union making the largest net gains during the year. These banners are all alike. They were the last gift of Frances E. Willard to the National W. C. T. U. in the interests of membership gain. The state of New York, Frances E. Willard's birthplace, wins the state banner for a net gain of 1,454 members, and the president of New York will receive it. The other banners have not yet reached the platform, but while we cannot present them, we can present their winners. St. Louis district, of Missouri, makes a net gain of 353. The beautiful banner for the largest net gain in any county goes to Marion county (O.) W. C. T. U. which has made the remarkable net gain of 2,762 members, and Mrs. Mary Jennings will carry it home to those who have helped her make this gain. It is significant that the local union of Marion, in Marion county, receives the banner for the largest net gain made by any local union, it having 369 members to its credit, and it is a noteworthy fact that Mrs. Jennings is a member of that union.

After the reading and adoption of the resolution of thanks to those who had helped to make the Convention helpful and profitable, motion for the adjournment of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was made by Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, an ex president of Connecticut. It was not without a feeling of heartfelt regret that one realized that the closing hour of the delightful meeting had come, yet all knew that in no real sense was it ended. It had indeed only begun, for back to the home constituencies would be carried by the delegates a wealth of information, inspiration and enthusiasm, which would lend new energy to the workers in every local and county union. With tender, grateful remembrance of the good things received and happy anticipations of the treasures to be passed on to others, the great company of white ribboners, on floor and platform, joined hands, as they sang together the benedictory words, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. ROSTER

Changes in Branch secretaries, superintendents of departments, organizers, and lecturers.

General Secretary Young People's Branch—Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher.

Field Secretary—(Selection deferred).

College Secretary—Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell.

General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion Branch—Miss Edna Rowan; Associate Secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon.

New Organizers

Miss Lillie O'Daniel, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Leila O. Stratton, Lebanon, Tenn.
Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, Eastman, Ga.

New Lecturers

Miss Ellen M. Stone, Chelsea, Mass.
Mrs. Helen D. Harford, Newburg, Ore.

New Superintendents of Departments

Evangelistic Work, Rev. Mary E. Kuhl, 4606 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Bible in the Public Schools, Mrs. Jean B. Wylie, 119 McIntyre Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Penal and Reformatory Work, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, 720 Simpson St., Evanston, Ill.

Purity. Mrs. Leona T. Fields, 546 Packart St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Purity in Literature and Art, Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, Tribune Building, New York City, N. Y.

Christian Citizenship. Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Central City, Neb.

It was voted to have a W. C. T. U. Press Bureau and to discontinue the Press department. The departments of Kindergarten and Work Among Miners were merged with others, the former becoming a part of Scientific Temperance Instruction; the latter being combined with Work Among Lumbermen.

DR. STALL

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What a Young Man Ought to Know
What a Young Husband Ought to Know
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know
What a Young Girl Ought to Know
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"Just think what you have done for me! Last year I weighed 216 pounds, this year 146, and have not gained an ounce back. I am not wrinkled either. I feel so young and strong, no *rheumatism*, or sluggish liver, and I can *breathe* now. It is surprising how easily I did it. I feel 15 years younger."

"Just think! I have not had a pill or a cathartic since I began, and I used to take one every night."

"*My weight has increased 30 pounds.* I don't know what *indigestion* is any more, and my *nerves are so rested!* I sleep like a baby."

"Miss Cocroft, I have *taken off my glasses*, and my *catarrh* is so much better. Isn't that good?"

"I feel as if I could look every man, woman and child in the face with the feeling that I am *growing*—spiritually, physically and mentally. Really I am a stronger, better woman. I don't know how to tell you or to thank you."

Reports like these come to me every day. Do you wonder I want to help *every woman* to vibrant health and happiness? Write me your faults of health or figure. Your correspondence is held in strict confidence. If I cannot help you I will tell you what will.

My free book tells how to stand and walk correctly, and contains other information of vital interest to women. Every woman is welcome to it. Write for it. If you do not need me, you may be able to help a dear friend.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I'd like to tell you about it.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Miss Cocroft is the authority in America upon the regaining of woman's health and figure thro Natural, Scientific means.

FLOOD AMENDMENT CARRIES

Among the resolutions passed by the Convention was one to the effect that the National W. C. T. U. gives its endorsement to the Flood amendment to the new constitution of New Mexico, which makes that document more easily amendable, and upon the carrying of which hinges largely the future of constitutional prohibition in the new state. The amendment provides for the removal of a clause referring to the ability to read and write English on the part of Spanish-speaking people. Telegraphic word was received at National Headquarters the evening of November 9, that the amendment had carried by a 10,000 majority.

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FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEAS

We are coming to the end of our year of testing. Some unions, and many individuals, have come through undaunted by any hardships or failures of others. Bravely and untiringly they have worked steadily on, recognizing no discouragements.

Dear women, the need of the W. C. T. U. is just as great as ever. We stand for every cause that concerns the home, and events of the year have shown how great the need is for an awakening of the people along even educational lines. Some of the very finest men of the state do not endorse changes that will make for the welfare of the entire state in a few years. When discussing these points with prominent leaders in civics, I am told, "The men will see things differently when the women get to talking."

Now my plea is for study this year. Let us understand, from our own investigation, why there is any opposition to the Child Labor law; why some are so frantic when compulsory education is mentioned; why women cannot have better protection of their persons and property. Let us study all these points, and talk, and write, and educate until our state shall be behind no other state in its care of the interests of minors and women.

Let us do more for our schools and in our schools. Let us have a part in every civic improvement. Let us help in looking after dependent and defective children. The heart of the W. C. T. U. is great enough to take in these things; let no other organization supplant us, because we are either slow or indifferent.

Now about the state convention. We meet in Tampa, November 21-24. Tampa committees and the state officers are studying every plan to make that meeting invaluable to the unions. There will be good speakers, good music, good children's work. There will be department exhibits and conferences by the various superintendents. There will be every opportunity for you to have every problem of plans and methods solved.

The convention promises to be the greatest gathering of women engaged in the various reforms of the day, ever held in Florida.

It needs just one thing to insure this result—your presence. Let nothing keep you away. Let no union fail to be represented. We need your counsel; you need the education the convention will give. Come, everybody come.

MINNIE E. NEAL

27 E. Bay St., Jacksonville

FROM THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SUPERINTENDENT

Dear Sisters:

I feel as if a word of thanks and appreciation is due the unions which have responded so nobly to the call for comfort bags for the battleship, "Florida." We have on hand now 1,140 fully equipped bags, all containing good motherly letters, and a few more to be completed. We have been unable to do much the past year, aside from the comfort bags, but this is an important department, and those unions in our seaports, at least, should appoint superintendents to distribute leaflets, Testaments and flowers. They would find that much good would thus be accomplished. Again I thank you for your hearty coöperation in this work of love for our sailor boys.

Yours for more and better work,

(MRS.) ADDIE WINGOOD.

Manatee

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

Dear Workers of the Florida Union:

The past year has gone very quickly and I feel that the work is but half done, as I have been away most of the summer, but yet I think we have reason to be thankful that our unions are doing so well. New ones are taking up the Christian Citizenship department, and when we remember how short a time ago it was first started, in our local union at Lake Weir, let us take courage and go ahead for better things in the future. Mrs. Harford's leaflet, No. 2, says local unions can help to make this department a success by sending to the state superintendent items or articles, from their reading table, in which good thoughts on this subject are presented; also by sending the result of effort towards law enforcement. I have sent literature to 164 unions and letters to the new unions. Let us all work together for National Prohibition.

Yours always in the temperance work

MRS. E. S. UPHAM

St. Petersburg

A CALL TO YOU

Dear Comrades:

A new constellation has arisen in our W. C. T. U. firmament. It rests over Tampa, fair Tampa on-the-bay, where it is shining brighter and brighter, day by day, as new features and fresh attractions are added to our convention program. This constellation will reach its greatest brilliancy, November 21-24, when the state convention meets in Tampa.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, whose experiences and adventures as a missionary are stranger and more interesting than fiction, will be there to charm and inspire all with her convention address. Our own loved Emma Tucker will awaken anew our spiritual perceptions in her heart-to-heart Bible studies, as she leads us onward and upward in the devotional meetings. The state superintendents, and we have some live ones, will be radiant to the igniting point with facts and experiences of the past year; with information and plans for the coming year sufficient to pierce the gloom of the most appalling failures any may have experienced, and light the way to success and achievement for the new year. Last, and best of all, the central star in our constellation will be our *chieftain*, fresh from the Milwaukee Convention, with her strong nerve and ready hand, so capable of guiding all to success and victory, and in whose leadership we all delight.

Comrades all, we need the convention and the convention needs us. See that your union sends its full quota of delegates and remember that whatever sacrifice is necessarily made in order to go, will be lost in the ocean of helpfulness and cheer which always characterizes our state meetings.

Yours devotedly,

MRS. MABEL P. DEAN,

Recording Secretary

FROM THE TREASURER

This is my last word to you before convention and I want to thank those unions which have responded so promptly since my last letter. I am still hoping to hear from others before I make up my report so as to bring our membership up as high as possible by the end of the convention year.

At present, we have only 272 members to begin the new year, since paying National dues for 1911—we were able to report a gain of four members this year, making us a total of 3,004 in the state. Now, my dear fellow members, it is up to us to say how much gain we shall be able to report next year. What will *you* do about it?

I hope each one will receive such an inspiration from the convention that she will go home resolved to see that dues are collected early in the year and will do her best to *get* and to *keep* all the new members possible during the year.

I hope to meet many of you face to face in Tampa and *know* more of the dear women who are active in our great temperance work.

Yours in His and our work,

MRS. GEO. I. DOIG

Gainesville

AN HOUR WITH OUR STATE SENATORS

Many in the state do not know what valiant friends of the various reform movements Florida has in some of her public men. Noticing how many services had been rendered by our state senators, the program committee was surprised to find that every senator in the territory surrounding Hillsboro county was in the honor roll of helpers. Then came the happy thought to give all our women the privilege of meeting these good friends. As a result of these various thoughts, you will find, in the Wednesday evening program, "An Hour With Our State Senators," and Messrs. McMullen, Humphries, Dayton, and Sloan have all promised to be present and give short messages, unless providentially hindered. This is one of the special and unusual features of the Tampa convention.

LAKE WEIR W. C. T. U.

Lake Weir union met November 2, there being fourteen members and seven visitors in attendance. The president, Mrs. A. M. Reed, presided. The roll call, with "bright sayings of children" as reponses, proved an entertaining feature of the meeting. Mrs. Reed reported the organization of an L. T. L., the meetings to be held in the schoolhouse Friday afternoons.

Mrs. Snooks, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, conducted the rest of the meeting, reading an article on "The Care of the New Baby." One of Dr. Allen's leaflets on the same subject was also read.

Miss Grace Simpson read a lengthy article, written in a humorous vein, concerning the "ole colored mammy," the trained nurse, and the new baby. The meeting was greatly enjoyed.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

It was a great gathering in Milwaukee last month, there being present representatives from every state in the Union to plan the great work of the W. C. T. U. for another year. The state president was the only one from Florida, Mesdames Sturrock, Adans, Sandborn, and George F. Nelson, all of whom expected to attend, being providentially hindered.

Many who had helped in the state work were present—Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Scovell, Miss Robbins—all of whom inquired so cordially after our state of health and desired to be remembered to all who had coöperated with them so cordially in the past.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, National President, in her Annual Address, told of the heroic work in Maine and announced that constitutional prohibition was retained by a majority of 758, though the result of the official canvass had not been given to the public, and received an ovation from the many hundreds present.

To intensify the interest in the departments of Medical Temperance and Health and Heredity, Dr. Carolyn Geisel, of Battle Creek, Mich., had her very valuable exhibit in the Auditorium, and many examined it from day to day, with a great deal of interest.

The exhibit of the National Child Labor League was also loaned to the National W. C. T. U. Convention, and was another most helpful feature.

More and more our women are looking at every question from a practical view point and greater intelligence on all the movements of the day characterizes every suggested plan of our National leaders.

The addresses of all the superintendents and organizers were full of plans, not just figures, and are an earnest of a year of great progress along every line of Christian temperance endeavor.

UNION SIGNAL HONORS

Well, Florida did not again win the banner for the greatest percent gain in subscribers, but so many sending their money and names through our corresponding secretary, placed at the very top of the honor-roll, as having sent in the most subscribers, the name of Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall. Florida had the advantage over other states in that the Florida edition names, of course, were all sent through Mrs. Pattishall. Our women did unusually well, however, in doing as they were asked to do this year and a very large percentage of the subscriptions were handled by the secretary. Next year, let us do still better and bring home three $25 checks.

FROM LOCAL UNIONS

North Tampa—(Frances E. Willard) has just had an election of officers with the following result: President, Mrs. A. H. Holmes, R. D. No. 2, Tampa; first vice-president, Mrs. A. F. Roberts; second vice-president, Mrs. E. Cooper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. D. Young; recording secretary, Miss Varna Knight; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Phillips; superintendent of L. T. L., Mrs. H. G. Dunn; Medal Contest, Mrs. E. L. McRae; Flower Mission, Mrs. H. S. Hancock; Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. E. D. Young; Social Meetings, Miss Lila Tanner; Temperance and Labor, Mrs. G. Blackburn; Press Reporter, Mrs. O. B. Mack.

Daytona received three white ribbon recruits at the last meeting. A most interesting report of the October district convention was given by one of the delegates, Mrs. Peterson.

Sarasota, at a recent meeting, unanimously re-elected their president, Mrs. A. S. Keener; vice-president, Miss Kate Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Wilson; treasurer, Mrs. Sallie Clark; superintendent L. T. L., Miss Sallie Harrison; Press, Miss Alice Howard.

Ocala had a short literary program devoted to Dr. Mary Wood Allen, and this with special music made a very pleasant meeting the last of October.

Monticello is doing excellent work. The new officers—Mrs. J. H. Perkins, president, and Mrs. W. W. Carrol, corresponding secretary—are greatly interested in the work. Mrs. Palmer edits a W. C. T. U. column in the local paper most acceptably, getting before many people, each week, many choice selections from the brilliant temperance writers of the day.

Inverness, with much enthusiasm and many new plans, has started a new year's work. The following officers were just elected: President, Mrs. C. L. Brooks; vice-president, Mrs. G. B. Chappell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Louis Thompson; recording secretary, Mrs. Paul Edwards; treasurer, Mrs. O. V. Edwards.

PLEASANT PRESS SOCIAL

The Lakeland union spent a very pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. J. L. Skipper recently, the literary part of the program being devoted to the subject of the Press.

"The Newspaper I Like Best" was discussed by nearly all present and much interest excited. A good talk was given by Mrs. Chilnger on "What Does the W. C. T U. Owe the Temperance Editor," and the presentation of this topic showed general appreciation of the service rendered by good papers. Refreshments and music were generously served, and the more than forty guests felt it was a well spent evening.

The Loyal Temperance Legion meets Saturday afternoons and is enlisting the children for good temperance work.

GOOD WORK IN ORLANDO

The October meeting of the Orlando union was enthusiastic and the attendance large. The chief feature of interest was the report from the late district convention at Pierson. Mrs. Pedrick, district president, as well as our local corresponding secretary, gave a detailed account of the proceedings and spoke of the wonderful stimulus received by delegates for more and better work in this great cause of ours. Mrs. Chapman, our Orlando representative, gave an illuminating glimpse of the noble work of Pierson's people for temperance and the rare hospitality extended to the convention. Our union has elected officers for the coming year and hopes to do a good work for 1912.

ORLANDO'S COMFORT BAGS

No union in the state had a more delightful time over the comfort bags than did Orlando making its splendid fifty. One of the members was moved to write some verses on the work, and so pleased with them were all, that copies enough for each bag were printed. Others will enjoy them, so they are printed herewith:

Dear Middy:

This little bag so plump and blue
Was made for no one else but you.
The comfort it's supposed to hold,
Will by degrees its wealth unfold.

Some day you'll hear an unfortunate pop,
And into the sea a button will drop.
To the inner bag you will promptly go,
And pluck out its mate with a glad "Oh, ho!"

Then in the roll of red, white and blue
(This patriotic bit so warm and true)
You'll find a needle of shining steel
And thread on the spool ready to unreel.

So, in a twinkle, the deed is done
And really you'll find it first rate fun,
To keep the blouse all trim and trag,
With the little traps from the comfort bag.

And when it comes to darning the sox,
It's easy as Rockefeller making "rox."
No need to pity yourself, and wheedle,
With two kinds of cotton, and a great long needle.

Again, you may be "skinning the ropes,"
Fulfilling your very earliest hopes.
When alack, alas, a slip results,
In a great flow of blood and quivering pulse.

Another dive in the depths of blue,
Brings forth some cotton and plaster too:
The wound is soon in shape and then
Jack-tar is ready for battle again.

Perchance it is the Sabbath day;
To wistful eyes there's not a ray
Of the home-land dear as life's red blood
And memories crowd with mighty flood.

'Tis then the Book of books comes out
And is read in reverent faith, no doubt,
And the songs, with hint of silent prayer,
Will reach high heaven on the salty air.

God bless our midshipmen today!
Three cheers for the "Battleship Florida!"
May her colors never droop and fold,
And our sailor boys prove purest gold!

MONTBROOK'S CONTEST

A fine report comes from Montbrook—eight silver and one gold contest this year, which were helpful to the participants and greatly enjoyed by the public. Some of the leading men of the community are very helpful to the union. Another good thing: an L. T. L., in which the children are truly interested, meets twice a month.

MONTANA W. C. T. U.

WOMAN, THE CIVILIZER

There have been several calls to woman within the past month to enter into larger privileges. The great state of California has extended to her the ballot. President Taft, in the columns of the *Woman's Home Companion*, has called upon the women of the United States to assist in bringing about a ratification of the arbitration treaties with England and France. Now comes a timely call in our own Montana, from the Woman's Club of Helena, to the other club women of the state, to condemn the brutal game of football.

All these calls recognize woman as the civilizer. Let her use her power to bring about the dawn of world peace, let her cast her vote in a great state with conscientious intelligence, and let her, in our Treasure State, use her influence to oppose violence in the name of sport.

To woman as the civilizer, the *Oregonian* recently paid a tribute, saying, "It is owing to women that we have such a thing as civilization. She first planted crops and tilled the ground. But for her determined industry man would have remained a mere hunter gluttonizing one week and starving the next. Woman tamed the domestic animals and invented the useful arts."

Such appreciation not only pleases but urges us to continue to deserve it.

The W. C. T. U. is known to stand always for good morals and clean habits and to wage war continuously against the cigaret and the drinking of anything alcoholic. But its broad scope urges its members to service not only along specific lines of Christian effort and temperance work, but along formative and preventive lines that lay the foundation for a higher civilization. It works for all that affects the health of the individual and the good of the community.

And we, members of Montana Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who have for years taken a decided stand for health's sake against all competitive athletics which strain the growing body, urging instead manual training and "doing things" in garden, field and shop, and commending only those athletics which aim at exercise and development, must endorse the resolution of the Woman's Club, which is as follows:

"Resolved, that the Woman's Club of Helena is unalterably opposed to foot ball, considering it on the same plane as pugilism or bull-fighting, and as dangerous as war.

"We call on the women's clubs throughout the state to oppose a game which has caused the death of so many of our sons and the permanent injury to others That the grief, anxiety and loss which have visited the president (Mrs. Lange) of this club may be spared other mothers in our state, we ask that the brutal game of football be dropped by all the schools of our state."

This resolution was adopted because of the injury (later resulting in death) to Charles Lange, of Helena, in a football combat at the Bozeman college, and because of other deaths and permanent injuries in the same ferocious contest, wrongly called sport.

Our *Helena Record*, commending the resolution and condemning the "useless forfeits of useful lives" caused by football, says, "No community can afford the loss it suffers when a young man just coming into the fulness of his powers, falls a victim to the game which numbers its dead and its permanently injured in the United States by the thousands." Less still can the family and the friends of the young man afford this loss.

We are glad to note that by a vote of the student body, the Agricultural College at Bozeman has canceled all football games for the rest of the season, and that the Helena High and the Gallatin County High will play no more games this year.

Some of our W. C. T. U. members have taken their sons from schools where those sons were urged to enter the football squad, because these parents would not risk having the young lads ruthlessly injured or killed in a contest of savage violence, and we ask that the game be permanently dropped by all schools of our state.

We are told that we women are arbiters of state and nation, that we can wield more power than any legislative body, that we can stop the waste, the suffering and the horrors of war, and divert the money now used annually for defensive and destructive work, to increase health, to promote education and peaceful productive pursuits, and to develop a higher civilization. Let us live up to the exalted demands made upon us. We W. C. T. U. women stand not only for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but for world peace and humaneness. Let us work not only for the elimination of the unclean from the young man's habits, but also, of the brutal from his sports. M. L. A.

MONTANA'S TEMPERANCE LAWS

The summary of Montana's temperance laws, ordered compiled by our state convention, will be ready early in December. There are many calls for these laws from our members, who realize that in order to do intelligent, effective work, they must have a knowledge of the law. The little pamphlet will prove valuable ammunition in advancing the temperance cause. Our organization has shown commendable enterprise in ordering the compilation printed. We wish we could distribute copies free over the state, but do not see our way clear to do so. By order of convention, the pamphlet is to be sold, to pay for cost of printing, at fifteen cents a copy. Send orders to your Managing Editor,

MRS. M. W. ALDERSON
Marysville, Montana

EDITORIAL NOTES

Over sixty unions in Montana, and reports from only a few! We wish to know of the activities of the others. All are also cordially invited to send us suggestions as to how our Montana pages can best serve them.

Mrs. La Mance's letter is full of interest, acquainting us somewhat with a number of our new unions. We heartily welcome them into our membership. We pray that God will bless their every effort to spread the gospel of Christian temperance.

Our dear editor-in-chief is on her way home, after spending several months in the East, where she took advantage of many opportunities to do evangelical work and talk of temperance. Her life has been enriched by the beautiful experiences of these months and we shall be so glad to hear from her in the colums of THE UNION SIGNAL next month.

The Milwaukee Convention was a grand success. Montana was represented by our president, Mrs. Hutchinson, our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nutting, our editor-in-chief, Mrs. Hoag, our National lecturer, Mrs. Weed, and our delegate, Mrs. Brown. We regret that Mrs. Fenske of Livingston, and Mrs. Anna A. Walker, could not attend. Montana was again awarded the L. T. L. banner and won first prize (a star) and second prize (Frances E. Willard's picture) for Institute work. Our editor-in-chief won applause and a pennant, we understand, for dropping a pledge for 1,000 subscribers to the "Montana Edition" in THE UNION SIGNAL shower. The splendid National officers were all re-elected and Portland, Oregon, is to have the next Convention. But we shall hear more about Milwaukee next month from our representatives. Our president will stop at Wibaux, Miles City and Glendive on her return from the National, to report the Convention to those unions.

Butte union has been called to part with one of its esteemed honorary members in the death of Mr. Robert Drysdale, who passed to his heavenly reward, October 8, after an illness of about three weeks, of pneumonia. In their bereavement, his estimable wife, our state superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work, and his three daughters, have the sympathy of a large circle of friends, to which we add ours.

HONOR ROLL

Unions that sent paid-up subscriptions to Montana Edition promptly:

Bozeman, 60; Anaconda, 60; Stevensville, 62; Butte, 64; Livingston, 68; Belgrade, 54; Missoula, 40; Anna A. Walker, Butte, 35; Helena, 30; Miles City, 21; Star of West, 18; Kalispell, 16; Laurel, 15; Forsyth, [illegible] 13; Whitehall, 20; Sheridan, 10; Red Lodge, 10; Townsend, 10; Lewistown [illegible] 8, Billings, 7; Shelby, 6; East Helena, 5; Darby, 5; Twin Bridges, 4; Libby, 4; Hamilton, 4; Mrs. A. A. Walker, 10; miscellaneous, 9. Total, 691.

Mrs. Clara I. Kitts, of Moore, was one of the first to send in her individual subscription. Helena sends the Montana Edition to the Public and the Historical Library, and to the Y. W. C. A., Ind. Billings sends the regular edition of THE UNION SIGNAL to the Woman's Department of the Union depot, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Public Library.

We are sending sample copies of our first issue to unions that have not yet sent in their subscriptions, as we feel sure that the delayed lists will reach us by December 1, at latest. We will put on next month's honor roll paid-up subscriptions which reach us before December 1.

Reports of the National Convention have been ordered sent to the presidents of Bozeman, Anaconda, Livingston, Stevensville, Butte and Belgrade unions, and the Address of Mrs. Stevens at the National Convention has been ordered sent to Missoula, A. A. W. Butte and Helena unions, in accordance with offer made in October *Real Issue*.

OUR ANNUAL REPORT

Montana's Annual Report is a pamphlet of fifty-six pages and contains, besides the convention minutes and President's Address, Reports of Officers and Superintendents, our new Constitution, and a list of Life Members. By vote of the convention it was printed at considerable expense, to be sold at twenty-five cents a copy. Every member in the state should have a copy. Let each union be loyal to the state convention and see that at least half its members buy the Report. Send orders with money to

MRS. M. W. ALDERSON,
Recording Secretary
Marysville, Montana

MONTANA W. C. T. U.

MONTANA AS I FOUND HER

By LORA S. LA MANCE

I worked in Montana the most of October. She is the land of sunshine and cordiality. I like her well enough to want to adopt her.

Billings had rainy weather, but we had two Sunday services and the people responded so liberally to the call of the state for financial help that the union has the privilege of naming several life members. However, Billings is not alone in this, as Lewistown, Roundup, Conrad, Collins, Havre, Chinook, Malta, Glasgow, and Wolf Point, each contributed ten dollars or a multiple of ten, and honored their tried and true leaders by conferring upon them life membership.

Roundup gave eight names toward an organization, but preferred to wait for some instruction before forming a union. It was planned to call Mrs. Hutchinson to perfect an organization.

Lewistown has a fine union. It is also the home of Mrs. M. C. Weed, National W. C. T. U. lecturer. It goes without saying that the visitor was treated royally. The union offered five dollars to the high school pupil, and three dollars to the grammar school pupil, who handed in the best write-up, in not over 800 words, of my lecture. (This is a good idea for other unions to take up.) Before the lecture, Mrs. Weed gave a brief address.

Judith Gap, and Concord, Chester, and Hobson, a little later, were in the main failures. Only three or four brave souls came out at two of these places and no one at all at the others.

Buffalo union is small, but none could be friendlier.

At Benchland, I spoke, as had Mrs. Hutchinson earlier, at the temporary lean-to used as a schoolroom. The state president had been liked so well that a fine audience came to hear the next speaker. A union of six was organized with Mrs. T. S. Cruzen, president; Mrs. J. E. Cox, secretary; Mrs. F. Jordan, treasurer.

At Stanford a good meeting, but organization was not feasible at the time. This is a point that ought to be held.

The friendly faces at Belt were a real inspiration. It is uphill work in this pretty mountain town, but if the workers will only remember Frances Willard's motto, "It is dogged that does it," they will yet gain the day.

Big-hearted Mrs. J. W. Shields took in your scribe when Chouteau cancelled her dates (scarlet fever), and used the time by going with me to Collins.

Where could I find words to tell of Collins! Wee Collins, with saloons as thick as can be, but with wise, noble-spirited, tactful white ribbon women who are literally capturing the whole country for their cause. Mrs. Lora Bailey is the president, her daughter, the treasurer and three of her children have won one medal each. Mrs. Ida Ferris Waterman, organizer, is also of this union, and has been doing fine work. The union conducted seven medal contests within a year, and held even more social meetings. They gave a combined indoor picnic and baby show the day that they had the speaker. One hundred partook of the picnic dinner and nearly as many of the picnic supper. The rooms over the Boorman store, which were decorated with golden willows and crimson-berried buffalo berry bushes, were throw open to the public. Just such another feast your scribe never ate. It was Montanaish all through—carrot pie, buffalo berry pie and jelly, turnip salad, wild gooseberry preserves, and light rolls stuffed with raisins. No wonder the union gained ten active and two honorary members that day, more than doubling its membership!

At Shelby and Cut-Bank, new unions were put in. I promised that Mrs. Waterman would "mother" them. Mrs. Homer F. Cox is the president at Shelby and Mrs. Thomas Wallace at Cut-Bank. Both ladies are old W. C. T. U. workers.

Havre tried Lewistown's plan of offering prizes in the schools for a write-up of the lecture. The Y. P. B.'s gave the money for the prize. They also furnished the music and met the speaker in a body. The W. C. T. U. rented the opera house, but the attendance was not large. However, the Havre union has the children's good will. I spoke twenty-seven times to the schools on my trip, and the reception at Havre led them all.

Chinook had a fairly good meeting and was most cordial to me. Malta has her discouragements, but intends to keep on trying.

Glasgow has a union of over 100 members. Her men wear their white ribbon even more faithfully than the ladies. One of the bright ideas of the Glasgow women is to keep a box of fresh white ribbon bows in each of two friendly drug stores. When a member finds she has left her white ribbon at home, she steps into one of the stores and gets another. When the gentlemen's ribbons become soiled, they go into these drug stores and get fresh ones. Incidentally many a dime is left in the boxes, so the scheme pays also in dollars and cents.

Wolf Point is in the Fort Peck Indian reservation. Mrs. Louise Chase is the president and all the mission school people belong. The union numbers thirty members, most of them Indians, not a few being young men. Some of these people came miles to hear the address, two-thirds of the audience being Assiniboines. There is a fine L. T. L. of twenty-seven members, all of them Indian children attending the Mission school. The great success of this union at Wolf Point shows us that Montana ought to push this work in every reservation and Indian school.

I gave thirty-six regular addresses, besides twenty-seven school talks, and held two schools of instruction, and I have left the state $200 richer, if all pledges are paid, as I think they will be. Hurrah for Montana!

NOTICE

Please send reports and all communications for Montana's pages to your managing editor at Marysville, Montana, by December 5, at the latest. If ready before, send them as early as you can.

REPORTS OF UNIONS

Como—New officers—Mrs. H. A. Platt, president; Mrs. Carrie Kyle, vice-president; Mrs. E. E. Platt, secretary; Mrs. Jesse Elderkin, assistant secretary; Mrs. Susie B. Platt, treasurer.

Havre—Mrs. La Mance lectured in opera house October 19, and next day in schools and at Ladies' Aid. The president proposes that the union shall send Montana Edition to all members and to twenty non-members. [Good for Havre! Ed.]

Butte (A. A. Walker)—On October 3, this union started a Gospel Temperance campaign at Salvation Army Hall. It plans to hold meetings every Tuesday evening throughout the year.

Glendive—Since convention, Glendive has had a concert that netted $38. It served a supper at 25c a plate at the W. C. T. U. meeting, at which a convention report was read, realizing $7.00. Twenty-five dollars is laid away in the fund for the Rest Room, the goal toward which the union is working this year.

Deer Lodge—Alive to the need of co-operation. A reception was held at Mrs. R. Lee Kelly's in honor of ministers and their families, and teachers of grade and high schools and college, with program of music, readings, and brief address by the president, which told of achievements of the W. C. T. U. and urged the coöperation of those present. Refreshments were served to fifty guests. On October 11, a family party was held at the home of the secretary, Mrs. D. P. Saunders, in honor of two members who were moving away—Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Hansen.

Missoula—Meeting October 25, at the home of Mrs. Corbin: "Responsibilities of Officers" was discussed. Mrs. McGregor was re-elected president. Mrs. Wilson, formerly president at Mitchell, South Dakota, accepted the vice presidency, and Mrs. Hoblitt, formerly president at Corvallis, the office of treasurer. Mrs. Smith was re-elected secretary. Mrs. C. H. Grant is the faithful press reporter. Missoula plans to adopt the program outlined by the convention committee, as the guide for topics at bi-monthly meetings. The city council has decided saloons must be closed on Sunday, and the W. C. T. U. is alert to do all possible to further the wish of the best citizens to have, as far as possible, a city morally clean.

Stevensville—Delightful meeting September 27 at home of Mrs. Lou May. Many members and several visitors present. Reports of department work for year and reports of convention by delegates filled the business hour. Mrs. I. N. Smith was re-elected president, Mrs. Maud Rowe, secretary, and Mrs. E. S. Rinehart, treasurer. Mrs. J. C. Emhoff was elected vice-general and Mrs. A. L. Ridley, correspondent.

Butte—Annual meeting held September 25, at Mrs. R. W. McDonald's. Mrs. C. A. Plumley was elected president; Mrs. W. M. Jordan, vice-president; Mrs. M. Dunckel and Mrs. R. Drysdale, recording and corresponding secretaries respectively, and Mrs. A. R. Sappenfield, treasurer. On October 9, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Passmore, the outgoing president gave a resumé of the last year's work, and the new president outlined work for the coming year. It is planned to take up more departments of work and hold each month one business meeting and one meeting at which a program will be presented. The union has grown so that it is able to place the names of two members on the program to entertain at each meeting.

Rosebud—Organized by Mrs. Nutting on her way to Milwaukee, sent in thirteen subscriptions to our Montana Edition, president, Mrs. E. Niell; secretary, Mrs. Mary Pierce; treasurer, Mrs. Mollie Wilkie.

Helena—Has been raising money by holding a bakery sale. Mrs. F. M. McConnell is the new president. Mrs. P. C. Burhans, wife of the new superintendent of Montana Children's Home Society, is vice-president; Mrs. Lee, secretary, and Mrs. Bergquist, treasurer.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd,
199 York St. Norfolk, Va.

Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
Mrs. E. B. Clement,
CENTRALIA, VA.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE LOCAL UNIONS

Evanston, Ill., Nov. 4, 1911

Dear Comrades:

It is a pleasure to send you my first letter to the Virginia edition of THE UNION SIGNAL from under the shadow of the National Headquarters.

We have just arrived here from the splendid Convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Milwaukee. I wish it might be the privilege of every Virginia white ribboner to visit Rest Cottage, that place known and loved as the home of Frances E. Willard; The Willard, which joins Rest Cottage, and is the Headquarters of the National, and the splendid new Literature Building which we all helped to build. But now that you will receive THE UNION SIGNAL at least once a month, you will have the opportunity of keeping somewhat in touch with the work here.

Our constituency was most hospitably entertained in Milwaukee. The Virginia delegation was composed of Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Tinling, Mrs. W. M. Bickers, Mrs. W. L. Bailes, and Mrs. J. F. Myers. As you already know, our state had a place on the program on Jubilee Night. Thirty-two other states had made net gains in membership, so the program that night was a veritable jubilee. Special mention was made in the report of the secretary of the L. T. L., of work done by that Branch in Virginia, and you will be glad with me, I know, to hear that Virginia was listed with those states that had sent an increased amount to the Willard Memorial Fund the past year.

One special recommendation, which was made by one of the speakers, I want to pass on to you. It is that a fine of five dollars be imposed upon any woman who dares to come into a local union and speak a discouraging word. What do you think of that? Surely we all know the beneficent effect of looking on the bright side and "keeping everlastingly at it."

I feel that I hardly need say to you that we are depending upon every Virginia white ribboner to push the work harder than ever this year. Let us be constantly on the lookout to win new members and organize new unions.

Let us not forget the petition work. I think every local union has received copies of the petitions for the enabling act to give the people of Virginia an opportunity to vote on the subject of statewide prohibition. Do not delay this important work of circulating them. The Corresponding Secretary will furnish you as many blanks as you can use.

Our state organizers are ready for work. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Ropp are now in the field. Mrs. Weech and Mrs. Parrott can be secured by writing me. Let us do all the field work possible during the open weather. Remember to try to get subscribers to the Virginia edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, which is now our state paper.

Letters sent to Lincoln, as usual, will reach me. Lovingly,

SARA H. HOGE

EDITOR'S GREETING

Somewhere in the beauties of a small volume called "The Little Pilgrim," it is told that this wee traveler when she reached Heaven found it was necessary for no one to ask any questions; everyone already understood, and there was no need to explain anything.

Oh, that earth had this joy! But it has not. We spend much of life trying to bring others to our way of thinking. This is true whether our days are spent at home, or in less quiet places. Our loving work for temperance is no exception.

Even now, dear readers, some of you are grieving and wondering why it seems best to give up, for the present, that little paper, with its notes and news of Virginia's plans and hopes, that has come so regularly to you. Would it were easy to tell why! Would it were not hard to fill the place of that wise and faithful guardian who all these years has from dear Winchester town sent her message to you! She deserves every letter coming so often, filled with regret, and with good wishes for health and happiness. In reply, she is characteristically grateful and sends loving wishes for the new effort that greets you today.

This change to a state edition of THE UNION SIGNAL has been made after much thought and from sound, economic reasons. You will miss some familiar features. If you will pardon a Secretary's phrasing, there is going to be room in the abbreviated columns for a *report*, rather than the *minutes*. But there is going to be room for each union some time, for each has a part in this paper. What you are doing may rouse others; what others have done may stimulate you! This VIRGINIA SIGNAL may not be quite as welcome to those who read THE SIGNAL every week; such will miss the length of Virginia tidings. To those who have not THE SIGNAL at all, it will be a gain. So let those who feel they are losers think of those who are gainers; let the gainers cheer the losers. In other words, let's all take hands and help each other! *That* needs no explanation.

FAITH T. PARROTT,
Editor VIRGINIA SIGNAL

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is to be issued once a month and to be a substitute for the *Virginia Call*, at the same price of twenty-five cents a year. All SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All NEWS ITEMS OR OTHER SHORT ARTICLES should be mailed to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Martinsville, Va. MONEY to Centralia; MANUSCRIPTS to Martinsville.

THE VIRGINIA SIGNAL will be issued near the middle of each month.

All articles for publication should reach Martinsville by the first of each month.

LOCAL UNIONS BUSY AND ABOUT TO BE

A particularly interesting meeting is reported from Luray. This was held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Huffman, with a large and appreciative attendance of both active and honorary members and a few privileged visitors. After the business calendar was disposed of, two little girls who had taken part in a county medal contest recited, talks were given by several honorary members, followed by delightful refreshments served by the hostess.

If there is a single union in Virginia not knowing what to do, let it turn and read the Red Letter Day program prepared in such excellent form by Mrs. Round of Manassas, state superintendent. At no time since this day has been established in the state, has a more attractive and effective outline for presenting the W. C. T. U. work to the general public been given out than this. Try it! Mrs. Mimah H. Day of Salem regrets that her superintendent's appeal for observing World's Temperance Day could not be published in the Virginia edition in time, the early coming of this day preventing. Many of the workers have doubtless heard from Mrs. Day, and it is hoped every section having a program for November 11 will report it to this paper.

South Boston union, which grew largely last year, writes of still greater interest being felt by reason of attending the state convention, a meeting soon after bringing out a good membership, with increased desire to work oftener and better than even before.

Ridgeway union was also made enthusiastic by reason of the Danville school of temperance methods, and has succeeded in winning the new principal of the public school as one of its active members. World's Temperance Day was observed on the evening of November 11, with Mrs. Faith T. Parrott for the speak-

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

er and an interesting program, besides, of song and signing has been arranged. This union has commenced its canvass with state-wide petitions for the voters.

The Farmville union re-organized fourteen months ago, has now twenty-five active members and several honorary ones. Departmental work has been chosen as follows: Scientific Temperance Instruction, Medical Temperance, Evangelistic, Flower Mission, Sunday School, Press and Unfermented Wine. Space for news items is given most courteously by the papers. Circulation of the petitions for state-wide prohibition is already begun. Special programs of World's Temperance Day were observed in the churches. This union is fortunate to have as Press superintendent and secretary, Mrs. Mary Shakford Johnston, daughter of the well beloved minister and temperance worker, Rev. Joseph Shakford, who passed away suddenly in Lynchburg some time since.

An excellent public meeting has been held by the Lynchburg workers. A valuable demonstration of the apple *versus* cider greatly interested the Legioners. Music has been rendered by some of the girls from the Y. P. B. who are always ready to help.

Good tidings come from Fonticello union recently organized by Mrs. Clement in Richmond, assisted by Dr. Wilson, a long time enthusiastic temperance worker. New members have been gained, as there are now sixteen active and eleven honorary names. A well attended reception was given in the West End Methodist church, with a helpful program. The ice-cream that was served during the social hour was the gift of a Catholic friend.

The Lovettsville union, in Loudoun county, is seeing that the pastors of the four churches are not going to be behind in temperance events, for each one of them will receive the VIRGINIA SIGNAL for the coming year.

The Martinsville workers, helped by others in the county, will make a "cheering-up" visit on Thanksgiving day to the Henry county Almshouse and are planning to take gifts of body, mind and heart. This is the first work of this kind done by the local W. C. T. U. and it will be easier and better done by reason of two new members particularly interested —Mrs. Joseph Taylor of North Carolina and Mrs. R. L. Walker of the Palmetto state.

From Mrs. M. J. Hankins, corresponding secretary of Tazewell, the good news comes: "The Tazewell union is a band of loyal temperance women feeling glad that they can see the breadth and wisdom of the work so as not to mind the little sacrifice of giving up alcohol for flavoring in cookery, nor the absolute prohibition of wine and cider.

"We have our Headquarters and rest rooms in the town and had a special rest room during the large County Fair, which proved restful to the weary. Much literature was given out. With twenty-five active and four honorary members on the roll, we hope to contribute something towards benefiting society and for the final overthrow of drink."

THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 30

I am thankful for small mercies. I compared notes with one of my friends, who expects everything of the universe, and is disappointed when anything is less than the best, and I find that I begin at the other extreme, expecting nothing and am always full of thanks for the moderate goods. *Emerson*

MRS. STEVENS' ADDRESS

Coming from the heart and mind of so wondrous a leader, the Annual Address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens at the Milwaukee Convention bears the same clear statesmanship that marks all such papers. It is, in brief, a convention in itself—a literal "coming together" of ideas, a study of past and present conditions, with dauntless cheer for the future.

While the usual need for total abstinence and universal prohibition, the increasing need of temperance papers and general literature, the persevering in education of the young in right ideas have not been omitted, nor the advance of the organization itself, yet the chief message is about Maine, towards which state all the civilized earth has recently turned. No true adherent of the W. C. T. U. should delay familiarizing herself with this Address, because it is full of resourceful and conclusive argument to convince the unthinking and is illuminating in showing the methods used, the sacrifice and devotion to principle of this famed campaign for keeping inherent prohibition—a campaign that from start to victorious finish has been recognized as of world-wide import.

Mrs. Stevens reviews the political agitation throughout the country that led up to the fight in Maine; how the very success of prohibition made many indifferent and falsely believe that a change might help; how the very absence of the saloon, with its expense and danger, affected the ignorant; how the foreign element, still unconquered, had become one-eighth of the state's population. But as though rising above these causes, all America's brewers, distillers and advocates of Personal Liberty Leagues had declared that if money and agitation could destroy, then Maine's prohibitory law must go. As if coming from cloud into sunshine, the loving heart of the National President turns to the preparedness of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, when the necessity for immediate fight was known; how all classes gave willingly of time, of purse and of strength to win; how brilliant oratory, patient work, an impartial press, the Dow-like distribution of literature from coast to hill, from camp to city's throng, did well their part.

With numerous letters, telegrams, and offers of substantial aid from outside; the World's appeal to show how the judgment of other nations had coincided; with grange, school, church and club; the shining morning faces of Miss Gordon's Young Campaigners to rejoice and sing and work as only youth can—the temperance story goes on till the decisive election day. Decisive? It seemed not when news of defeat came, only to be followed by doubt. With heart strain of waiting—waiting such as few, perhaps, ever felt before—these leaders of a righteous and loved cause were rewarded with the final tidings of Victory! Victory!

These things and even more await those who, though not at Milwaukee, may yet be heirs to the legacy of the printed page.

A SILVER WEDDING OF INTEREST TO ALL

On the afternoon of October the twentieth, amidst abundant flowers, gifts and loving messages, in the presence of one hundred and thirty guests, Rev. and Mrs. Howard M. Hoge celebrated at "Evergreen Home," the anniversary of twenty-five years of wedded life, in which joy and happiness, health and love have ever been dominant.

Noted for good looks, as well as for good deeds, Mr. and Mrs. Hoge were unusually handsome on this occasion as they stood to receive the guests in a bay-window of the living room, with a background of white carnations and dainty asparagus. The bride wore the original wedding gown of white satin and the same wreath of orange blossoms. It is doubted if any receiving line similar to this has been duplicated in all joyous America, for assisting Mr. and Mrs. Hoge were their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hoge, both pairs having, in the last few years, commemorated with appropriate and beautiful ceremonials their own golden weddings.

A steady stream of guests filled the reception hours from two o'clock till five. The hall and library were ablaze with autumn leaves, crimson sage and effective intermingling of asparagus branches.

Mrs. Russell Smith of Swarthmore and Mrs. Arthur Warner of Baltimore presided in the dining room, assisted by four young girls in gowns of pink and white. Pink carnations, roses and ferns were profusely used in the decorations.

In addition to guests from a distance already named, there were present Mr. and Mrs. Burton and Miss Taylor of Washington. Miss Stroud of Herndon, Mrs. Lilian Shepherd of Norfolk, and Mrs. Effie Clement of Centralia, representing the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, helped receive the guests.

All Virginia and other sections do well and truly wish that the future may be full of light and sweetness for both silver and golden participants of this happy and beautiful wedding feast.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 23, 1911. No. 47

White Ribboners' Pilgrimage to Evanston

National Convention Delegates Entertained in Frances E. Willard's Old Home

The day after the closing of the National Convention at Milwaukee, over two hundred of the delegates came to Evanston, and with quiet, reverent steps, made a pilgrimage to Rest Cottage, the home of Frances E. Willard. Many had never before viewed the rooms made sacred by the presence in other days of this honored leader of the white ribbon hosts. They lingered in "The Den," as she styled her study and library, every article of furniture, every book and every picture in which is suggestive of the great work done by this rare woman, who planned and labored and sacrificed that "the world might be wider for women and more homelike for humanity."

The visitors also availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing The Willard, where are located the offices of the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and made a tour of the new Literature Building, occupied by the circulation and editorial departments of The Union Signal, and the general offices and stock room from which W. C. T. U. and general temperance literature are distributed.

Luncheon was served by the Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, in the beautiful new church, located on the site of the historic church of which Frances Willard was a member.

Immediately after luncheon, by the courtesy of the city council, over twenty automobiles were placed at the disposal of the visitors, and they were given a drive through classic Evanston, so superbly located on the shores of Lake Michigan. A little later the delegates took a special train for Rosehill, the beautiful cemetery a few miles south of Evanston. Reverently, two by two, the white ribbon women passed under the artistic arching entrance and along the winding white paths. Silently they encircled the Willard family lot, and many for the first time read the well known inscription on the handsome Vermont granite boulder, "Frances E. Willard, Founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She made the world wider for women and happier for humanity."

Standing beside the grave, on which rested a lovely wreath of white blossoms starred with gold, Mrs. Stevens tenderly broke the impressive silence with gracious words of sisterly comfort and heavenly vision. After speaking of the care given by Miss Gordon all through the year to the grave of Frances E. Willard and her mother, Mrs. Stevens introduced Miss Gordon as the leader of the service. Miss Gordon in a clear low voice, vibrating with controlled emotion, asked all to join with her in repeating the twenty-third psalm and the Lord's prayer. She then placed on the grave two wreaths, tied with white ribbon, one of arbor vitae and the other of fir balsam, sent by Vermont comrades from the childhood homes of Frances E. Willard's father and mother.

Clasping hands and feeling that they represented the white ribbon sisterhood in heaven and on earth, all softly sang, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," and with bowed heads repeated the benediction, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

Visiting Delegates Assembled in Front of Rest Cottage Prior to Automobile Tour of Evanston

Special Articles in This Issue

Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy, by Hon. Seaborn Wright—The Human Factor—How My Department Promotes Prohibition—Twelve Months of Citizenship—Convention Side-Lights

Personal Liberty and the Spirit of Anarchy

HON. SEABORN WRIGHT

Part II of Address Delivered at National W. C. T. U. Convention at Milwaukee

The great problem confronting the American people today is the enforcement of law—not so much the laws affecting property rights as the laws protecting human rights. Since the Civil War, the spirit of commercialism has dominated men and governments. Vast classes of men inspired by the lust of money, have not only capitalized our great natural resources, but they have capitalized the bodies, minds and souls of men. The sale of vice is a recognized business today. Thousands of hard, unscrupulous men, quick to see the possibilities of making money by appealing to the brutal instincts and passions of men, invest millions in the venture.

The vice of gambling owes its rapid, deadly spread not so much to the passion of the man for play, as to the steady, relentless pressure of the *business of gambling* by men with millions invested in the venture. The vice of prostitution is not spread by the individual libertine and harlot, but by business interests with millions invested in brothels and palaces of sin.

Nullification of Law

And the ever-broadening and deepening stream of drunkenness is not due to the passions of men for drink, but to the greed and avarice of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, with millions of invested capital relentlessly pushing their trade. Then when our states and cities pass laws to regulate or suppress these evils, destroying millions of our people, they run counter to great business interests determined to protect themselves, even to *the nullification of all laws, Federal and state.*

The Chicago "Vice Commission," not only found ten thousand "women of shame" in Chicago, but behind them, vast business interests, making annually out of their red shame, nineteen million dollars.

Laws protecting women from sweatshops, little children from the grind of factory and mill, and laws against the poisoning of food are in every state shamelessly defied by men with no motive but the making of dollars.

Exploiting Humanity for Gain

This exploitation of humanity for gain, even to the extent of nullifying law, is, I repeat, the paramount problem of the times.

My indictment against the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine is, that in the spread of their business, they never hesitate to nullify law to accomplish their end.

Again take the city of Chicago: Official investigation shows that the eight thousand saloons—the mass of them the vilest, most law-defying saloons in America—are owned by the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, and yet the "Model License League," created and financed by them, all over the country is preaching saloon reformation, with never an effort to abate the lawlessness and vileness of their own creations.

Conventions of millionaire brewers are daily in our great cities, denouncing *by resolution* the doggery and the lawless dive, yet these men are the open owners of the vilest that curse the slums of our cities.

If their protestations against the lawless doggery, their spectacular stand for reformation were not the veriest sham, hypocrisy and deception, they would clean their own stables of a stench intolerable to decent men and women, the Republic over.

The lawlessness of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine is not the lawlessness of inflamed passion, but the cold-blooded lawlessness, born of business avarice and greed. In states and cities where they are entrenched today, they *obey no law regulating the sale of their goods.* They are in politics to elect men to office, pledged to nullification of all laws *regulating the sale;* they elect judges pledged to nullification; they are filling our jury boxes with men who will not enforce law. These things are not done in a corner, they are open, shameless, flagrant.

In the states and cities which have outlawed the saloons, they are in league with bootlegger, speak-easy and kitchen bar, nullifying state and city law; and here, too, by financing the campaigns of corrupt politicians, they are electing to office, governors, legislators and judges, with no object in view, except the nullification of the laws of state and city. It is nothing less than amazing to me, how tens of thousands of honest men in dry territory, never realizing that behind the nullification of law is the brain and money of the Liquor Trust, fall into the net spread for them. Even judges from the bench and on the platform are proclaiming the dangerous doctrine, that non-enforcement of law justifies and demands its repeal.

> The great contest in this Republic is for an intelligent, clean citizenship, and, to preserve it, patriots everywhere must fight to the last ditch the great evils threatening its destruction.

Human Rights vs. Property Rights

My friends, the crusade against the Liquor Interests is not a movement to itself, it is a part of the world-wide movement for *human rights.* When our fathers built this Government, they did not bottom it on wealth or power, on "broad winged navies" or standing armies, they built it on the *"virtue and intelligence of the people."* If our nation lives, it will be because the people are intelligent, courageous and clean. The great contest in the Republic is for an intelligent, clean citizenship, and, to preserve it, patriots everywhere must fight to the last ditch the great evils threatening its destruction. One by one you may read the history of the dead nations of the past. Their destruction was always the *"wages of sin."* When Babylon, Greece and Rome were tottering to their fall, there was no dearth of wealth, no decay of intellectual power; their cities were visions of splendor and beauty; their hilltops crowned with marble palaces; their streets, with monuments to the living and the dead; their wealth beyond the dreams of avarice—they died because of the vices of the people. Wealth and intellect have no arm to save when they render allegiance to vice; rather are they blind Samsons, pulling down the temple of state to perish in the common ruin.

We flatter ourselves that there is a saving power in the mere form of government. We of America have abolished kingdoms and aristocracies, we rule ourselves, but we cannot escape from the blazing truth of all history, that the character of the governments, whether kingdom, aristocracy or republic, depends upon the character of its rulers. If we longer permit vast business interests, for no purpose but the making of money, to destroy our citizenship through the spread of their business; if we permit them to nullify laws which control or abolish their business, the end is a dead citizenship, the reign of anarchy, and the destruction of government.

Perpetuation Through Saloon System

The key to the situation is the *saloon system.* Everywhere today, owned by the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, it is the agent through which they extend their trade, through which they hold and perpetuate their business. The money the saloon gathers from the people finds final lodgment in the vaults of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine. As a rule, the saloon-keepers start as poor men and end as poor men. No evidences of their accumulated wealth exist today. They have always been, they will always be tax gatherers for the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, and the "crumbs that fall from their masters' table" are their share of the profits. Every dollar of the millions of the Whisky Trust, every dollar of the millions of the Brewery Combine, has been made by them. No one understands this better than these masters at the top, and, therefore, whenever their local tax gatherers in any city, village or town are threatened with expulsion, the money of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine, in the hands of purchasable and unscrupulous politicians is in evidence. It is their fight, not the fight of their local agents; it is their trade and profit, not the trade and profit of the local keeper.

Out from the brewing vats of Milwaukee, run 10,000 pipe lines into 10,000 cities and villages and towns. Through them runs an unending stream of liquor; and back from city, village and town, another 10,000 lines carry a never ending stream of gold, gathered from the people by their local agent. A perfect system! By it the masters at the top have accumulated since the Civil War, a thousand million dollars.

Law of Temptation

The basic principle of the modern saloon is *the law of temptation.* No man understands better than the shrewd, unscrupulous masters of the traffic, the power of this law. Given an evil sanctioned by the law, eternally present, appealing to the lower passions and appetites of men, and the strongest and the best go down before the steady onslaught—the weak yield without an effort.

Take from an evil the protection of law and its appeal to men is weakened: hide it in cellar and alley, the lure of its presence is lost: the passions of men cool as temptation disappears.

The claim made by the masters of the traffic that the outlawing of an evil, the taking from the sight of man the appeal of its presence, but increases its spread, is a lie so shallow that it recoils upon the men who make it.

The Young Its Victims

There is yet another and still more dangerous principle upon which the saloon is built. It is not fashioned to supply the demands of men whose passion for liquor has been developed, but,

THE HUMAN FACTOR

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, President New York W. C. T. U.

Address Delivered at the Milwaukee National Convention

The human factor is the greatest common divisor in the progress of nations. Eliminate that and the countries of the world stand separate and apart; increase its value mentally, morally, and physically, and civilization advances.

No man contributes his share to the greatness of his own country, whose daily life is not above the average of his countrymen.

A familiar term employed by sociologists and physicians is "preventable causes of crime and disease," and it is to the removal of these causes that the greatest attention is paid.

The settlement worker, the sociologist, the investigator into causes of poverty and crime, cannot fail to recognize in the liquor traffic an ever present obstacle to the successful outcome of his efforts. It is not excess in the use of alcoholics alone that contributes to the evils against which we fight, but any use, even far short of excess, leads to physical, mental and moral degeneracy.

The recognition of the fact that the use of alcohol is a preventable source of crime, immorality, poverty, ill-health, and inefficiency, must be insisted upon before we can lay down the first premise in our campaign for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

Important as is the spread of commerce, the conservation of natural resources, and the protection of labor, we affirm that the most vital factor in the civilization of the world is the human factor, and that because alcohol stands as a cause of mental, moral and physical degeneracy, its manufacture and sale must be destroyed.

No greater difficulties attend the solution of this problem than that of other problems upon which large sums are being expended. The prevention of tuberculosis, the lessening of insanity, the labor problem, the problem of the city, are all worthy the attention of thoughtful people, but the liquor problem, if solved, would help in their solution.

The care and treatment of criminals, with the prevention of crime, cannot be studied without learning their relation to the drink traffic. Respect for law is a need of the age, but no more conspicuous example of its violation can be found anywhere than the open defiance of all law on the part of this same traffic. Yet the failure on the part of the majority to recognize, as preventable, such portions of all these evils as are due to the liquor traffic, is responsible for their continuance and increase.

But how is it preventable? First, by the spread of total abstinence. The man or woman who uses alcohol, even in moderation, is contributing to the perpetuation of the liquor traffic, and is justifying some one else in doing the same.

The spread of total abstinence increases the sum total of sobriety, mental efficiency, health and respect for law. We commend it as a practice that will enlarge the human factor and one worthy of the support of every man and woman interested in contributing to America's greatness. The failure to practice it is the failure to contribute, on our part, to removing alcoholics as a preventable source of crime, poverty and disease.

In addition, the attitude of the state, as expressed in law, is needed to restrain the weak, to protect the home, to strengthen public sentiment.

Is it not about time that the temperance forces of the Nation recognized as a fact, what the United States Supreme Court has said to the effect that the legislation which fastens the liquor traffic upon a community is a barbarism and a usurpation of legislative authority.

Is it not about time to recognize that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is not on a plane with the legitimate business interests of state and Nation, and that a great wrong is being done by the promulgation of the thought that the majority vote of the people can make constitutional a thing they assume the power to make legal.

The liquor traffic is a parasite on the body politic. It thrives to the weakening of the human factor in state and Nation. "*Carthago delenda est*" thrilled us, as we read ancient Rome's great orations, for it voices the controlling purpose of one man's life. Carthage was destroyed. "The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors must be prohibited," is the rally cry of white ribboners and the women of the home. The human factor is the vital factor in the campaign for Greatest America. Let Christian men and women, with a courage born of faith in God, remove this preventable cause in the degradation of the human factor, and help humanity to an advancing civilization.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY

with the cunning which only the lust for money can inspire, it is fashioned to teach a new generation to drink. It appeals, as no other business appeals, to the social instincts of the young. At that critical time of life when passion is stronger than judgment—the borderland between boyhood and manhood—its deadliest work is done. The masses of men who are today slaves to the habit of drink, are men who went down in early manhood. Out of the homes of the poor, the low saloons draw millions of American boys at the earliest dawn of manhood; draw them through the lighter veins of pleasure, through the deep arteries of passion, into the new world of unbridled freedom and license. From the homes of the rich, at the same formative period of life, are drawn ten thousands of their children by the same deadly appeal to passion.

The saloon system is the recruiting station of the Whisky Trust and Brewery Combine. Under the law of life, the men already enlisted in the army of drink will be dead within the limit of twenty years. The slogan of the saloon is, "New recruits! New recruits!" As a hundred thousand men drop out of the ranks, a hundred thousand new recruits are made. Never a maimed and bruised and dying man falls out of the ranks, that the saloon is not ready with a new recruit, and from this vast ever-increasing army, the masters of the Liquor Interests are yearly drawing a thousand million dollars in toll.

Influence of Law

The curse of the system is that it is protected and sanctioned by the laws of nation and state. What avails it that the influence of church and school and home is against the saloon system, when the influence of the laws of nation and state are behind it?

It is vain for priest and teacher and father to point the young to the evil of a system which the laws of this nation and state sanction! In this truth is found the vast distinction between the petty criminal in cellar and alley, plying his trade in liquor, and the open saloon upon our streets with the loving arms of the law thrown in protection around it. No human language can measure the deadly influence of law when it sanctions and upholds an evil.

Cannot Confine the Evil to Men

Last of all, I call your attention to this great truth. The curse of the liquor traffic can never be confined to the man who drinks. It reaches over the head of the man who drinks, and lays its bloody, brutal hands upon the helpless and the weak. No young man ever fell a victim to drink, that the blow did not fall upon the breast of the mother who bore him. No husband ever went down the rugged road made by drink, that some white faced woman did not go down with him, clinging with all the strength of a woman's love to his arm, and with little children, ragged in pitiful misery, holding to her skirt. In my young manhood, I started to fight this evil—my hair is white today. Sometimes in the crusade, I have suffered defeat; sometimes victory has come; but whether victory or defeat, I have never faltered. I have been reviled and ridiculed by thousands of strong men; I have been blessed by thousands of women and children from whose lives I have helped to lift the shadow of this curse. And this has been a reward to me greater than the combined millions of men who oppose me.

Spirit of Sacrifice

No man or woman ever lived a glorious life, or ever died a martyr's death without the spirit of sacrifice. Nineteen hundred years ago, the Man of Galilee not only taught, but lived this eternal truth. Millions since then following, imperfectly it is true, in His footsteps, have gone down by flame and sword, but always, thank God, with their faces fixed to the front, and the light of immortal courage flashing from their eyes. On the shoulders of such men and women as these, this old world's civilization has been lifted to the stars and to God. Oh, my brother, my sister, put your shoulder to the wheel. If victory comes, yours the shout of joy; if defeat—

"It were better to be a mourner
At the tomb of defeated right
Than to reign as king of the carnival
Of victorious might."

How My Department Promotes Prohibition

SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPATED IN BY THE NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS AT THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION

Fairs and Open Air Meetings

Mrs. Julia D. Phelps: The department of Fairs and Open Air Meetings seeks to go to the people. Forty-three street parades have shown thousands of spectators the intense earnestness of temperance advocates; many floats, beautifully decorated and emblematic of W. C. T. U., have joined in industrial and civic processions and hundreds of posters have served to catch the public eye. Automobile tours were a large factor in the Maine victory. The Young Campaigners helped by parades, carrying striking banners, and giving rally cries and songs. In Texas, hundreds of open air meetings and street parades were held during the prohibition campaign. In the great Equal Suffrage battle just won in California, automobiles lavishly decorated with yellow "Votes for Women" banners, conveyed speakers from point to point for street meetings, thus reaching thousands of listeners all over the country.

Work Among Foreign Speaking People

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson: The number of qualified male voters in the United States is in round numbers 26,000,000, of which 6,000,000 are foreign born. This is a sufficient number, if organized, to hold the balance of power on any national question. It is well known that the subject of prohibition is not considered at all by the vast majority of foreigners. Therefore, the wise leaders of the W. C. T. U. recognized that it was their privilege to meet this situation by educational measures through this department. Before attempting to educate, it is necessary to arouse interest, and before interest can be aroused in moral questions, there must come the kindly personal touch of sympathy; so the work of this department begins where sea and land meet, when the tired, homesick, bewildered emigrant appears at the door of a port of entry. When a crisis along temperance lines arises in city, county or state, literature in many tongues, dealing with the issue, is widely scattered and in addition public meetings are held and trained visitors go to house, mine and farm to educate these foreign voters.

Sunday School.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine: The Sunday School department came into existence to emphasize the prohibition law of God as revealed in His word and in our bodies, designed by Him to be temples for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. God's "Thou Shalt Not" relates to every form of evil which in any way defiles this temple or destroys the image of God in us. For more than thirty years the Sunday schools have echoed this prohibitory law through the faithful teaching of the quarterly temperance lessons, and making practical application in the use of the total abstinence pledge. But you ask, "What is the Sunday school doing for prohibition?" First, we are instilling into the minds and hearts of the thousands of children and young people the Bible principle of total abstinence from everything which defiles and destroys. As a result of this effort there have been 1,081,451 members of the Sunday schools of the United States who have made for themselves a prohibitory law by signing the pledge. The natural outgrowth of this work is the conviction that the state and nation should prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The fruitage of this conviction is the prohibition ballot. Second, vast numbers of men are now enrolled in the Sunday schools and these we are endeavoring to reach with the Christian Citizenship pledge which calls for loyalty to good citizenship movements regardless of party affiliations. Men's Bible classes in many places are federating and carrying towns and cities for no-license. Many Sunday schools are now identified in prohibition campaign movements. This temperance seed sowing is another important factor for prohibition. Two million six hundred fifty-eight thousand nine hundred eighty-five pages of leaflets have been circulated this past year. The Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U. has established a World's Temperance Sunday and on that day great temperance meetings are held, temperance sermons preached, and union Sunday school rallies—all marking the day for prohibition.

Soldiers and Sailors

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher: This department has promoted prohibition by having been first to agitate against the canteen, and secure legislation abolishing it. The story of the dreadful havoc the canteen was making, was made public, through data and statistics secured by personal investigation of conditions. The canteen business in the Navy was also looked into, and the results presented to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. Other efforts, by means of which my department hastens the glad day of prohibition, are as follows: Organizing C. T. U.'s in the Soldiers' Homes and forts (with a W. C. T U. woman as president), thus carrying our principles and policy into Government reservations; securing the formation, in forts, of L. T. L.'s in which the children of the soldiers are taught the nature and effects of alcohol on the human system; pushing pledge signing; giving the soldiers and sailors comfort-bags and helping them to become worthy citizens of the republic; providing bouquets, tied with white ribbon, memorial leaflets and refreshments for men marching in the great encampments of the G. A. R., thus counteracting the influence of the saloon, which has over its door and its bar, Old Glory, the flag bought by the blood of our sires and in latter days by the blood of those so near and dear to us.

Anti-Narcotics

Mrs. E. B. Ingalls: To secure the enforcement of nation-wide prohibition, the lads of this country must be trained in that direction; this department is protecting the intellect, the health and the morals of our boys. If a boy smokes cigarets he is much more likely to drink because the sediment left on the mucous membrane of the mouth, throat, and nose causes a craving for a stimulant; therefore, the boy—the undeveloped man—who is saved from cigaret smoking in a few years is likely not only to approve of the principle of nation-wide prohibition, but to use his vote for it, and then to stand for its enforcement. A tobaccoless saloon is an unknown establishment: tobacco and beer are twins of an evil inheritance. The interest taken in the cigaret question by persons who are not members of the W. C. T. U., particularly men, is very gratifying. Several gentlemen of education and prominence, in the South and West, have declared against the cigaret and are real helpers.

Medical Temperance

Mrs. Martha M. Allen: To the Medical Temperance department has been assigned the herculean task of destroying the main root of the liquor traffic which is the popular belief in alcoholic liquors as nourishing, strengthening and stimulating in times of illness. The efforts made in the past eighteen months to have whisky, brandy, and the medicated wines omitted from the pharmacopoeia were not fully rewarded with success, only the latter being omitted. But something even better than what we asked for came. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia, declared, in May last, his conversion to the new scientific views of the uselessness of alcohol, both as food and as medicine, and prophesied that within a few years, belief in alcohol as of service in medical treatment would be only a memory. To win to our cause a man of such commanding influence is equal to winning a state for prohibition. To endeavor to win medical leaders to a position of outspoken opposition to alcohol many facts regarding medical research have been placed at their command, during the past year, by sending to every medical library of the United States a copy of the new edition of the book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine." The special leaflets have been sent to 15,117 physicians, with a request for their co-operation in educating mothers not to use alcoholic liquors as family remedies. Nurses to the number of 1,272 were reached with the same literature and a similar request.

Curfew.

Miss Mary E. Brown: If in finances a penny saved is a penny earned, surely in temperance reform, a child saved is a prohibitionist gained. This department promotes prohibition by the protection given the child, under sixteen or eighteen years of age, from many temptations, mischief, vice and intemperance. This is done by requiring it to be at home after a designated hour in the evening, unless accompanied by parent or guardian; by placing the responsibility upon parents; by affording time for intellectual and moral development, which would otherwise be worse than wasted in street dissipation; by teaching respect for and obedience to law. I venture the assertion that if by some miraculous transformation the citizens of this land could today be made to revere and obey and enforce the laws of the land, tomorrow's sun would rise upon a saloonless, sober nation and a stainless flag.

W. C. T. U. Institutes

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns: The world looks to the W. C. T. U. for trained leaders in temperance work. The institute furnishes the training school. Through study of department methods and the general plan of the organization, distribution of literature, and increase of membership, total abstinence principles are taught and the efficacy of prohibition promulgated. When a union is sick, the best medicine that can be given is a one or two day institute. When a new union is to be organized no better start can be given than a study of the organization, led by trained workers of the institute department. In prohibition campaigns the institute training school becomes a most helpful factor. Each department is studied in its relation to prohibition. The evening address or contest becomes a prohibition rally.

How My Department Promotes Prohibition

Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford: The whole work of this department is directed against the liquor traffic and its attendant evils. Through needs revealed by the instrumentality of the Juvenile Court, many investigations have been reported this year. Some have revealed the fact that two-thirds of the public dance halls are located over saloons; that at least one-third of the men in attendance upon them are drunk, and almost all the girls drink. In one case, a cash prize of $100 was offered the girl to whose credit stood the greatest number of drinks for a month. Investigation of the night messenger service showed that the majority of calls received at night come from the saloons and their allied institutions. Another report reveals fourteen bartenders and saloonkeepers on the school boards of one county and not a single mother. Twenty-nine states are all looking toward the protection of the children from evils caused largely by the saloon and its accessories. In carrying on this work, we realize that we are trying to dip out with a (disfranchised) kitchen spoon, the high tide of evils with which the saloon continues to flood our land.

Kindergarten

Miss Clara Wheeler: The influence of the Kindergarten department, in the daily training of boys and girls to self-mastery and self-control, is of value. "Religion, industry and temperance, these three, are the trinity that should govern education in the home and school," says Froebel. Mothers should study Kindergarten principles and methods, that they may be able to work, not alone with the instinct of the mother, but with true insight in training their children to the mastery of self, which makes for righteousness, that is, right thinking; for true industry—right doing—and for temperance, which means right living.

Physical Education

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter: This department stands as a preventive measure, under the head of total abstinence, which is individual prohibition. In campaigns for state-wide and constitutional prohibition, total abstinence forms no part. The personal pledge is not in any sense considered. If the success of these campaigns depended wholly upon total abstinence voters, they would today fail. Men who drink recognize the evil of the saloon. Individual prohibition is the great waiting, coming issue. The low vitality of this Nation has created the prevailing demand for sedatives. Raising the people to a higher physical plane, through systematic bodily education in the schools, will overcome this constitutional demand for drink. Individual prohibition, or total abstinence, can then become a characteristic of this American people.

Parliamentary Usage

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin: How does my department promote prohibition? Everyhow! It is always the impelling, compelling, propelling agency, and makes possible every other agency on which we depend for courage and strength. It is a clear case that without parliamentary law the W. C. T. U. could never have had a being. Even if the women could have been gathered together, they would have had no Constitution, and every medical man in the land will tell you that when women have no constitution, they die. As the mercilessly fierce battle in Maine neared the final contest, when votes only could count, or be counted, the valorous president of that beleagured commonwealth was heard to declare that when the campaign should close, if there was a union with a penny in its treasury, or a woman with an ounce of strength left, there was cause for being ashamed. How do the unions come to have treasuries and by what right do they appropriate money to the exigencies of a campaign? By motion and vote. Without the help of my department, not an outside president could have been sent to Maine to help swell the torrent of convincing speech, and without the help of the W. C. T. U., Maine would today have a statutory prohibition law only. My department stands for a more intimate relation and better harmony between law and law enforcement. Our friends, the enemy, work constantly to divorce these two. There must be parliamentary action that will compel such legislation as will join these two together, never again to be put asunder so long as the life of this Nation shall last.

Medal Contests

Mrs. A. E. Carman: In the words of a strong prohibition worker, "The Medal Contest department brings out the best gifts and talents of our young people. The general public receives the burning words of truth through the recitations, more readily, perhaps, than through any other channel, and the sentiment thus created soon crystallizes into law. Like a live wire, the audiences are set on fire with holy enthusiasm for absolute prohibition." Since the work has been inaugurated, hundreds of thousands of contestants have spoken great temperance truths—truths which are helping to undermine the whole liquor system—and millions have listened to them. The plea made through these contests cannot be resisted, and the great good which has resulted to the temperance reform work, or the number of votes gained through the medal contests can scarcely be estimated.

Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock: No matter what phase of the prohibition subject is discussed at the Mothers' Meetings, about 5,000 of which have been held the past year, they cannot fail to inspire all present with better methods of home-training, which will make citizens for the next generation, who will stand for sobriety and righteousness. At meetings for parents and teachers, conditions revealing the dangerous traps set by the liquor men, for the children, are shown. The enrollment, during the last year, of 21,208 white ribbon recruits, means that their mothers are pledged to train them in the principles of total abstinence and purity. These things, and the 960,780 pages of literature placed in the hands of parents insure an arrest of thought and a liberal education, which will produce a large number of voters for prohibition.

Evangelistic Work

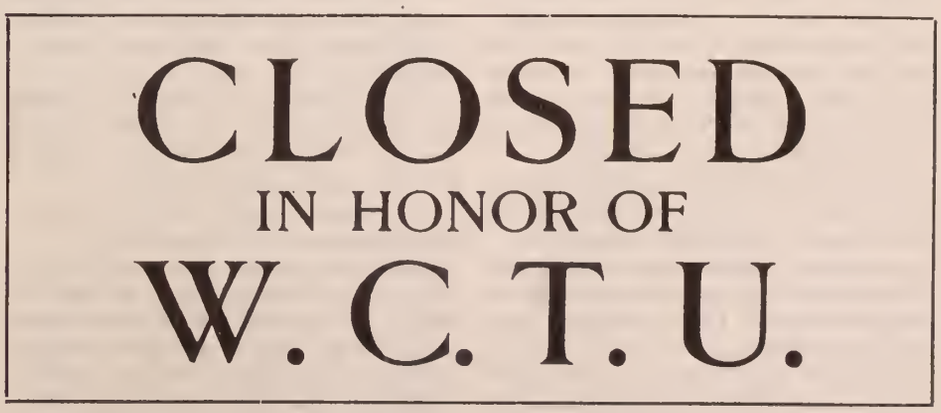
Represented by Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John: This department is the foundation of all others. In the Indiana amendment campaign, no politician had been allowed to speak without a mob interfering, but a W. C. T. U. evangelist was allowed to hold a service and won votes for prohibition. When a certain Kansas city wished to close up illegal joints, it sent for evangelists who gathered 1,100 people into the churches, with the result that a council and a mayor were elected who closed the places. It is the Evangelistic department that sends the leaflets to the lumbermen, the miners and the oil workers, which in eighteen languages talk to them of the better life, and of the duties of citizenship. This department is the lever that pries up prejudices, educates the illiterate, softens hearts hardened by toil, suffering and despair, and prepares the way for other workers.

Scientific Temperance Instruction

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis: Our great work has been the interesting of teachers in the public schools and colleges, and when Ella Flagg Young, in opening the convention of the National Teachers' Association, at San Francisco, gave to our department the best place upon the program, and David Starr Jordan spoke for us at one of the largest meetings, I felt that the president of the Association had done great things for the cause. Other splendid work for prohibition done by the department is the training of the young through prize essays, the *Temperance Educational Quarterly*, the giving of prize medals, etc., but especially by the indirect influence of teachers who become aroused by addresses delivered at institutes and summer schools, and before large bodies of educators.

Peace and International Arbitration

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey: The Peace department helps the temperance reform by rendering actual warfare (which does much to encourage drinking) less possible. Our late honored leader, Frances Willard, said: "Nothing increases intemperance like war, and nothing tends toward war like intemperance." We take cognizance of what is done by the U. S. Army and Navy, and whenever opportunity is offered, we protest against any form of intemperance. One state superintendent combines peace and temperance in her addresses to school children. In the words of a well informed state superintendent, "All the signs of the times indicate the trend of civilization toward a permanent world tribunal in the near future. The word 'Peace' occurs with increasing frequency in the daily papers and magazines, and the foremost educators, divines and statesmen make no apology for introducing it into their public addresses and after-dinner speeches."



The above sign was prominently displayed on the door leading to the bar of the Gilpatrick Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., where many white ribboners were entertained during the National Convention.

OLD HOME WEEK AT MERRYVALE

MABEL L. DUFFORD, Seattle, Wash.

It was the night before the first day of Old Home Week in Merryvale, and an unfamiliar face looked out from the white-curtained window in Aunt Sally Littlejohn's guest room.

Merryvale people like festivals, and they like the word, "Home," in the names of them. No sooner was the Harvest Home of early October well started than someone suggested an Old Home Week for Thanksgiving time, and straightway the plans were laid. There were to be banquets and speech-making, so that Merryvale's sons and daughters, home from the great world, could show the home folks how wise they had grown; and there were to be automobile rides and visits to all the places of interest, so that Merryvale might display to those sons and daughters how well she had kept apace with their world.

Of course Aunt Sally Littlejohn was "on" the Invitation Committee; for who knew better than she who and where were the absent ones? It was by her suggestion that every formal letter of invitation from the committee carried with it a personal letter from some relative, or friend, in the old home.

"Mildred Ryerson Edwin," read the secretary.

"I guess Milly Edwin hasn't a relative left in Merryvale," said Aunt Sally. "I'll write to her and she can stay at my house if she comes."

"Aunt Sally is kin to anyone that stands in need of kin," remarked the minister.

So Aunt Sally had a guest for Old Home Week—Mildred Ryerson Edwin, to the reading public, but to her hostess simply quiet, shy Milly Edwin, needing "mothering," as always.

"Merryvale has not changed much in ten years," she said. "The trees are a little taller; my old playmates' children on the streets look much the same as the boys and girls I knew. Even you haven't changed, Aunt Sally."

"Well, my hair couldn't get any whiter, you know," laughed Aunt Sally.

"Nor your eyes any blacker," was the quick response. "If it was possible for you to grow lovelier, you've done that."

"Child, child!" remonstrated the little lady. Then her mind flew back to the dear streets of Merryvale. "Yes," she reflected, aloud, "the idle men and the idle boys still go down to meet the trains, and Koffman's saloon still stands conveniently ready for them to step into when they come back up town."

"I noticed that, too." Miss Edwin's voice was a bit lower, and her face was turned aside. Aunt Sally understood.

At supper, presently, she remarked, "Some whom we scarcely expected to see have come home. I saw Young Ted Hawkins yesterday."

If there was a question in Aunt Sally's mind, it was answered by the almost imperceptible change in the face across the table. Then her guest laughed.

"'Young Ted' still? Isn't that just like dear old Merryvale!"

"The name fits," declared Aunt Sally. "He's the same happy-hearted boy he always was, in spite of his thirty and some years. He has changed in some ways, though. A saloon is no temptation to him now. He went straight to a dry town out West, when he left here, and he has built himself a character, and a prosperous business since then. Likely you'll see him tomorrow, and then you'll believe all I'm telling you."

"It is a beautiful old town," thought Mildred Edwin, as she looked out from her window, that night, along its moonlit hillside.

It was quite like Young Ted Hawkins that he sought out Aunt Sally's guest at the first possible hour after he knew she was there. Oh, he knew of it—trust Aunt Sally for that.

Most of what he had to say was for Mildred Edwin's ears alone; and by some magic it removed most of the changes the ten years had left in her face, and left her the happy girl that Merryvale remembered.

"So Aunt Sally told you I went to a dry town," he laughed, by and by. "She didn't, by any chance, tell you how I knew where to go? Dry towns were not so plentiful those days. She sent for me, that day, after I had broken my promise to you, and you had written—what you wrote—and had gone away."

"I went away because I dared not trust myself to do as I said—not to see you—if I stayed," she confessed.

"You were right all the time," he answered, and Mildred saw the new lines of strength that had come into his face. "You were right. No drunkard should marry. If you had yielded, I would have brought us both to misery. I'll never be able to atone for the heartache I've caused you, as it is."

She stopped him. "What were you telling me about Aunt Sally?" she insisted.

"It was Aunt Sally who told me where to go and what to do. I was desperate enough to have done something mighty different. When I left I had a letter from her to an old minister she knew in that dry town, and that's how I got my start. I'd like to make a thank offering. What would Aunt Sally care most to have?"

"I know what she wants most—something for the town, of course, not for herself. It is to have the saloons closed. But you can't give her that."

"We'll see about it. Just let me have until tomorrow to think it over."

Next day he had another question to ask. "I've thought about it, and I've seen a lot of folks, and it seems there's only one way to get the saloons out. It will cost something. I'm not really a rich man—not yet, you know. Would you mind if we—if our income—were cut down a good deal for a while?"

He blushed like a boy at the "our." Mildred's answer was all that he could have wished.

Strange rumors flew about Merryvale the next two days. The village board held a called meeting behind closed doors. When the minister came into the pulpit to conduct the service of Thanksgiving morning, his face beamed with some secret gladness. The observing took note that the members of the W. C. T. U. sat in a body in the front of the room, and that Young Ted Hawkins sat with Mildred Edwin just behind the white ribboners. There was an undertone of excitement through the singing of the first hymn, and all eyes were upon the minister, as he arose in his place.

"Friends," he began, "before we continue our Thanksgiving service, let me read to you our greatest cause for giving thanks."

Then he read an agreement, "made and entered into between the Village of Merryvale, party of the first part, and Theodore Hawkins, Jr., party of the second part." The substance of it was that the village would make and enforce an ordinance forbidding the sale of all intoxicating liquors for a period of three years, on condition that Theodore Hawkins would reimburse the village for the amount of the license fees thereby forfeited. At the end of the time, if the village had not made a gain in prosperity, as shown by bank clearings, postal receipts, etc., and a decrease in crime, greater than in the preceding three years under license, the agreement would terminate. If, however, such improvement had been made, then the village agreed to adopt a prohibition charter, subject to the vote of the electors as provided for by law, and Theodore Hawkins, Jr., would be absolved from paying license fees.

The minister had no more than reached the last word than someone in the choir started "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." If you have been in such a meeting you know what it was like—women weeping and men shouting.

When the audience at last was seated again, there was one man who remained standing, away at the back. A few eyes followed the minister's surprised glance—Koffman! No one in Merryvale had ever before seen Koffman in church.

"Folks," he was saying, "I—I've got something to say. I never liked the saloon business—I was coaxed into it, in the first place, and I never knowed how to get out. It's a mean business. I've hated it, and my poor wife—some of you women folks know how she feels about it. I've talked hateful about you white ribbon women, and all the time I knowed you was right. Now I want to do different. I'll open a store, if you folks 'll stand by and give me a share of trade."

He stopped, and a dozen men, Merry-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

CHARLEY'S THANKSGIVING DINNER

JENNIE N. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

"It must be for the rent," thought Charley Lee, as he saw his mother counting out her last pennies for the man who was waiting at the front door. There were tears in the mother's eyes as she returned to the sitting-room. "Don't cry, mother," whispered Charley with a loving hug. "I'll soon find steady work for the afternoons, and then I can help you!"

"But tomorrow is Thanksgiving, son, and the children will be so disappointed if there is nothing to eat but bread and potatoes. If Mr. Moore had only waited until Saturday, I could have paid him with the money I shall get for my sewing."

"Don't you worry, I'll go up to the hotel and earn some money by carrying grips to the station, and we'll have cranberries, and maybe a pie. Johnsy and Alice won't notice the difference—much."

Last Thanksgiving the father's chair had not been vacant and there had been a table loaded with turkey, celery and other good things.

"Don't worry if I'm not home by dark, mother," called Charley, as he ran down the steps. "I'll find something to do."

As he went whistling down the alley he passed a beautiful mansion and almost ran into an old negro man who was bringing out a basket of trash. The old man had barely set the basket down when an immense turkey slipped through the open gate, and with a pert "gobble," trotted down the alley.

"Dar now," cried the old man in dismay, "dar goes our Thanksgiving turkey. Couldn't set down a box for the ash man 'fore he skipped. Here, son, I'll pay you a quarter ef you he'p ketch him. Miss Lou is 'pending on that fat rascal for her big Thanksgivin' dinner. Run down dar and head him off, chile."

The turkey jumped nimbly to one side and darted across the adjoining street to a small park, where it tried to evade Charley's open arms. It was a long chase but the turkey was finally caught and borne back in Charley's arms to Uncle Bob.

"Here he is, and he's heavy as lead," cried the boy.

"I knows he is, son. We been stuffin' him on peas and co'n for a month or more. I ain't got no change on me, but you jes fetch him in the yard and wait a spell till Mr. Richards comes. Miss Lou tol' me to clean out de cellar for her bulbous roots. You come he'p me, honey. Here's a jar you kin take out dar and put on de steps. Its dem brandy peaches Ole Miss put up de summer she died. Miss Lou got onto some new-fangled notions when she was at school and now she won't let us serb none ob our wines and brandy fruits. But Ise sho gwine to git dese out for Thanksgiving. Mr. Harry's comin' home from college in the mawnin' and he's gwine to hab de best. Dese peaches is all de better for de age. I'll just take a taste ob dem."

Opening the big stone jar that Charley had set on the steps, the old man was about to sample them, when a furious barking in the cellar interrupted him.

"Dar's Snip after a rat! Come on Charley, and let's help him git it!" The two hurried down the steps leaving the gobbler strutting on the lawn. The rat hunt proved so exciting that it was nearly an hour before the old man thought of his other duties, and as the two emerged from the cellar a pretty young lady came out on the back piazza.

"Have you killed and dressed the turkey, Uncle Bob?" she asked.

The old man glanced around the yard for the gobbler, but could not find him.

"Why here he is by the kitchen steps," cried Charley, "but he's sick or dead."

"When did you kill him, Uncle Bob?" asked Miss Lou.

The old man's eyes were like moons. "I didn't think he was gwine to git daid so quick," he stammered.

"How did you kill him?" persisted Miss Lou.

"Why, you didn't kill him, Uncle Bob," cried Charley, "he must have just died!"

"What's all this?" asked a white-haired man, suddenly appearing. "Why aren't you picking the turkey, Bob?"

"Why, the turkey died, and Uncle Bob was going to let us eat it. It is dreadful to think of such a thing," cried Miss Lou.

"The turkey was all right when I left here at noon," said the gentleman. "He must have been hurt."

Uncle Bob's face lighted with a new idea.

"Dat's it, Boss. Dat turkey got out in de alley a while ergo, and I got dis here little Charley Lee to run him down, as my rheumatiz is bad. I tole him I'd gin him a quarter for ketchin' of him, but he must er hit him, and he has sho' kilt him."

"I didn't hit him, or hurt him," declared Charley positively.

"There could have been nothing else to kill him, unless he has been poisoned." Mr. Richards came down the steps and looked at the turkey carefully. "There is no way for him to get poison in this yard. He is dead and you killed him, you little rascal. Pay you a quarter for catching him? You need a thrashing, and to be made to pay for the turkey. It's too late to buy another that's in good condition for eating. Here! Take it off and bury it, and mind that you keep out of my yard in the future."

Charley picked up the turkey and sorrowfully passed out at the gate into the alley. He knew he had done no wrong, but what was the use of saying so. It was too late to hunt for a job, so he hurried home. Before entering the house he threw the turkey into the coal bin, and closed the door.

"I'll get up early in the morning," he thought, "and bury the turkey before mother is awakened. I won't worry her by telling her."

As he entered the sitting room, he said cheerfully: "I didn't make anything this afternoon, mother, but tomorrow morning I'll hustle so lively that we will have a dandy dinner. Why Johnsy has brought in the coal and kindling! He is such a worker for a six-year-old. You'll soon have two big men to work for you, little mother."

Early next morning Charley was up and dressed. He slipped quietly out at the back door, and opened the coal bin. As he did so, a loud "gobble" made him jump almost out of his shoes. Instead of a dead turkey, there stood the gobbler, very much alive. Charley dodged his vicious peck, and caught him by his two legs as he was making a jump for freedom. Then he ran down the street at a rate that made the turkey dizzy.

Uncle Bob was sweeping the front steps when Charley came racing up the walk.

"What's dat, chile?" the old man gasped.

"It's that turkey you said I killed."

"How did you git him live ergin, son?"

Before Charley could answer, the turkey gave a "gobble" which brought Mr. Richards and Miss Lou to the door.

"I guess he didn't get into any more jars of brandy peaches, Uncle Bob, and he sobered up all right over night," laughed Charley.

Miss Lou turned on Uncle Bob with a frown: "So it *was* poisoned peaches that made the turkey drunk, was it? Where did he get them?"

"I found a jar in de cellar what we'd all forgot about, and I was jest 'lowin' to let Mr. Harry have a taste, but dat ole turkey got into 'em, and——"

"If they would make a turkey dead drunk, what would they do to a boy?" demanded Miss Lou. "Neither poisoned food nor poisoned drink must come on our table, Uncle Bob. Remember that to your dying day."

"Here's a dollar for entertaining our

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Union Signal

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Let Us Give Thanks

Poverty-stricken indeed is the man, or woman, in this great country of America who cannot, at this Thanksgiving season, discover some reason for heartfelt gratitude to a loving, heavenly Father. There was not a meeting of the great National W. C. T. U. Convention, just closed, which did not sound the note of praise for the blessings and victories of the past year; it was indeed the dominant note of the gathering.

It may not be out of place to name some of the loving mercies that were most strongly emphasized and which it is fitting that we should recall on the day set aside by the President of our Nation for thanksgiving and prayer: Foremost of all, should we give thanks that, despite the united attacks of the liquor forces of the country, Maine has kept her prohibitory law; that, in her splendid fight for a "white state," Texas has shown to the world the great growth in public sentiment in favor of state-wide prohibition and the certain doom of the saloon; that Utah has freed so many of her communities from the legalized liquor business; that in many parts of our fair land the righteous voters have put down the drink shops and made a clean, safe place for the children; that in this year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, the sixth state of our Union has given to the women the right to protect their homes and their little ones by means of the ballot—a cause for no small amount of gratitude.

We can be truly grateful for the advance made in our organization work during 1911; for the new members which have been added; for the new territory which has been claimed for temperance and righteousness; for the young men and young women in the colleges, in the home, and in the business world, who have enlisted through our Young People's Branch as temperance workers; for the children, the most valuable assets of this commonwealth, who are being taught in the public schools and the Loyal Temperance Legion of the terrible evils and dangers of drink.

We rejoice also that another great and influential organization, composed of Christian young men and women—the Christian Endeavor Society—has, during the past year, declared in its national convention for a saloonless Nation in 1920.

May all white ribboners, with remembrance of these and countless other blessings, "join on November 30, in offering praise to Almighty God and devout thanks for the loving mercies He has given to us."

THE Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

It was Frances Willard's hope that there might some day be established in Evanston a training school for W. C. T. U. workers. The Y. P. B. Institute, held at Evanston following the Milwaukee National Convention, seemed a beginning of the fulfillment of that dream.

There were present workers from twenty-one states, including a number of state presidents, state L. T. L. secretaries, as well as the National L. T. L. secretary, and ten state Y. P. B. secretaries. Many fine addresses were given, followed by a full discussion of the subjects presented. Several delightful social functions added to the pleasure of those in attendance.

Owing to the amount of Convention material on hand, it is impossible to give a full report at this time, but this will appear in the Y. P. B. Edition for December.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE

It is well known that the voters of Maine have refused to repeal the constitutional prohibitory amendment and the Governor has so declared. It now appears that the liquor interests of the United States, which furnished the money used by the license side in the late campaign, are not to calmly accept this defeat. Accordingly Governor Plaisted makes the amazing announcement that a special session of the Legislature should be called to submit an amendment which will permit the enactment of a local option license law. It is extremely doubtful if a two-thirds vote of the members of a special session of the Legislature could be secured in favor of such an unreasonable proposal. It should be stated that the Governor says there are two other measures that should be considered at this special session, but it is generally believed by the anti-license advocates that if it is called it will be at the behest of the liquor trade of the country; and it is also believed that should an amendment be again submitted to the people, the result would be a greatly increased majority vote in favor of state-wide constitutional prohibition.

AMONG THE STATES

West Virginia is carrying on a campaign for constitutional prohibition, the question to be submitted to the people at the regular November election in 1912.

Georgia is in the midst of a campaign for the election of a governor. Three candidates are in the field, one who stands unqualifiedly for the retention and enforcement of the statutory prohibition law, a second who is unfriendly to the law, and a third who advocates local option and has the support of the liquor interests.

California is rejoicing over her suffrage victory. Observing the attitude of the liquor advocates and the liquor press toward equal suffrage, and noting other signs which seem to be pointing in the same direction, we have every reason to believe that this victory will hasten the coming of state-wide prohibition.

Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin are actively engaged in equal suffrage campaigns, the question to be submitted to the people, in all three cases, in 1912.

At the recent election, New Mexico secured, by a 10,000 majority, the passage of the Flood amendment, which makes the new constitution easily amendable and gives an opportunity to place in it a provision for prohibition.

Ohio, on November 7, elected delegates to a constitutional convention, the duty of which is to revise the constitution. The temperance issue was practically the sole one in this election. Both sides are claiming victory, although the liquor men admit that apparently the temperance people have a majority of delegates whose position on the question is positively known.

MESSAGES OF GREETING

Many messages of greeting from prominent white ribboners, distinguished philanthropists, governors of states, presidents of universities, people of various professions, and others, were received at the Milwaukee National Convention. We can publish but a few of the names:

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, New York, for many years at the head of our young people's work; Mrs. H. C. McCabe, Ohio. Mrs. M. G. Carpenter, Ohio, Mrs. Lucy H. Washington, Pennsylvania, all old Crusaders; Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, and Mrs. J. K. Barney, round-the-world missionaries; the daughters of Mother Thompson—Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle and Mrs. Marie Thompson Rives—both of Hillsboro, Ohio.

No motion made in the Convention was more promptly and unanimously carried than was the vote of appreciation to Mr. Gilpatrick, proprietor of the hotel of the same name, for closing the bar in honor of the W. C. T. U.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Every white ribboner will thrill with pride as she reads the magnificent Address delivered by our National President before the Milwaukee Convention. She has set forth in this Address the tactics which won, over tremendous odds, in the world-famous prohibition campaign in Maine. The document should be in the hands of every minister and leading temperance man in your city or community, and should be placed in every public and college library. One state president orders for every local union in her state. Send at once for copies to the National Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Convention voted to give wide publicity to the Proclamation of September 10, 1911, for national constitutional prohibition. Copies of the Proclamation can be had at the Literature Building. Price 10 cents per 100. Price of Annual Address, 5 cents per copy, $4 per 100.

GOVERNOR HOOPER CALLS TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

There has been received from Mrs. Silena Moore Holman, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., the following announcement, which appeared in the *Nashville Banner:*

Governor Ben W. Hooper has sent letters to prominent men who are the friends of temperance in Tennessee for a conference to be held in Nashville, November 30. A letter has been sent to prominent temperance leaders, including educators, ministers, lawyers and other citizens who are advocates of temperance, anti-saloon legislation and law enforcement. It is stated that the meeting will not be of a political nature, and political interests of a personal, factional or party nature will not enter into the conference.

The letter calls attention to the liquor power of the state having laid its plans for the restoration of the saloon to power in Tennessee, and it is therefore well for the temperance people of the state to take up the situation. Mention is made of the law being reasonably well enforced, except in large cities, and the fact that it is not enforced in those cities as not being due to the difficulty of doing so. It is stated that either in Memphis, or Nashville, a mayor and criminal judge could close every saloon in sixty days. Attention is called to the fact that the liquor interests are constantly calling attention to these conditions as a reason why the saloon should again be legalized.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

A national conference to consider the growing evils of the inter-state liquor traffic, the call for which has been signed by nearly 200 prominent men of the country, will be held December 14 and 15, at Washington, D. C. On December 11-14 will be held, in the same city, the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

On December 5, at the La Salle Hotel, in Chicago, will be held a National Prohibition Conference, for the consideration of the question of securing national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and the total annihilation of "a traffic which is now legalized to debauch, degrade and destroy mankind."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

THANKSGIVING DAY

For all true words that have been spoken,
For all brave deeds that have been done,
For every loaf in kindness broken,
For every race in valor run,
For martyr lips which have not failed
To give God praise and smile to rest,
For knightly souls which have not quailed
At stubborn strife or lonesome quest;
Lord, unto whom we stand in thrall,
We give Thee thanks for all, for all.

For each fair field where fading stubble
Hath followed wealth of waving grain:
For every passing wind of trouble
Which bends Thy grass and lifts again;
For gold in mine that men must seek,
For work which bows the sullen knee;
For strength, swift sent to aid the weak,
For love by which we climb to Thee;
Thy freemen, Lord, yet each Thy thrall,
We give Thee praise for all, for all.

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

CONVENTION SIDE-LIGHTS

The beautiful spirit of harmony, which pervaded all the meetings, was often noted. Was there not an intimate relation between it and the evangelistic service, held each morning in the rest room of The Auditorium?

It is impossible *to say too much* of the self-sacrificing, untiring efforts of the splendid women who made up the local Convention committees, and whose thoughtfulness and unceasing energy made our six days' stay in Milwaukee a most pleasant experience.

South Dakota is justly proud of its "Rose," and so is the National W. C. T. U. The music of the golden cornet sang itself into the hearts of all who listened to her and added much to the delight of the program.

The genial, gracious chairman of the Entertainment committee, Mrs. L. S. Pease, was the personification of hospitality, and made all who approached her for information on the matter of entertainment (and their name was legion) feel that they were her personal guests, and that it was a pleasure to her to make them comfortable in their temporary abiding places in Milwaukee.

The exquisite scarf presented, by the organizers, to Mrs. Frances P. Parks, on the occasion of her election as National Corresponding Secretary, was of rare texture, so we are told, having woven into it the affection and loyalty of the large body of organizers, who are sowing prohibition seed throughout the land.

The little red and blue parasols, used during the subscription "shower," were in great demand by those who wished to use them in similar "showers" at institutes and county meetings. After the supply was exhausted, Mrs. Kemp took several orders for later delivery. The larger umbrellas were made to the order of Mrs. V. E. Mohler, of West Virginia, that they might be in the proper UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* colors. They were presented by her to Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, as souvenirs of our greatest Convention "showers."

The machinery of the Convention would not have moved half so smoothly, had it not been for the alert, watchful, capable pages who circulated, with messages, so quietly and swiftly from floor to platform.

Nothing could have been more suggestive, as a symbol of the deep-rooted and ever-flourishing loyalty of the friends of our National Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, than the beautiful potted palm which was presented to her after she had given her report.

From year to year, as we gather at National Conventions, more than one familiar, beloved face is missing. The name of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, so many years National superintendent of the department of Purity in Literature and Art, was often upon the lips of her friends, and messages of sympathy were sent by the Convention to her husband and brother.

There was one member of the Convention body who was always "in order" and that was our indefatigable, ubiquitous, versatile hostess, Mrs. W. A. Lawson. Her appearance on the platform, whether it were to make an announcement, to introduce some of her faithful co-workers, or to give a musical message, was always the signal for generous applause. "Out from the hearthstone the children go," sung to the accompaniment of her autoharp, is a heartsearching sermon in song and will linger long in the memories of those who heard it.

White ribboners are always interested in the young lady helpers at National Headquarters, who are not often able, because of the distance, to attend our National Conventions. Half a dozen of them were at Milwaukee for a part of the session, and when they presented to Mrs. Stevens a bouquet of fragrant violets, and were introduced to the Convention, they were greeted with the hearty applause merited by their devoted and loyal service.

Did anybody ever suggest that books on temperance were not popular? The statement of Mrs. Martha M. Allen of the Medical Temperance department, shows the contrary. She was told by a high school teacher of a certain city that the two books, "Alcohol, an Unnecessary Medicine," and "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, were among the books in the city library on which was displayed the sign, "Books most called for."

Some noticeable omissions from the report of the department of Systematic and Proportionate Giving were called to the attention of the Chair from the floor of the Convention, namely, that Mrs. Katherine B. Patterson, the National superintendent, herself gave the money for the work done among the Spanish speaking people of New Mexico, and that a very large part of the literature sent for the Canal Zone work was contributed by the same generous white ribboner, which information was supplemented by a statement from Mrs. Stevens that Mrs. Patterson gave $100 of her tithing money to help in the Maine campaign.

A BIBLE FOR CHRISTMAS

Of all the gifts given at Christmas time none could be more appropriate or should be more appreciated than a Bible. The Economy Bible Club of New York, has for a number of years offered our readers a splendid Bible at a very low price. We have induced them to continue the offer to our readers again this year. It will pay you to read their announcement on last page.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

Resolutions Adopted at the Thirty-Eighth National W. C. T. U. Convention

Preamble

In grateful recognition of the Divine Power, which has led us through nearly four decades of organized life, till, indeed, "the little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation," we, the women of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America, in Thirty-eighth Annual Convention assembled, pledge anew our fidelity to God and to the basic principles of our work: "The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law."

We rejoice in the signal victories of the past year and look forward, with undaunted courage, to the final triumph of righteousness throughout the earth. By the sign of the cross, lifted up in lives consecrated to humanity's service, and in the hope of a Lord, risen in the organic life of the nation, we press forward to conquer.

Total Abstinence

We believe that total abstinence from alcoholic liquors is the only safe law of life, physical, moral, social and economic; and we rejoice that health officers, eminent educators, insurance companies and other large business concerns are now taking the unassailable position which we have long held.

We follow the teachings of great medical leaders, who declare that alcoholic liquors are not a food and have no medicinal properties.

Prohibition

As loyal citizens of the United States we declare that for the preservation and development of our free Government, the liquor traffic must be destroyed; and believing that no question is ever settled until it is settled right, we reiterate our former declarations, that state and national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors imbedded in the constitution, is the only solution of the problem of deliverance from the evils of intemperance. We therefore pledge ourselves to inaugurate a campaign for state and national constitutional prohibition and for the election of officials pledged, in their party platforms, to the enforcement of the same.

Purity

In the growing light of modern science, sociological and physical, we affirm with increased emphasis the necessity of a single standard of pure living for both men and women, realizing that upon the actualization of this Ideal depends not only the physical and moral welfare of future generations, but also the perpetuation of our existence as a nation.

We urge continued effort for the securing and enforcing of more drastic legislation against the traffic in women, the segregation and license of vice, the prostitution of the United States mails for unchaste purposes and against impure or suggestive bill-board and newspaper advertisements, pictures, song and drama.

We protest against the trend of such modern fiction as tends to popularize disregard of the marriage tie, impurity in social life, and dishonesty in business relations.

We repudiate the wine drinking, cigaret smoking, semi-profane heroine who is today caricaturing womanhood, and we urge a vigorous campaign for the exclusion of such publications from the homes and libraries of the land.

We urge such reverent study of the laws of life as shall enable us to recognize the body as the Temple of the Holy Ghost, since here as well as hereafter, it is only the Pure in Heart who can see God.

Franchise

Because we believe it to be just and that the best interests of humanity will be conserved by the ballot in the hands of women, we pledge ourselves to work for their enfranchisement on equal terms.

Peace

We again declare our position favoring International Arbitration, and rejoice in the progress of peace principles.

We pray the Senate of the United States to support the pending arbitration treaties.

Legislation

The Knox amendment to the penal code, having proved ineffective, we pray the United States Congress to furnish just and adequate provision for the protection of prohibition territory from the nullification of its laws through inter-state shipment of liquor.

We ask for legislation to prevent the use of United States mails for the purpose of advertising or carrying alcoholic liquors: we ask also that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union memorialize Congress to the effect that Congress request the State Legislatures to pass laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors within three miles of United States Army Posts, Garrisons, Soldiers' Homes, Naval Stations, Indian Schools and Indian Reservations.

Believing that the United States Government should be held responsible for the permission it gives to the liquor traffic, we petition the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of internal revenue tax receipts unless the applicant shows conclusively that he has complied with the requirements of the law of his state.

We respectfully call the attention of Congress to the great need of legislation which shall prevent delays in our courts, which so seriously interfere with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, viz., "To establish justice."

Thanks

Gratitude has been defined, "A lively sense of favors to come." Our emphatic definition is, "A lively sense of favors received."

From the moment of our entrance into this hospitable state and city, we, the members of this Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have had our hearts warmed and our gratitude stirred by the many evidences of the thought and care, for our comfort and convenience, made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wisconsin and of the city of Milwaukee. Through their loving attention this has been to us the "Cream City." We have had the cream of courtesies and welcomes, the cream of hospitable homes, the cream of most exquisite music, the cream of open churches and educational institutions, of delightful L. T. L. exercises, of fine press reports, of willing pages, ushers, loving comradeship. We have had the unusual cream of a hotel bar closed during our stay. All these and other unenumerated kindnesses are deeply graven on our hearts. The English vocabulary of gratitude is not extensive. Its strongest words are, "Thank you."

May all who have assisted in making this Convention so delightful receive to the full the blessing of their giving; ours surely is the blessing of receiving.

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON, *Chairman.*
MARGARET DYE ELLIS, *Secretary.*
MARTHA M. ALLEN.
FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP.
CORA D. GRAHAM.
ESTHER H. ELFRETH.
ISABELLA DEMAREST.
Committee.

DEPARTMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

Sunday School Work

RESOLVED, that the National W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, expresses appreciation of the action of the International Sunday School Association, in creating a Purity department for the Sunday School, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation in this most essential department of International Sunday School work.

Health and Heredity

We cordially approve of the movement for a national department of health, believing that such a department would be in the interests of the people, in matters of pure food, unadulterated drugs and sanitation; that it would regulate the inspection of milk, meats and water supply, thereby leading to a lessened infant mortality and to the prevention of disease. We urge this measure with the suggestion that such a department should in no sense represent any school of medicine.

Work Among Indians

We believe the Government of the United States is responsible for the protection of the Indian against the awful encroachment of the liquor traffic, and while we have rejoiced over the appointment of a special officer under the supervision of the Government and the appropriation from Congress to carry on the work of protection of the Indian agents against liquor power and which has accomplished such great results, we deplore any tendency to lessen, or weaken, the protection hitherto afforded and urge a continued supervision on the part of the Government for the protection of these wards of the Nation.

Juvenile Courts and Anti-Child Labor

WHEREAS, Congress has failed for more than six years to pass a bill introduced at every session, providing for a Children's Bureau in some department of the Federal Government,

RESOLVED, that the National W. C. T. U. in convention assembled, memorialize Congress to pass this bill.

Scientific Temperance Instruction

WHEREAS, the food chart sent out by the United States Government has been a source of enlightenment to the people in general and a great aid to the teachers in the public schools, and

WHEREAS, the laws of the several states require that all public school children shall be taught the true nature and effect of alcoholic liquors,

RESOLVED, that the National W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, petition the United States Government to make a similar analysis of all alcoholic drinks and patent medicines, and prepare charts of the same for use in the public schools.

Soldiers and Sailors

WHEREAS, it is authoritatively stated by prominent army officials that there is an increase in sobriety in the army, a decrease in the number of court martials and a higher standard of temperance among enlisted men since the removal of the army canteen,

RESOLVED, that the National W. C. T. U. hereby reiterates its purpose to continue to stand for the retention of the Anti-Canteen law, and to oppose any and all efforts for repeal.

RESOLVED, that we earnestly recommend immediate, concerted action on the part of all the states to secure the prohibition of all saloons within five miles of Soldiers' Homes and all Government reservations.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the United States Navy, Hon. George L. von Meyer, declared in a recent speech at North Chicago, Illinois, that the new naval station would supply the majority of the men to man our fleets in the future, said station being one of the largest in the world, and

WHEREAS, within five miles of this station there are ninety saloons and the citizens of the nearest town positively refuse to enforce the law against selling liquor to those young apprentices, nine-tenths of whom are minors,

RESOLVED, that the United States Government be earnestly requested to use its influence to protect this naval training station, by surrounding it with a five mile prohibition zone.

Payment of Ellen Stone Ransom Money

WHEREAS, the United States Government is under the highest obligation to redeem its promise to refund the amount advanced by many individuals in the United States for the ransom of its imperiled and distinguished subject, Miss Ellen M. Stone,

RESOLVED, that we again memorialize Congress to pass, at its next session, the bill already introduced, which is similar to that which has twice passed the United States Senate, providing for the appropriation of $65,000, the amount given by private individuals for the ransom of Miss Stone from captivity by brigands in European Turkey.

Commendation of Action of Baptist Convention

RESOLVED, that the National W. C. T. U., in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, send a letter of recommendation to the president of the National Negro Baptist Convention for their action in refusing to recognize a small colored Baptist convention in Texas, which retained, as their leaders, men who gave their influence to the liquor traffic in the recent Texas campaign.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO AMEND

Mrs. E. L. Calkins gave notice that at the next Convention she, or someone in her place, will move to amend Article VI of the constitution, by striking out the word "or" before November, and inserting after "November" the words, "or December."

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin gave notice that she, or someone in her place, will at the next National Convention move to amend Article IV by adding after "ex officio," in the fourth line, the words, "and these, together with the General Officers, shall constitute an Official Board." In the beginning of the next sentence, striking out the words, "These officers," and inserting, "The Official Board."

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson gave notice that she, or someone in her place, at the next National Convention will move that a new department, to be known as the World's Memorial Fund, be created.

A motion for an amendment of the constitution, notice of which was given last year, was made and carried to the effect that Article IV be amended by inserting after the words, "these officers," the words, "The general secretary, the field secretary, and the college secretary of the Young People's Branch, and the secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch."

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have been called to higher service:

MRS. LAURA WHITTAKER, a much loved and devoted member of the South Cheyenne, Wyo., W. C. T. U.

MRS. LUCY A. BASCOM, Attica, N. Y., an effective temperance worker and a loyal white ribboner.

MR. FRED MEYER, Johnston, N. Y., a staunch prohibitionist, and an honorary member of the local union.

MRS. M. M. K. WHITE, a life-long worker in the W. C. T. U., and for several years president of the Eckington union, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELIZA AYERS, Wauseon, O., former president of Fulton county, and for twenty-five years a local president.

MRS. L. W. GRAY, in her eighty-fourth year, one of the pioneer suffragists in her state, a former W. C. T. U. president, and a valued member of the Frances E. Willard union of Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVENTION SIDE-LIGHTS

Was it not interesting to note, when the call came from the platform for all enfranchised women to rise to their feet, what a large body of "active, ballot-casting citizens" was present!

Did you notice the pointed question with which Miss Lucy Page Gaston closed her remarks at the time of her introduction to the Convention? She said, "Eleven states have outlawed the cigaret. Is your state among them?"

Although she is a firm believer in "Peace" principles, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the official time-keeper of the Convention, showed she was not lacking in the soldierly quality of courage, when she peremptorily rang down speaker after speaker in the midst of their eloquence.

There was no difficulty in meeting the suggestion of our affable hostess, Mrs. Lawson, made upon the occasion of the introduction of her local committees: "If you want to please a woman, praise her children; if she has no children, praise her husband; if she has no husband, praise her. I want to tell you that if you want to please me, you must praise the women on our committees."

The beautiful American flag which goes to the L. T. L. that holds the most open air meetings during the year, was awarded by Mrs. Julia D. Phelps, National superintendent of Fairs and Open Air Meetings, to the son of Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, with the words, "I am sure this flag should be placed in the hands of Ralph Ames Leavitt, the color bearer for the Maine Young Campaigners for prohibition."

Did you notice the statement made in her report by Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintendent of Medical Temperance, that within two weeks after the literature of her department was sent to the physicians of Centerville, Maryland, a notice appeared in the village papers to the effect that the doctors had requested the druggists of the town not to keep alcoholic liquors in stock any longer, as they did not intend to prescribe them hereafter; and the further fact that the druggists acceded to the request.

It will be interesting to all who witnessed the copious "shower" at THE UNION SIGNAL hour to know that it has been continuing almost unintermittently ever since, every mail bringing in to the Circulation manager, added "drops."

An embarrassment of riches was a frequent cause of perplexity to the delegates. They dared not leave the audience room and risk losing any of the excellent things which were being given from the platform, yet they could not persuade themselves to go away from the Convention without making frequent visits to the attractive display of W. C. T. U. and temperance literature at the Literature booth, presided over so capably by Miss Addie A. Austin; and it was impossible to pass by the unique exhibit brought by Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford, which showed the deplorable child labor conditions in this country.

Prohibition Stamps New Edition, Perforated, Unique, Attractive, Convincing; 100 in book; all different, 10c; 3 books, 25c. Sample for Red Stamp. JONES, 1023 E. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WALWORTH COUNTY (WIS. HOLDS CONVENTION AND INSTITUTE

The W. C. T. U. of Walworth county, Wisconsin, held a successful county convention and institute at Elkhorn, November 14-15. Members of the local union were congratulated on their complete arrangements for the gathering.

Enthusiastic reports of the Milwaukee Convention enlivened the proceedings and the committee on resolutions recommended that the Proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President should be widely circulated.

The state secretary of the Young People's Branch, Mrs. Josie E. Sizer, made an earnest plea for the enlistment of young men and young women and it was voted to make this work prominent during the coming year.

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, of Massachusetts, National evangelist, and World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Schools of Methods, spoke on the purpose of the W. C. T. U. institute and gave the evening address.

The W. C. T. U. of District Seventeen, Hennepin county, Minn., is certainly awake, if one may judge from the splendid reports of attendance at its monthly meetings, the interest taken in all departments, and the excellent work done. Nineteen physicians of St. Paul and Minneapolis have consented to speak on purity, and special training for citizenship is given through the study of the initiative and referendum, and the commission form of government, led by Mrs. M. E. Thompson. The president, Mrs. E. A. Burgan, is constantly speaking before mothers' clubs, and strengthening W. C. T. U. interests.

A BRAIN WORKER

Must Have the Kind of Food That Nourishes Brain.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade, and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

"TWELVE MONTHS OF CITIZENSHIP"

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Address delivered at the Milwaukee National Convention

Would that I could give you, by word picture, some idea of the added sense of self-respect and dignity that comes to a free-born, intelligent woman, when she realizes that she is at last a real citizen of the greatest Republic in the world, and is no longer classed with the idiot, the criminal, and the insane. One of the results of our enfranchisement, deepest in meaning, is the sense of freedom and of responsibility that comes to us, paradoxical as that may seem. We are no longer limited to words—we are free to act, and for the sake of all womanhood, hence, of all humanity, we must act wisely and well, nobly performing the new duties devolving upon us and justifying the judgment pronounced by those who gave us the ballot.

The benefits accruing to any state, or locality, from the added power that woman receives with the ballot cannot be rightly estimated, or measured, by results easily observable in twelve months.

However, if ever there was a state wherein results could be estimated in any considerable degree, that state is Washington. It might be said that peculiar conditions contributed to this end, but we say, with equal truth, that similar conditions, in greater or lesser degree, exist everywhere, needing only the practical application of the same endeavors to attain similar results.

When we became citizens, we found the city of Seattle in the midst of a turmoil never equaled in its history. Good men had rebelled against the existing reign of vice and crime, but the rebellion could not have succeeded, had not those men been reinforced, in the crucial hour, by an army of women equipped with the one effective weapon in such a conflict—the ballot.

It was urged that women would not register and would not vote. This argument loses all force when we remember that the women of Washington have registered and voted in such numbers as to put to shame that contingent of male voters, who, having always possessed these sacred rights, have failed to appreciate and use them. Our women proceeded at once, by due process of law, to *decree a divorce* between the city of Seattle and vice, graft and misrule. A new manager of the civic household was installed, charged with the duty of making the municipal housekeeping clean and creditable. The slogan was, "The Home vs. the Dive," and the women conducted a *whirlwind campaign* to reconsider the vote by which the men had given over our fair city to a "wide-open" policy.

Twenty-two thousand women registered. Eighty per cent voted, and the *Tacoma News* said editorially: "It's going to be hard to find the prophet who predicted that women never would take enough interest in public affairs to warrant giving them the ballot."

A little later the same kind of divorce was decreed by the women of Tacoma, but we have heard of no homes being broken up because the wife and mother has become a citizen.

We have no apologies to make for any error of judgment, or mistaken action, on the part of any of our newly-made citizens. Whatever there may have been, they are so far overshadowed by the mistakes of those who, from time immemorial, have had every opportunity, both in theory and practice, to become wise and proficient in every avenue of governmental life, as to be unworthy of notice.

All over our state, in all women's organizations, women *are aspiring*, not to office, but to fit themselves for wise and patriotic citizenship. The popular studies are of civil government, of laws pertaining to women and children and home interests, parliamentary usage, municipal affairs, taxation, bond issues, the constitution, and the legislative and departmental affairs of the state.

It is realized that in every institution that deals with women and children, *women should be represented* on the governing board, and with this realization is now coupled the power to bring to pass the needed reform.

In the last twelve months more books on civil government, parliamentary usage, and state laws have been sold than in all the previous history of our state.

A Civic Forum, organized by women, was maintained during four summer months in Seattle, when, on each Tuesday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., was discussed, by competent speakers and instructors, every kind of subject relating to the public welfare, including single tax, good roads, sanitary housekeeping, laws relating to women, prohibition of the liquor traffic, and training of children in home and school.

A "Legislative Committee of 100" has been organized by representative women from every county, who will work together for measures relating to the common welfare, which have not hitherto received from our legislators the attention they should have had.

Our women are recognized as a powerful factor in the politics of the state and their advice and influence is sought on every side.

Women are serving acceptably in various avenues of public duty. A woman is state deputy commissioner of labor; a woman is assistant state librarian in charge of the traveling library system; the state board of education has a woman member; women are rendering notable service on juries, and a prominent white ribboner of Vancouver has twice been foreman of the jury in murder trials. No criticism has yet been heard of woman's work in this capacity, but commendation is everywhere expressed.

In Seattle we have a real, live police woman and I assure you the vice gang thinks she is very much alive. Her duty is to especially guard the interests of the young, to investigate the moving picture shows, the post-card racks, to trail the white slaver and rescue his intended victim; and we think that it would be for the best interests of society, in every city, to have not one but several women as active members of the police force.

Twelve months of citizenship! How can I tell you in five minutes, or *ever*, what they have meant to the women and the homes of our state, and therefore to the Nation at large! How can we measure the intangible forces that begin and end in eternity? It is as impossible as it is for us to project ourselves into the closing year of the twentieth century and measure there the heights to which humanity might now have attained, had women long ere this possessed the priceless boon of citizenship, so many years withheld.

IOWA'S CONVENTION RECORD

Special Correspondence

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa was held in the prosperous city of Shenandoah, with its fourteen churches and which has been without saloons for more than thirty years. The convention was a perfect success in every way. The prevailing feature was a delightful spirit of harmony. The keys of the city were unquestionably given over to the white ribboners.

The addresses of welcome were cordial, witty and cheering. The responses were of a similar quality. The decorations of the church, including the floral features, were unsurpassingly beautiful and the pastor was most cordial in his welcome. The hospitality of the people merits the highest praise.

The reports of district presidents, department superintendents and others were very encouraging. The president's address was, as usual, full of wise counsel and helpfulness. She said the outlook for state-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in Iowa was splendid.

Several new lines of work were planned.

The thank offering amounted to more than $300 in money and pledges.

The chief speaker, Mrs. Carrie Carter Stokes, of Missouri, gave a most excellent address. She spoke of the proof of the scandalous buying of votes by the liquor men, thus accounting for the vote against constitutional prohibition in the recent campaign in that state.

Rev. M. Cable, the new I. C. P. A. A. superintendent, delivered a speech on the constitutional amendment, which was very inspiring to all who heard it. It is whispered that there was vote buying by that same cruel element during the recent prohibitory campaign in Iowa. But the fight is on and will continue on until this curse to God and humanity is blotted out.

A grand gold medal contest was held and helpful Bible expositions were given by our beloved evangelist, Mrs. Anna M. Palmer.

Fine resolutions were adopted. There was one of keen criticism against the shameless action of the Secretary of Agriculture in countenancing the brewers.

Fourteen women from Iowa attended the Milwaukee National convention.

Shenandoah has gained fifty new members; Maquoketa stands second. The next state convention will be held there.

Miss Laura B. Hale, of Sioux City, has been engaged as state organizer for one year. She will visit from house to house, conduct parlor meetings, give public addresses and organize as many unions as possible.

The general officers, with the exception of the state treasurer, were re-elected. That office was given to Mrs. Lucile Shadle, of Shenandoah. The faithful retiring treasurer, Mrs. Howe, was continued as a member of the board of trustees of the Benedict Home at Fort Dodge.

Clara P. White was retained as state correspondent to THE UNION SIGNAL. This report begins her twentieth year of service in that capacity.

CHARLEY'S THANKSGIVING DINNER

(Continued from Page Seven)

tipsy turkey last night, Charley," said Mr. Richards, with a twinkle in his eye.

"But I agreed to help Uncle Bob for a quarter," explained Charley, returning the dollar.

"You did more than you bargained to do, young man, and deserve the money. And while I think of it, Charley, we need an honest, truthful boy to help in our office every afternoon. Do you think you could do the work at a fair salary, and still keep in school?"

"Yes, sir, I am sure I could."

"Then we will look for you tomorrow."

As Charley ran home he kept saying over to himself: "Roast meat, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, crullers—and a job!"

MASSACHUSETTS FELLOW WORKERS ASSEMBLE IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The Massachusetts W. T. C. U. convention, which recently met in Holyoke, was one of the best ever held. The program was of unusual interest, the reports were good, and an interest in the work throughout the state, was expressed.

Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, president, called the convention to order. In the absence of our state evangelist, Mrs. Harriette D. Walker, who was detained from the convention by illness, Mrs. Harriot T. Todd, vice-president-at-large, led the opening prayer. The first session was devoted to the president's annual address and to the reports of the general officers and Branch secretaries.

Tuesday evening, addresses of welcome were extended by Mayor John J. White, Rev. John S. Lyons, Mr. Thomas S. Childs, president of the Board of Trade, Mrs. E. G. Whiting, president of the local union, and Mrs. M. L. Kneil, president of the county. Response was given by Miss Ella Gilbert Ives. A masterful address by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp followed.

Wednesday morning, the routine business was followed by the observance of "New Home Hour," as the result of which, $3,684 was pledged toward the new W. C. T. U. Headquarters about to be purchased in Boston. This was a most enthusiastic and inspiring occasion.

The memorial list this year included the name of Miss Elizabeth S. Tobey, a former state president; also that of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Miss Flora E. Strout, and Miss Elma G. Gowen, were guests of the convention and by their addresses and presence added much to the helpfulness of the occasion.

Dr. James L. Tryon addressed the convention in the interests of the Massachusetts Peace Association; Rev. James A. Francis, D. D., of Boston, gave an address Thursday evening.

Exercises by the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branches, and a demonstration of the Frances E. Willard Settlement were features of the convention.

The constant fall of rain during the meetings prevented a large attendance at the convention, but it will go down in history as one of the best ever held in Massachusetts.

The banner for the largest gain in membership was awarded to Attleboro, the hostess of last year's convention; and the banner for percent gain went to Ashland union. A new department, that of Physical Education, has been adopted, with Miss Margaret Koch as superintendent.

Much credit is due the Holyoke union for the systematic preparations made for the entertainment of the convention, and for its thoughtfulness in providing for the comfort of its guests.

The next annual convention is to be held in Boston, when it is expected the new headquarters will be ready for occupancy.

The former general officers were all re-elected.

NEW ERSEY'S ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The usual beautiful "convention weather" attended the thirty-eighth annual convention of the New Jersey W. C. T. U., held at Woodstown, October 10-13. Never was the autumnal coloring of the foliage more gorgeous. It seemed almost as if nature herself were especially arrayed to greet our white ribbon hosts in this quiet little "Friend-ly" town, and personally we were never more warmly welcomed, nor more hospitably entertained.

From the mayor of the town, who sent automobiles to meet arriving delegates and on Welcome Night presented the so-called keys of the town to our state president, down to the smallest newspaper boy, the inhabitants seemed to vie with each other in the cordial hospitality extended to us. The opera house, where the convention held its sessions, the mayor's office, the council chamber, firemen's rooms, the Friends meeting house, and annex, where excellent luncheons were served, were all placed at the disposal of the delegates.

Scientific Temperance Truths

The speaker on Tuesday evening was Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. She revealed the conditions existing in the public schools, as a result of the drink habit, and demonstrated modern scientific methods of teaching temperance. Mrs. Davis is a speaker of unusual force and eloquence, who carries conviction with every argument she advances.

The "Children's Hour," on Wednesday, was delightfully observed with exercises by the Loyal Temperance Legion.

In the afternoon, services in memory of the 204 comrades who have passed from labor to reward during the past year, led by Mrs. I. H. Demarest, the gifted corresponding secretary, were held.

A large audience gathered in the evening to enjoy the diamond medal contest, at which Miss Goodwin, Y. secretary, presided. There were four contestants and the prize was awarded to Miss Rebecca C. Barrett, of Almonesson.

General Officers Re-elected

The election, Thursday morning, resulted in the re-election of our four tried and true general officers. Thursday evening the opera house was filled to its capacity and looked particularly attractive with its beautiful decorations. The president, Miss Elfreth, presided and the music was furnished by an orchestra of young people from the M. E. Sunday school. The mayor's daughter, Miss Fogg, who led the music throughout the convention, effectively sang the "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner."

The speaker was Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. Her address on "Profit or Loss—Which?" was well worth hearing.

TENNESSEE'S WHITE RIBBONERS IN ANNUAL FEAST

Special Correspondence

White ribboners of Tennessee met this year in the little city of Athens, aptly so called, as it is the site of fine schools.

The meetings were held in the splendid new M. E. church, whose pastor, Rev. B. W. Martin, left nothing undone for the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

The convention opened on Friday morning, October 13, with all the general officers, many of the superintendents, and an alert body of delegates present.

Reports of superintendents showed that much enthusiastic and effective work had been done in the L. T. L. Branch and the departments of Medical Temperance, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Literature, Sunday School, Medal Contest, Flower Mission, Anti-Narcotics and others.

Many excellent papers on special topics were read. Mrs. M. E. Gould, of Chattanooga, presented a fine paper on "A Cloud of Witnesses;" Mrs. Charles Dean, of Memphis, gave in a most acceptable manner, "What the Bible Teaches Concerning Total Abstinence;" Mrs. Kendall, of Unionville, read a paper on "The Ideal W. C. T. U. Woman," which ranked with the best.

The matrons' grand gold medal contest, held on Saturday evening, under the management of Mrs. Cenia A. Patton, state superintendent, was one of the most interesting and delightful features of the entire convention. Two of the contestants, Mrs. Mary C. Baker, editor of the state paper, and Mrs. McKenney, are aged respectively seventy-five and sixty-seven. The medal was awarded to Mrs. Gardner, a teacher in the public schools of Knoxville.

Mrs. Elizabeth Romine, state superintendent of Purity in Literature and Art, gave an interesting and instructive address on "Modern Fiction."

The prizes in the essay contest work of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction were awarded to Custer Taylor, of the Adamsville high school, and to Roberta Protheroe, of the Cummings avenue school, Memphis, eighth grade.

Mrs. Florence Richard, of Ohio, was the convention speaker. She won all hearts by the sweet spirit with which she filled the appointments of another speaker who did not arrive. This is the second convention which Mrs. Richard has attended in Tennessee, and the hosts of W. C. T. U. women hope it will not be the last.

In token of their appreciation of her work as chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Agnes Bayless, president of Athens union, was made, by the convention, a life member of the Tennessee W. C. T. U.

A very strange thing occurred at this convention, not once, not twice, but many times: Every mention of equal suffrage was applauded to the echo!

All the general officers were re-elected and Paris was chosen as the place of the next annual convention.

Near the close of her admirable address, Mrs. Holman, the state president, said: "Take home with you from this convention lots of enthusiasm and use it to good advantage the entire year. Tennessee must hold her laws and we must do our part towards seeing that she does so. Let us put in our best blows for the temperance cause and big results will follow our efforts. We will want to come to the next convention with big reports of work done and a feeling that we have elected a legislature that will not only preserve our temperance laws but give us the legislation we need to enable us to enforce them."

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HALLOWED HYMNS NEW & OLD
ALREADY SOLD TO THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES
ROUND OR SHAPED NOTES
256 PAGES 100 NEW SONGS SCRIPTURE READINGS
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SEND NOW—DON'T FORGET

When your son returns to his work or to school you will wish you had told him how much his career and his character mean to you. Our beautiful card, "To My Son," does this in a few words and the dainty water color effect of old rose and brown on ecru card makes it doubly attractive.

"A Prayer" you would be glad to send to any of your friends and they will read it day after day and value it for itself, as well as for the fact that it was your thought. They are well worth framing. Send five cents for one of them, or twenty-five cents for six, assorted or of one kind, to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

NORTH CAROLINA'S HARVEST HOME

Special Correspondence

The twenty-ninth convention of the North Carolina W. C. T. U. was a memorable one, in some respects. It was more largely attended than has been usual for some years. Greensboro, the place of meeting, is known as the birthplace of the movement in North Carolina. It was here that Miss Willard came in the early eighties and organized the first union; here the work was cradled and fostered and state headquarters were maintained. Some of the most influential women connected officially with the work, at that time, still reside here, or in the county, and give the cause the benefit of their wide experience and good judgment. As Miss Dixon, the president, stated in her address, it was "like coming home to mother" to come to Greensboro.

Speakers of Distinction

Then we had the rare opportunity of having two National workers with us, Mrs. Armor and Mrs. Effie Lambert. Needless to say, Mrs. Armor was greeted by immense audiences on the two occasions at which she spoke in the large and beautiful auditorium of West Market Methodist church, where the sessions were held and everybody was carried away with the force of her eloquence. Her stinging rebuke to the liquor traffic and her unanswerable arguments against it will not soon be forgotten.

Mrs. Lambert was with us throughout the entire convention. Her graceful, yet forceful address on Sunday afternoon was much enjoyed; her sprightliness, efficiency and willingness to help endeared her to all. Good results are following her work in the state.

We would not forget to mention that Rev. R. L. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in this state, preached the convention sermon. Among other things, he said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the most potent force today in the suppression of the liquor traffic." He had arrived at this conviction by observation of the trend of the question, as he goes about his work all over North Carolina.

Another item worth mentioning was the attitude of the press. Never have we been accorded the courtesy of such full and accurate accounts of our "doings" as the Greensboro daily papers gave us, accompanied by commendatory notice.

The women in attendance were very much in earnest, the reports were interesting and enthusiasm was not wanting. We are looking forward to a good year's work. The unions represented are already feeling the pulsations of new life, as a result of the convention, while a great forward movement is being realized as the effect of the splendid efforts of the organizers, which "Mother National" is so generously sending to us.

INDIANA'S ANNUAL FEAST

Special Correspondence

The state convention of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union is now a pleasant memory. It met at Marion, a little city which in less than twenty years has entertained the state convention for the third time.

The present convention had a membership of 551 regular delegates and a very large visiting delegation. We think this is the largest state convention ever held in the union. This was perhaps due to the fact that it met in the banner county of Grant, with 1,040 members, ninety-four regular delegates and six ex-officio members, making a round hundred for one county.

The white ribboners of Indiana gathered with a full realization of the sad fact that the saloons had returned to curse many of our communities.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, our state president, was at her post and at her best, also. She is the embodiment of faith, hope, love and labor and inspires her constituents with the same spirit. She now enters upon the ninth year as president of the Indiana W. C. T. U. A good parliamentarian and a pleasing presiding officer, she pushed the business of the convention ahead with amazing rapidity, often enlivening the occasion by appropriate remarks.

Miss Mary Woodard, corresponding secretary, gave a splendid review of the year's efforts and victories.

Indiana has 313 local unions and fifty organized counties. Fifty-four local unions have been organized during the year and new members have been added to the membership lists of the old unions. The large increase in membership, however, which we hoped to make was not realized because of the disbanding of so many discouraged unions.

Miss Clara Sears has proven herself to be a very efficient treasurer. She handles the funds of the state in a practical business way, and has thus put the organization in a sound financial condition. A healthy balance of money was left in the treasury to begin the next W. C. T. U. year of work.

Of the thirty-five departments carried on by the state, thirty were represented by the superintendents, or general officers. Each superintendent gave a summary of work done in her department, which was very helpful to the reporters, and facts and figures, rather than compliments, were given by our newspaper friends. A pennant is given each year, by the respective superintendents, to the county doing the best work.

Saturday night was devoted to a diamond medal contest and proved to be one of the most entertaining meetings of the convention. The church was packed, at an early hour. There were six contestants representing as many counties, each speaker doing honor to himself and the cause. To Mrs. Alice Hammond, of Goshen, was awarded the medal.

Excellent music was rendered by the male quartet of Taylor University.

Convention Notes

One of the immediate results of the convention is a new union organized on the west side of the city.

The Young People's Branch is pushing ahead under the consecrated leadership of Miss Mary A. Hutton and we hope, in a few short years, to report a much larger following of young people.

Mrs. Vayhinger, on behalf of the convention, presented to the Marion high school, a picture of Miss Willard. This was received by Miss Kelsey, musical director of the convention.

Sixteen babies were presented to the convention and consecrated to a life of sobriety and purity.

Mrs. Jennie Ward, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits, reported the average attendance at mothers' meetings to be thirty-one and 56,823 pages of literature as distributed. Three hundred and four good books are kept in circulation by the superintendents of this department.

Mrs. M. A. McCurdy, colored, who is an organizer among the colored people, reported to the convention Monday afternoon that 976 colored women now wear the white ribbon.

Our state paper, *The Message*, will be made into an eight page paper, with Mrs. Luella McWhirter editor-in-chief. This means much to the superintendents who have felt the lack of space in getting their work before the public.

Mrs. Stanley, our vice-president and state lecturer, is continually teaching from the platform. We have three ex-presidents, who, with their splendid stock of information, warn us of the shoals and quicksands and keep us marching in the middle of the road toward state-wide prohibition.

VERMONT'S THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

Special Correspondence

For the first time Lamoille county had the honor of entertaining the state convention of Vermont, Morrisville union being the hostess. It was the thirty-seventh annual gathering and was held October 11-13.

Reports showed that during the year, several new unions had been organized and 176 new names added to the membership roster. While these facts gave cause for rejoicing, hearts were saddened, at the memorial hour, when it was announced that forty members, had, during 1911, been called from earthly activities. A bequest of over $200 from the late Martha French, of Barton, was announced.

Of Particular Interest

The children and young people helped, in various ways, to add interest to the convention, and the demonstration of the Young People's Branch, which had been carefully arranged by one of the village teachers, was a most interesting feature of an evening session.

Among the departments which received special attention were those of Franchise and Scientific Temperance Instruction, while the reports of other departments indicated that much work had been accomplished.

An inspiring incident of the convention was the appearance on the platform of many of the life members and veteran white ribboners of the state. The names of other new life members were announced at this time.

New Editor of State Paper

It was a cause for regret that Mrs. S. K. Huse, who for years has so ably edited the Vermont Home Guards, on account of ill health, felt obliged to lay down the editorial pen. Mrs. Clara Eastman Smith, of Wells River, was elected to fill her place.

The speakers from out of the state were Dr. Minnie G. Mountain, of Montreal, and Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.

Steady Spirit of Persistence

The spirit of the convention was one of patient continuance in the work for individual total abstinence and state-wide prohibition. The following officers were re-elected: honorary president, Mrs. Ida H. Read; president, Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Pearson; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellen B. Turner; treasurer, Mrs. E. Mead Denny; secretary Y. P. B., Miss Elsie Pease: UNION SIGNAL reporter, Mrs. A. A. Wyman.

Convention Notes

Mrs. Susie Wheeler was re-elected secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

A gift of pennants was made to the Vermont Convention by the state president, Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, and these were used in the march from the convention church to those opening their doors to the W. C. T. U. for services each evening, and in giving the Chautauqua salute.

The reports given showed that the state officers had held, within the year, 637 meetings and that thirty-seven lectures had been delivered, one lecturer presenting to the state society $147.37, after paying her expenses from voluntary offerings received.

Owing to the fact that the audience room was not in readiness, the work of the convention was somewhat hindered and the state president, with the generosity which characterizes her, gave to other speakers the time she would have consumed in delivering her annual address. It will appear in the Year Book.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75
Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:
THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

OUR SENTIMENTS TOO

Mrs. Gardenier, editor of the *Woman's Temperance Work* of New York, voices our sentiments when she says: "We have had some complaints that the papers have not been received at all, or not on time, and we often find that we are not in fault. Remember, there are two ends to a postal route, and before complaining, see that everything is all right at your local post office; if that is so, then send to us *at once*, do not wait weeks and perhaps months as some have done. We are always very glad to rectify mistakes." Of 100 complaints which come to this office fully 99 are caused by delay or mistake in delivery in the postoffice of the complainant, or by mistake in address given when subscription was sent. Please report any failure to receive the papers promptly. We are just as anxious to see that you have the best possible service as you are to receive THE UNION SIGNAL.

ADDRESSES WANTED

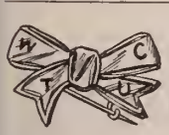
In *The Young Crusader* "shower" at Milwaukee, two subscriptions were paid for, but no post office address given. One name is Mrs. J. A. Riley and the other Elizabeth Warner. Please send address of each to *The Young Crusader*, Evanston, Ill.

ARE YOU A GRANDMOTHER?

Mrs. W. Cook, of Burke, N. Y., writes: "I announced in our union that I would form a Grandmothers' Club of subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* as Christmas gifts. Each grandmother is to subscribe for her own grandchild, or for some child who has no grandmother to subscribe for her. The idea is taking and I expect to send a large club. I hope others will form a Grandmothers' Club." This is a splendid idea, please get up a Grandmothers' Club in your union. We are wondering which grandmother has the largest family of grandchildren.

A SPLENDID OFFER

Judge Artman's epoch-making decision on the unconstitutionality of the liquor license made the brewers and their ilk tremble in their camp. This decision is fully sustained and developed in his great book,
"THE LEGALIZED OUTLAW."
It should be in every up-to-date home and library. The price is one dollar and it has sold thousands. To increase its sale I offer FREE with every copy at its regular price, $1.00, the following: "Songs and Sayings for You," "My Gatling Gun," "A Whisky Hatch," "The Devil and Tom Walker." A nice badge, "For Prohibition." All for only $1.00 cash. L. L. Pickett, Wilmore, Ky.



W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid from Jerusalem, for 20 cents each. Money Order must come with order. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 18, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

HERE AND THERE

As a result of the visit of Mrs. Lila C. Moore, National organizer and lecturer, in the Second District of Kentucky, six new unions and one Loyal Temperance Legion were organized, two re-organized, and many others encouraged.

Armory Hill W. C. T. U. of Springfield, Mass., reports good work in the Medal Contest department being done under the direction of Mrs. Orlando Chandler. Some of the most enthusiastic contestants are young men, who express a desire to make temperance their life work.

The Belleville (Ill.) W. C. T. U. recently entertained the St. Clair county convention, which was most successful, with gratifying attendance and encouraging reports that proved the white ribboners of the county have not been idle. Memorial services were held for Mrs. William Little of Marissa, for many years an untiring worker.

White ribboners and friends of the Frances Willard Temperance Hospital responded most generously to the "shower" recently held at the hospital in Chicago. Dainty refreshments were served after an informal program of speeches, music and readings. Linens, jellies, fruits, and other gifts were received, and the occasion was a most delightful one.

Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard, president of the largest union in the world, that of Los Angeles, recently entertained the early Crusaders resident in Southern California. Sixteen responded to her invitation and a good audience was in attendance.

"The power of the press" was the general subject of a recent program in charge of the Press superintendent of Harbor Beach (Mich.) union. The attitude of the press to temperance and its influence on social problems as a means of publicity and advertising, were discussed in fine papers.

Resolutions protesting against the custom of selling liquor to young boys and girls in the city saloons were passed by the convention of the First District W. C. T. U. of Michigan, held recently at Detroit, and this action has caused police surveillance to be more strict than formerly. Mrs. Leona T. Fields, the new National superintendent of Purity, gave an address on state-wide prohibition, and the convention closed with a gold medal contest.

OLD HOME WEEK AT MERRYVALE

(Continued from Page Six)

vale's best, were on their feet with promises of support.

But Koffman remained standing and was speaking again. "There's another thing. I want you should know who done this. Aunt Sally Littlejohn, there, she and Young Ted Hawkins come up to my house yesterday. They showed me how I could get a new start—Aunt Sally's been good to my wife—I didn't tell 'em I'd do what they said. But I thought about it all night, pretty near, and I made up my mind I'd come up here and tell you folks what I wanted to do—and I—I'm glad I come—and I want you should give three cheers for Aunt Sally Littlejohn and Young Ted Hawkins." He sat down.

Cheers in a church service? Men's faces worked with their mixed emotions during some two seconds of silence. Then the minister's voice rang out. Perhaps he thought he was leading his college "yell" again. Certain it is that he stood at the edge of his pulpit platform, poised in a characteristic yell-master's attitude that his classmates would have remembered well, and he was altogether unconscious of his slip of speech.

"Stand up, fellows!" he cried. "Now, all together!" And the cheers rang out in a volume of sound the like of which Merryvale church had never heard before.

Then they sang, "Praise God" once more, and soon the college boy was the minister again, and said, "Let us pray."

You can imagine that Thanksgiving prayer, can you not? But unless you know Merryvale's minister, you can hardly imagine the sermon that followed. It was some ten minutes in length, and its text was "Love one another," and in it the minister so well set forth their high privileges and duty, that it is still the standard by which they measure their loyalty to the agreement with Young Ted Hawkins, and their faithfulness in protecting from temptation "even the least and weakest of their neighbors, the Master's brethren."

Christmas Gifts

"Nineteen Beautiful Years," Frances E. Willard—a book that should be in every girl's library. Price, postpaid, 60c.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 75c.

"Talks to Girls," Eleanor A. Hunter.

"Talks to Boys," Eleanor A. Hunter. Helpful talks on companions, character building, etc. Holiday edition, 50c.

"Historic Rest Cottage"—a most artistic booklet, profusely illustrated, enclosed in envelope, ready for mailing. Price, 15c; 2 copies, 25c.

"Who Was to Blame?" Marietta Holley—a fine booklet for Sunday School classes. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

For the Little Folks

"Toots," Anna Adams Gordon—a collection of short stories. Price, 60c.

"A Break in Schedule Time," Faye Huntingdon—a story of Christian Endeavorers. Price, 35c.

"The Little Captain"—an old, but ever new temperance story. Price, 35c.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 15c.

Calendars

A choice collection of calendars, hand tinted, at 50c each; a fine assortment at 35c, 25c and 15c each.

Christmas Postcards

Embossed with appropriate sentiments. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen. A large variety at 2 for 5c, 25c per dozen, and others at 3 for 5c, 15c per dozen.

Kindly order *early*. Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Christmas Present

The thousands of unsolicited letters of commendation which we have received from readers of this paper who have ordered our Bibles for Christmas Presents, and the satisfaction generally expressed, assure us of the appreciation of our efforts to supply at so low a price this most suitable gift. It gives us pleasure to announce that we have this year made arrangements with the publishers to furnish readers of this paper during the Holiday Season, a Bible far superior to any offered heretofore, which is the famous

$4 International Self-Pronouncing Teacher's Bible at $1.50 Each

Carefully packed in a box and sent by mail or express with All Charges Paid.

The regular price of this handsome Bible is $4.00. The above special price is about the cost of manufacture in hundred thousand lots and is offered as a special courtesy to the readers of the *Union Signal*, giving them the advantage of all middlemen's profits

This Self Pronouncing Teacher's Bible is printed on the best paper in bold black type, with morocco binding, divinity circuit (overlapping edges), extra grained lining, will not break or give way in the hinge, is very flexible, has round corners, with red under gold edges; contains all the helps and references, maps, concordances, etc.

In referring to this Bible, the *Union Signal* says: "A decided bargain. Those receiving it will be well pleased."

The *Sunday School Times* says: The arrangement is simple and clear, the illustrations and maps new and admirable. It marks progress toward the true ideal."

Bishop W. X. Ninde said: "Its cheapness is such that everyone can afford a Bible, durable and beautiful in form."

Cumberland Presbyterian says: "Before recommending this Bible to our church and friends, we submitted it to a committee composed of able and scholarly men. After a careful, painstaking and unprejudiced examination, the Bible was recommended in the strongest words of praise."

A more appropriate and acceptable Holiday Gift could not be made to a relative or friend, to a Minister, Sunday School Superintendent, Teacher or Scholar.

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we will send

this same SELF-PRONOUNCING TEACHER'S BIBLE, with silk head band and silk marker, silk sewed with your name (or any other name you prefer) engraved in pure gold on outside cover, with patent thumb index cut in edge and stamped in pure gold. If you prefer, we could enclose your card and send the Bible to any address, to arrive just in time for Christmas.

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They are Self-Pronouncing, have Large Type—restful to the eye, and superior Paper, Strong Flexible Binding, 60,000 selected marginal references. Complete Concordance. Latest Maps. Best Teacher's Helps, etc. They have stood the test of time, criticism and competition proving their adaptability for every need of the Bible student and reader, never failing to give complete satisfaction.

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Gentlemen:—Bibles have arrived. They give perfect satisfaction. I would not take four times the price I gave for them. Respectfully,
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Gentlemen:—Bible came O. K. They are beautiful—far nicer than expected. The best bibles for the money I ever saw.
ESTER WILLIAMS, Sterling, Kas.

Gentlemen:—I received the two bibles I ordered of you in due time. To say that I am pleased with them is putting it mildly. They are marvels of cheapness and beauty—two very commendable virtues. It's a rare chance to buy a serviceable bible combined with beauty.
Rev. W. H. STEVENS, Kingsville, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Bible arrived O. K. It is an agreeable surprise to me, far exceeding my highest anticipations, and the promptness with which you filled the order was a still greater surprise. Gratefully,
OLIVER M. CHARTER Ellington, Conn.

Gentlemen:—Your handsome bible was received today, I am highly elated at being the recipient of such a valuable book for the amount paid for it. It is as represented and well worth $4.00. Its clear type and beautiful finishings commends it to the public as a gem of much admiration. Its helps and aids are a feature of special delight to me. I was once a S. S. teacher and wish I could have had such a volume as this. I would recommend it to every S. S. Teacher and Scholar. Yours truly,
C. T. GORDY, Mobile, Alabama.

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., NOVEMBER 30, 1911. No. 48

Temperance Reform in Bulgaria

REV. J. F. CLARKE, Sofia, Bulgaria

Special temperance efforts in Bulgaria commenced in 1888, when Frances E. Willard requested Mrs. Zoe A. M. Locke to take charge of this work in European Turkey. Temperance societies were formed in different places, and the number eventually reached sixteen, which joined in a general union and for a time published a temperance paper.

About the same time the generous offer of Mr. Demorest of New York to give a silver medal to the most successful of any eight speakers using the temperance declamations he had designated, led to the holding, between 1890 and 1892, in the schools of the American Board for both sexes in Samokov, of fourteen Demorest contests. Eight of the winners of silver medals then contested for the gold medal, which was secured by one who is now among the most successful pastors of Bulgaria, and who last year recommenced the publication of the temperance paper *Vuzdurzhatel.* These efforts resulted in the translation of seventy-two declamations, ten of which have been printed and used in various places, and in a considerable interest in temperance work among the students of Samokov and others. A few similar contests were also held in other places, with good results.

At the time of special need for temperance work sixteen years ago, the sum of 500 lefs (francs) left at her death by Mrs. Minnie Beach Clarke, who had been interested in the temperance work in Chicago, led to the printing, during a few years, of over 100,000 tracts and posters of seven kinds, a total of about 540,000 pages.

It seemed to the one in charge of this work, that it was his duty to devote to it $200, which was about one-half of all his available investment. Then God sent about the same amount from various unexpected sources in America, England and Bulgaria, and the total sum nearly paid the expense of issuing and circulating over 150,000 tracts, posters, a circular letter and supplements to the mission paper and to a medical journal (each having about 1,500 subscribers) a total of over 2,000,000 pages. A suggestion of Ellen M. Stone led to the preparing of special "supplements" to the mission paper *Zornitza* and to a medical journal of the capital. With this word printed on each sheet, they are carried post free.

How to circulate temperance material was a problem, but our wisest advisers suggested the teachers of the schools as the best mediums for scattering it. From a government record of cities, towns and villages, with their population, a list of about 300 places was made out, and over 20,000 tracts were sent to the head teachers of each place, with a printed circular letter, asking their cooperation. Before the second general circulation, it was found that the names of all teachers could be taken from the records in the Ministry of Education, which were very cordially loaned to us. The larger part of six days was spent in this work, and a full supply of tracts was sent by mail to the higher institutions. The earnestness of an old man, which prompted him to labor, amid some discomforts and long after the employes had gone home, to secure these names, attracted the attention of the officials, and on request, the Minister of Education readily agreed to freely circulate all the tracts that were given to him, and he at once sent 17,500 of them to his twelve inspectors, for distribution in the 2,000 schools of Bulgaria.

REV. J. F. CLARKE
Pioneer Temperance Worker in Bulgaria

How the Good News Was Sent to Macedonia

In seeking how to send this temperance material to Macedonia, it was found that the foreign Ministry were in touch with and partly supporting schools and other institutions wherever there were Bulgarians under the Turkish government. On application to this Ministry, all their data as to these schools and institutions were courteously and freely offered, and the names of their five consuls also supplied. Two of these consuls have greatly aided in the distributions among the schools. These data included the exarch of the Church. This dignitary, the highest ecclesiastic in the country, who controls all Bulgarian schools and bishoprics outside of Bulgaria, asked for the tracts. A special letter was written to him by the Ministry.

On the proclamation of the constitution, national clubs were started among Bulgarians and other nationalities in all Turkish territory. During a visit to Sofia of the president of the Bulgarian clubs, an acquaintance was formed with him, and a letter of endorsement of the temperance work, directed to all these clubs, was given by him.

In this way nearly all the material printed was circulated to the 3,000 intelligent readers of two papers, and the same was afterwards transferred in bulk to tracts; and these various issues, with over a thousand copies in a package, were sent, for sixty-seven cents, to distributors in all Turkish territory.

It would hardly be possible to even imagine a more thorough means of circulating temperance truth than that which God has given us. Many of the distributers have shown much earnest-

Special Articles in This Issue

Why I Like Citizenship—The Battle With the Saloon—Sowing Prohibition Seed—The Advantages of Woman's Ballot—How My Department Promotes Prohibition.

WHY I LIKE CITIZENSHIP

MRS. LULU L. SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

Address delivered at National Convention at Milwaukee

Why do I like it? Because I believe I have a God-given right, as a thinking human being, not as a female, to say what laws shall be made that affect my Nation, my home, and my child. I perhaps would not be called an up-to-date suffragist, for I am old-fashioned enough to believe woman's greatest power lies in her home, but I believe the greatest power will come when she can have a voice in saying what laws shall be made that will influence her home and her child.

Man has always been the dominant earth force. He has been the law-maker and the law enforcer, and I hold him responsible today for the conditions which prevail in the social and moral world. He took this splendid new land from the Indian and the buffalo. He had no old laws to wipe out, no old government to tear down, but he had a clean sheet on which to write its history. Even yet we meet narrow men, whom a woman with even just one eye can see around and through. Such a one says, "Oh, you dear women, if you would only stay at home and cook three square meals a day, and do the washing and the ironing, and the scrubbing and the baking and the sweeping and the darning, and the sewing on of buttons and the mending, and the patching, and care for the babies and raise the children, and do the praying and stay home from women's meetings and women's conventions, we men could do the *rest*"—and haven't they done the deed finely? Women *have* stayed at home and they have made it the sweetest place on earth; if there is a good home in this city today, there is a good woman in it. We *have* left the streets to the men, and they are so dirty today that if your small boy comes to the gate, his father says, "Sh! Johnnie, get back into your own yard, or into the nursery and don't come out here on your father's streets, for you might get lost and then it would be your mother's fault for letting you out of the house."

MRS. LULU SHEPARD

Why do I like citizenship? Because out in my state the men have said they are ashamed of their dirty, saloon-infested streets and they have invited us women to come out and help clean them up and we are helping.

Today, in any suffrage state, men are running a cleaner class of officers. In my city, a few years ago, under a strong Republican regimé, a man, a wealthy banker, was nominated for mayor. He was not considered by the good women of that city a desirable man to rule over the destinies of its future, so the splendid women of the W. C. T. U. rallied in a great fight. The Democrats had named a Mormon, but he was a clean Mormon, not a polygamist, and a man of good character. The Ministerial Association, the members of the young people's societies, many of whom would cast their first vote that fall, and the best citizenship of the city, joined with us.

Finally the day of voting drew near. A reporter called at my home and asked the following questions: "Mrs. Shepard,

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN BULGARIA

ness in the work, and temperance societies have been formed in different places.

Two expressions have had much influence in pushing the work: The words of Dr. Duff, "*Expect great things of God; plan great things for God.*" and those of Henry Clay Trumbull, "*Dare the impossible.*" Much prayer has been continually made, and God has seemed to lead along, step by step, by special suggestions at various times as to what could be done. Some of each issue of tracts were mailed to all the daily papers of the capital, to each of the 180 members of the Assembly, to all other papers printed in Bulgaria and Macedonia, and fifty copies of a translation of the Reform Bureau's poster in red and black, and the poster representing the five downward steps of a drunkard, were posted on the streets of the capital.

An Audience With Queen Eleonora

Circumstances made it seem proper to send a request to Queen Eleonora to grant an audience for speaking of the temperance work and of a building for the Y. M. C. A. This request resulted in a few days in an invitation from her to the writer and his daughter to come to the palace, when, for forty minutes, with evident interest, she gave close attention to both of the matters presented to her, accepted copies of the temperance tracts which had been circulated, and asked to have left with her the Reform Bureau's poster (40x30 inches) in red and black, which had been translated. She said that she must make inquiries as to the matters spoken of, and especially must counsel with Mr. Takeff, the Minister of the Interior. On leaving, I took her hand in mine, and said, "It seems to me that you have come to Bulgaria, as Queen Esther to the Jews, at such a time as this." She is an evangelical Christian and is earnestly seeking to do what seems to her for the good of the Bulgarian people.

A week later Her Majesty sent for my daughter, "so that it would not be needful for her aged father to come out in the storm." She said, "Tell your father that it will be impossible to secure through the present Assembly, such a law as he suggests, but patience will bring success. Your father must be patient, and the desired result will be gained." Then she added, "I remember what your father said to me." Neither the Queen, nor any of the officials at the aiding Ministries grasped the idea of our temperance law, but thought the aim sought was the direct closing of saloons by the national Assembly, and such a law, cutting off large sums received for license, was regarded as unwise and impossible. It therefore seemed desirable to write to Minister Takeff, from whom the Queen had sought advice, and fully explain the action sought of the national Assembly. His answer was, "The idea is a very beautiful one. It should be popularized. Make it known to the people."

After the writer had personally pledged to this work four thousand francs ($800)—all his available funds, various sums were received from America, England and elsewhere, making a total of about 6,300 francs ($1,220). With this sum we have been able to print, up to June, 1911, 532,200 tracts, posters, etc., making a total of 6,392,200 pages.

Action Urged

At first in this campaign the aim was mainly to scatter telling facts of the nature of alcohol and its effects on drinkers and society. It now seems time, while continuing in the same line, to aim more directly at getting readers to *act* in various ways, one of which is to secure a local option law from the next session of the national Assembly, and bring up the question of the voting of women on this matter.

There is a full and free opening for circulating all that shall be printed, with almost no expense, to the intelligent readers of three of the best periodicals of the country, to all of the 3,500 or more schools of various grades in Bulgaria and Macedonia, to all the national clubs opened in Turkish territory since the constitution was proclaimed, and in many other channels. Mrs. Marsh, of Philippopolis, has distributed outside of the schools in the city and vicinity about 1,200 tracts and some 20,000 have been scattered in other ways. A cordial invitation was recently given the writer to address, in the national school buildings, the higher classes of both sexes, their teachers and others. For this object about 300 assembled in Monastir and also in Salonica.

That God has already given such wonderful success to one of medium capability *with much faith*, is an assurance that *He is ready* to do far greater things, and that local option, if not full prohibition, will be secured by energetic and capable Bulgaria, perhaps before it shall triumph among the slower moving conglomerate elements in the United States.

The sixteen societies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have helped in the progress of the temperance work, but the wide distribution of facts in print has especially promoted the movement against alcohol. Two places have secured a majority vote for the exclusion of the saloons, and the quiet in these places after being freed from drinking places, has had an influence upon other towns. Eight other towns are striving for the same freedom, and an earnest talk for temperance legislation in the national Assembly, although unsuccessful, has turned the attention of the national leaders to the question, and gives hope that the coming Assembly will put through desirable temperance laws. The present prime minister, when in a like position years ago, introduced such laws, but at that time they failed to pass. In all of these efforts the use of tobacco, as well as alcohol, has been aimed at.

HON. JOHN WANAMAKER PREDICTS TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

"It is time something besides parading and singing, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' was done by the Christian people," said the Hon. John Wanamaker in an address delivered on Temperance Sunday, in a Philadelphia church. "We must now stand together for the total abolition of the liquor traffic, which is bound to come in time. I believe that the Republican party, or any party that fails to recognize this fact, is doomed. I am a Republican, and I love the old party of Lincoln, Harrison, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, but I realize that the grand old party cannot be kept up to its standard until it excludes the liquor business. It was difficult for me when I lived in Washington to entertain foreign officials without serving them with strong drink, but none of them ever had anything to drink at my house. I have been a teetotaler since 1877. The appetite for strong drink is an appetite that grows. It is the Devil's best weapon and the world's greatest curse."

THE BATTLE WITH THE SALOON

MRS. NANNIE W. CURTIS, President of the Texas W. C. T. U.

Extract from Address Delivered at the National Convention

It is said that reform waves go backwards, but revolution never. We have passed beyond the reform stage, and are in the midst of a world-wide revolution; for when any question gets into the minds of the people until it is the one topic of conversation, by all classes and upon all occasions, that question has *come to stay* until settled and no question is settled until it is settled right. This question of prohibition agitates the minds of the thinkers and the leaders of all the civilized lands.

We know how an evil, though small in the beginning, will attract to itself other evils, until it gains force and power enough to even sweep down a nation. If you have read the history of the world, you have found that nations have gone down because of the accumulation of evil.

The Saloon's Beginning

Something over a century ago, that which we today call the liquor traffic, that all-powerful, moneyed and political evil that has crept into every avenue of life, has laid its hands of gold and corruption upon the solons of the nation, has gone to the legislative halls to bribe and to control, has had an influence on the judge's bench and in the jury room, has entered the business world to boycott, has come into the social world to contaminate—that evil was everywhere slowly, insidiously, but certainly, debauching and destroying. How large was this mighty evil before which legislatures tremble and courts stand in awe? No larger than a cider barrel in a New England cellar and a side-board in a southern mansion, but out of that cider barrel and from that side-board grew an appetite. This craving was transmitted from father to son, and fed by the flames that created it, grew continually, while back of it, pushing it on, was the greed of gain which actuated the manufacturer and seller.

Saloon Meets Demand

This appetite created a demand which was met by what is known today as the legalized or protected saloon. It came, not only in answer to a demand created by perverted appetite, a weakened will and a diseased body, but because of the political career before it. There is no man today who denies that the saloons control our elections, municipal to national. For years it has often been difficult to elect to any important office any man who is known to be an advocate of righteous government—any man who believes in the sanctity of law and the safeguarding of public morals. Why is it that it is not easy to elect a man who would make a good governor, a good sheriff, judge, mayor, or even President of the United States? Because the liquor traffic is the gigantic law-breaker of the Nation. It knows no law, has no politics, and sneers at religion, but goes steadily to the ballot-box to nominate and elect men that it can control, and when you turn over your government, municipal, county, state or national, into the hands of a set of men who can be dictated to, dominated by, controlled or used, by any special business regardless of any other business, or the progress of society, or the enforcement of law, you have turned it over into the hands of anarchists, criminals and cowards. Now, men of America, we have come to the parting of the ways—either the liquor traffic must be destroyed or it will destroy us.

In Battle Array

On one side of this great battle stand three factors, which constitute the tripod of civilization, upon which rests the safety of the town, state, and nation. They are the Church, the home, the school. If the church is taken out, we go back into paganism and idolatry; if the school is removed, we are plunged into ignorance and superstition; if the home is struck down, barbarism, nomadic life, a country without God, government, or civilization is our portion.

On the other side of this question today stand three factors—the saloon, the gambling hall, and the haunt of infamy. There they are, two armies of three battalions camping along the banks of civil liberty, each contesting for supremacy in American life and government, and one or the other must go down. Each day they draw nearer and nearer to the final test of strength.

There are three great generals marshalling the forces of righteousness upon the plains of progress—the pulpit, the press, and the pedagogue. I am glad of the activity of the pulpit in this political, financial and social reform—this call of Christianity down the aisles of civilization—and God's clock has struck the hour. The press of America is on our side.

The Press for Prohibition

Perhaps some of you do not believe that, but I am going to prove it. The press of America stands for the progress of the people and the progress of the people is written in the prohibition of the liquor traffic. When I was in the campaign in Knoxville, Tennessee, I met there Col. William E. Rule, of the *Tribune Journal*, and Mr. Wilton of *The Sentinel*, editors of two great dailies who not only wrote for prohibition in their papers, but appeared upon the platforms and spoke for it before the people. I desire to mention Col. Rhodes of the *Birmingham News*, whose wonderful brain and pen were used in that campaign four years ago, which resulted in prohibition. I should like to name the *Georgian*, published in Atlanta. It is with pride that I recall the *News Scimitar* of Memphis, Tennessee, whose columns for years have not been used to agitate or advertise the saloon, or its wares. I cannot forget the Nashville *Tennessean*, whose gallant, martyred, heroic editor, Senator E. W. Carmack, because he dared to stand for free speech and clean government, was slain by the hand of a saloon sympathizer. I might mention other great dailies, but, summing them up, we have forty-three leading dailies in America which feel that the progressive spirit of American journalism cannot advocate the saloon, and when you find one that does, in the face of the fact that the saloon is condemned by all right minded people, that the Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional, there is something wrong with that newspaper. It is either controlled for a money consideration by the liquor traffic, it has a beer-benumbed brain in charge of it, or it has moss on its back a thousand miles long. Not only the dailies but the periodicals and the leading magazines of the day—forty-two in number—will not lend their columns to the perpetuation, or the furtherance, of the liquor traffic.

Tributes to Prohibition Heroes

When visiting the city of Richmond, Virginia, I paused in front of the magnificent statue of Robert E. Lee, the loved of the South, the honored of the Nation. As I looked at that calm face, I said: "O Robert E. Lee, you were grand, and noble, and pure, and because of these qualities which were yours, as well as because of the struggles you engaged in and the sacrifices you endured for a cause, we have erected this monument. But grand and noble as you were, we are fighting greater battles than you ever fought; for a greater cause than that for which you suffered, and when the smoke of battle clears away, we'll build more monuments and they will be to men whose hands have proved mightier than the sword in solving the greatest problems of America.

I should like to have a part in the building of such monuments. I should choose for them the purest Carrara marble. Their broad bases should rest upon my sunny Southland, their broad summits pierce the blue skies above, and on their sides should be graven in letters of gold, the names of Edward W. Carmack of the *Tennessean*, Col. Rhodes of the *Birmingham News*, Joseph Daniels of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, Mr. Seeley of the *Georgian*, and many other gallant knights of the quill.

SOWING PROHIBITION SEED

Extracts from Addresses of National Organizers and Lecturers at Milwaukee National Convention

Rose A. Davison

Some of my seed sowing has been done in the public schools, in the mining camps of Colorado above timber line, but the soil of the child's mind is fertile there, as elsewhere. Much prohibition "seed" has been scattered in neglected mission fields, where the evil weeds have choked out even the Sunday school. I have been the first temperance lecturer ever to enter some places and unions were organized in two towns that had been closed to our speakers for fifteen years.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick

The open field is in small places and rural districts. The organizer must be thoroughly equipped, enthusiastic, logical and convincing. Having aroused the people, she must be able to concentrate the energy of the workers upon the most available and effective methods of creating and keeping alive public sentiment, for prohibition is the result of an aroused and organized public opinion.

Mrs. Harriett Darling Hall

The organizers have practically the same mission and the same message as had John the Baptist: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," and the cry, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." For is not the coming of state-wide and Nation-wide prohibition and equal civic rights for all, the coming of Christ's kingdom in the hearts and lives of men and of nations?

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace

My seed sowing during the past year has been done through the Franchise department, to a great extent, proving to men and women that we need the ballot for the protection of our homes. The liquor dealers say, "The ballot in the hands of the women means the death knell of our business." Let universal suffrage for women be our battle-cry.

"When we're counted as men's equals,"
With no shadow of a doubt,
We will rally to the conflict
With a glad, triumphant shout,
And with ballots for our bullets,
We will shoot the traffic out,
As we march conquering on."

Mrs. Viola D. Romans

When women like ours have enlisted in a great reform they need but to have pointed out to them some tangible way by which they may lay hold upon their work, and they will then readily respond with their time, their strength and their means. Much of the success of our wonderfully constructive organization has been due to the strength of its leadership—leadership which has been consistent in its policies, wise in its purposes, and sincere in its motives, and first, last, and all the time has kept an uncompromising face toward the enemy. There always comes to the life of every individual, Church, or state, a period of ripeness when a great choice is presented, a great blessing offered, a great future unfolded. An epoch for growth, or decay, confronts our Nation. With the splendid Proclamation for national constitutional prohibition, written by our splendid statesman President, we face the conflicts and labors of another year. Are we ready for any service, any sacrifice this great cause may demand?

Mrs. Katherine Stone

We have back of us 5,000 years of drunken ancestry. It is in the blood and tissue and if a century's work, or that of five centuries will undo the work of that 5,000 years, it will be a great victory.

Mrs. Marcia A. B. Smith

How can we hasten the day when the partnership between our Government and the liquor traffic will be dissolved? There are many of us who believe that we cannot longer dally with option on an evil thing; that we must sow the seed broad and deep for total annihilation of the whole iniquitous traffic in the states and in the Nation. In the words of our National President, we must "on to Washington."

Harriet L. Henderson

In sowing our seed we all remember that there is a seed time and a harvest. The seven weeks I have worked in the field this year were spent in that great campaign in Texas. We farm on a large scale but we do not always reap a harvest. But we have been studying dry farming in our great West, and this year we have been having a great harvest from the seed we have sown in the past. The splendid seed sown by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the home, the Church, the school and the Loyal Temperance Legion helped to bring the great victory to Texas on July 22. Let us sow on and we shall reap if we faint not.

Christine I. Tinling

Our best and most effective work is done among the teachers. What has struck me most has been their cordial interest in this subject and their eagerness for any help that we can bring. The most effective plan, to my thinking, is to stay a week in a normal school and hold daily classes. As this line of work is educational, we need time to give thorough teaching. Scientific temperance instruction is the surest road to national prohibition. If the fair fabric of prohibition is to grow and be permanent it must be founded on education. When once we have a generation that has been brought up with a clear understanding of the nature and effects of narcotics, and so has learned to avoid alcohol as man's most insidious foe, we shall have a prohibition that will never pass away.

Permelia Curtis Mahan

I try to make the key-note of my work for prohibition one of personal influence and individual responsibility. As I go about organizing and strengthening unions, urging definite, systematic, and persistent department work and presenting methods, formulating and executing plans for campaign work, I strive to impress upon all women that they have no right *to place* a limit upon their responsibility; that they constantly exert both a conscious and unconscious influence over every one with whom they come in contact and owe to themselves, to God and to humanity an individual responsibility toward the annihilation of the liquor traffic and the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of humanity, which they can neither evade nor avoid.

Mrs. Maria C. Weed

The saloon-keeper has one thing which he prizes above his business, viz., his child. You have all heard the little line from the old poem which reads: "I pray the Lord take everything but leave my Jacob Straus!" The wise general is he who discovers the weak point in the enemy's defense, and our opportunity lies in our ability to win the heart of Jacob Straus, Jr., and his mother. This is how we do it: a temperance lecture is planned for and notice is given to the principal of the schools that a prize is offered for the best write-up of the lecture by any boy or girl, the only requirement being that the facts shall be correctly stated. You should see the children with their pads and pencils, mothers, brothers and other relatives accompanying them. Mrs. Straus and the boy are there, of course, the child gazing in wide eyed wonder as the meaning of the awful truths, which fall from the lips of the speaker, is borne in upon him. His mother, too, learns for the first time that her husband's business is one which spreads death and destruction and, if he happens to be a moderate drinker, statistics prove to her that his life is limited to about twenty years. In the face of this astounding discovery, the question of "individual liberty" sinks into insignificance, and she determines to use her influence to protect the life of husband and child. This is seed sown in good ground and will bring forth abundantly.

Mrs. Vie H. Campbell

The liquor traffic has no moral or legal right to exist. It is without the pale of respectability; it is under the ban of the courts and the officers of the law. The scientist and the statesman of every nation are against it. It is the great overshadowing cause of crime, pauperism and insanity. Alcohol is killing as many Americans every year as all the wars of the world have killed in battle in 2,300 years. No nation has kept this destroyer in its midst and long survived. Our nation must overthrow the liquor traffic or we shall go down as Rome, Greece and other nations have gone down. It is the next step in the advancement of civilization. Let us go forward!

Mrs. Mary E. Hopper

The work of the organizer is a necessity if we are to acquire prohibition. During the year I found myself in a town with a population of 1,300 and eight saloons. I was met with the question as to whether prohibition would improve conditions. "They say more liquor is drunk under prohibition than with license." I visited several homes. In one of them I talked with a boy and asked him if he had signed a pledge to abstain from intoxicating drink. He answered, "I never saw one." After four lectures I organized in that town a union of thirty members, and in a nearby locality a Y. P. B. At my suggestion, these new workers inaugurated a campaign of pledge signing, and later arranged for a sane Fourth of July, with a prohibition speaker, a temperance float, and a fine dinner for the multitude which was in attendance, and thus generally created great enthusiasm, preparing the way for prohibition.

Roena E. Shaner

In my judgment, the best method of preparing the way is to organize a local Woman's Christian Temperance Union in each unorganized community visited. We can also do much toward informing the people of the true nature of alcohol, proving that alcohol is a depressant, an irritant, a poison, and urging them not only to abstain themselves but to do their part in abolishing liquor from our land. Another excellent method is to prove the fallacy of the arguments so frequently advanced by our opponents that, we "must have the revenue which licensing the traffic brings." We are constantly hearing that "Prohibition does not prohibit." We must prove that prohibition prohibits far better than regulation regulates. We need go no farther than my neighboring state of Kansas to find that prohibitory law, with the proper authority behind it, can be made effective.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WOMAN'S BALLOT

FRANCES H. ENSIGN, President Ohio W. C. T. U.

Address Delivered at National Convention at Milwaukee

In 1876 Frances Willard made a tour of Ohio and met the Crusaders. She clearly saw that until women had the ballot, they would not be fully equipped for the war against the liquor traffic.

At Dixon, Illinois, at the state convention of the W. C. T. U., she offered this resolution, "Resolved, That as woman is the most trusty guardian of the home and of her children, she should have the right to close the dram-shop over against that home."

This, the first suffrage resolution ever offered at a W. C. T. U. convention, made the conservatives hold their breath, and one sister moved to table it, but it passed by a fair majority. Of that occasion, Miss Willard says, "This was among my life's most happy hours. I rose and with emotion thanked the convention, telling them that, as wives and mothers, they had done a most forceful stroke of work for what they held dearest."

Every National Convention of the W. C. T. U. since that time, has endorsed the great truth so clearly seen by Frances Willard and so forcibly expressed by Lady Somerset, "She who is life-giver ought to be law-giver."

Woman's vote has no stronger foe than the liquor traffic. Before the specter of woman armed with the ballot, this modern Macbeth exclaims, "Hence—horrible shadow! Take any form but this." In the recent vote in California, the liquor interests in the large cities were almost solid against suffrage. The liquor sellers openly admitted their fear that the women, if given the ballot, would endeavor to make California a dry state. The future will show that they were not mistaken.

The sex which forms three-fifths of our Church membership, and less than one-hundredth per cent of the saloon's patrons—the sex which is the greatest sufferer from the drink evil, can be depended on to vote against the home's worst foe. In the five states where women have voted, even though they are in a minority, they have been a potent factor in securing advanced temperance laws.

Had the women of Maine been voters, constitutional prohibition would have been retained, not by a small majority, but by an overwhelming vote. How unjust, that every male drinker, speakeasy proprietor and law breaker could vote, while the women, the class most vitally concerned, could only use their indirect influence. The great lesson of the Maine campaign to every temperance man in the nation is this: Enfranchise the women, that the home, as Miss Willard said, may be protected by two votes instead of one.

Wage-earning women need the ballot. A century ago, the bome was truly woman's sphere. In it she could stay closely, spinning, weaving, carding, baking, making butter and cheese, soap and candles, curing meat, canning and preserving, washing, ironing, sewing, teaching the children, and caring for the sick. But industrial conditions have entirely changed. Modern bakeries, laundries, soap factories, meat shops, packing houses, tailoring and dressmaking establishments, canning factories, hospitals and schools, have forced 6,000,000 women out into the world as wage earners. If all the young women under twenty-one, were withdrawn from the telephone and telegraph service, from service as cash-girls, bundle girls and junior clerks, and from labor in factories, not many workers would remain. The law decides the length of their work-day, and under what moral and sanitary conditions they shall labor. Sometimes the law is wise, and well-enforced, but oftener not, because women have no voice in making these laws, nor in securing their enforcement. The poor shirt-waist girls who were burned to death in a New York City factory, through imperfect fire-escapes, were not properly represented or protected by the law-makers nor city officials. That holocaust made hundreds of women suffragists, by proving that those who have the ballot get more consideration than those who haven't it. Women are cheaper than men, and are often forced to work at starvation wages, because they are more helpless.

FRANCES H. ENSIGN

Women need the ballot, to get for themselves decent working conditions; to protect children from child-labor, and to do away with sweat-shops!

Women need the ballot as a defense against the White Slave traffic, and the double standard of morals.

The difficulty in securing the conviction of those guilty of deceiving and enslaving young girls in infamous houses is well known. Man-made laws and too lenient judges and juries are largely to blame. Florence Kelley tells of a western woman who worked heroically fourteen years to obtain the enactment of a workable statute to punish these crimes against young girls. She secured the passage of the law, and fourteen criminals were convicted under it, and sent to the penitentiary. Finally, a young lawyer offered his services to free one criminal on a mere technicality—the fact that two words had been omitted in the title of the law. The supreme court of the state held the statute invalid for this trifling reason, and nine of the fourteen criminals were freed, and the others would have been, had they not been too poor or too ignorant to employ counsel. The patient woman went to work again, and finally secured another law. If the mothers and sisters of that state could have had a voice in the selection of the law makers, I fancy they would have made short work of such injustice to women. It is the daughters of the poor who largely fall victims to the White Slave traffic. Their very ignorance and helplessness should be a clarion call to the good men to give to women the power to protect their sex against the base exploiters of woman's virtue.

Miss Blackwell tells the story of the wife of a literary man who once undertook to raise a brood of chickens. She told a neighboring farmer's wife that they seemed to be doing all right at first, but soon died in the coop. "What did you feed them," asked the farmer's wife. "Feed them!" exclaimed the literary woman, "I didn't feed them at all. I thought a healthy young pullet like that ought to have milk enough for her chicks." So she blamed the chickens' mother for not providing the food she didn't have.

The anti-suffragists are equally illogical, when they place the entire blame on mothers, whose sons go wrong. They forget that many a mother has done her very best to rear her boy aright, only to see him fall before the saloons, gambling houses and evil resorts, permitted and protected by man-made laws.

Justice demands tbat women should be given the vote to help make safe the environment of their homes.

SOWING PROHIBITION SEED

May Laverell Woods

Let me relate one little incident which occurred on a boat-ride on the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, that shows the need and opportunity for prohibition seed-sowing everywhere. We asked the oarsmen to sing us an Irish song. Not knowing the meaning of our white ribbon, they sang us a song of the value of the bottle and the jug. The captain had told me that he had been on the lakes twenty-seven years, and had fourteen children. Thinking he needed to have a little prohibition seed sown in his heart, we sang:

"There's a patient little woman here below,
And a little boy that ought to have a show.
So I'll give the whisky up and take the coffee cup
For Mollie and the baby, don't you know.

"You may tell the politician not to crow,
I am in for prohibition head and toe,
For at last I've turned my coat,
And I'll cast a temperance vote
For Mollie and the baby, don't you know."

Annie A. Robbins

The need for sowing prohibition seed is great, and we are made to realize this necessity when we see the efforts of the liquor advocates to get the boys and girls, and the older people as well, to take the first glass of liquor. Let me illustrate: Several years ago I was called to act in the capacity of nurse in the home of a St. Louis wholesale liquor dealer. The gentleman of the house urged me over and over again to take a drink of liquor, and said one day, "I warrant that if you stay in my home a few weeks, I will have you drinking before you leave." From that time on he tried by every method to persuade me to partake of the liquor. He not only invited and coaxed, but derided me and my principles. One Sunday while serving at the table in the place of my patient, his wife, he and a man who was present as his guest, spent the whole time in ridiculing me, saying at the close of the meal as he poured out a glass of beer, "Miss Robbins, if you will take this one glass, I will pay you a whole month's wages"—about $100. I left the table with the parting words that my principles were worth more to me than all the money he and his brewery could pay me.

WHEN ALICE WENT HOME TO MOTHER

EVA MORLEY MURPHY, Goodland, Kansas

In Two Parts—Part I

Mrs. Winter stood at an upper window watching the village "bus" as it came rattling and rumbling up the street and stopped with a jerk that tumbled a roly-poly small boy off the slippery leather seat. A woman caught him in time to save him from a bump on the floor and straightened her hat from the rakish tilt it had acquired from her lurch against the sedate old gentleman sitting next to her. The door of the "bus" was jerked open, the woman and the roly-poly boy were helped out and the bus-driver followed them to the door of the large, hospitable-looking house where he deposited two suit-cases, received his fee and departed just as the wide door swung open and a sweet-faced, white-haired woman exclaimed, 'Why, Alice, my dear, how glad I am to see you!" She gave her a warm embrace, and then snatched up the roly-poly boy saying, "And Grandma's so glad to see her boy. So you and Mamma thought you'd give Grandma a surprise party, did you?" Then noticing that her daughter had not spoken yet, she gave her a keen look and saw, what her first hurried glance had failed to detect, signs of trouble in the quiet face.

"What is it, Daughter?" she asked sympathetically.

"I have come home to stay, if you will let me, Mother."

With one arm the mother drew her close, while she held the boy in the other. "Mother would be glad, so glad to have you, dear, if she could without wronging anybody else. But come upstairs now, to your old room, and then, after dinner, you shall tell me all about it."

"Is you doin' to have floating islands for dinner, Gran'ma?" And then, as his grandma did not seem to notice, the small voice insisted, "Is you, Gran'ma?"

"Yes, yes Charley-boy."

"And is you got cookies in your cookie-jar, Gan'ma?"

The mother was hovering over her daughter, taking off her hat, smoothing her hair, and was seemingly strangely inattentive to her small grandson; but when the insistent voice piped again, "Is you, G'an'ma?" she replied, "Yes, dearie. Grandma's been baking cookies today—sugar cookies, with a raisin in the middle, and the jar is full. I'm so glad you and Mamma came to help us eat them. Uncle Charley likes cookies, too, but sometimes they get pretty stale before the jar is emptied when I have only one boy to eat them."

"My mamma's head aches, and she can't bake cookies, nor anything, and my papa has to go down town all the time, and nobody plays wiv me. I'se so glad I came to your house, G'an'ma," and he drew a long sigh.

The white-haired woman was on her knees in an instant, with her arms about her small grandson, and a heavenly look of compassion on her sweet, old face. Here was trouble indeed when a child's skies were so clouded that sighs, instead of smiles, came from baby lips. Her heart was wrung with pity for both her daughter and the small and precious only grandson. Her thought of compassion reached out, too, for an instant, to the husband and father left behind—her well-loved son-in-law—and she wondered if he, too, were suffering. Of course he must be. She longed to get her hands on this snarl, and unravel and smooth out its tangled threads—but not now. Alice was on the verge of a nervous collapse. She must rest and regain her poise somewhat before attempting to talk things over. Determined to ignore, for the present, anything unusual in the situation, she said, brightly, "Uncle Charley has been wishing he had a small boy to ride Prince. The old horse needs exercise. Do you think you could ride him around the barn-yard while Mamma and I get dinner?"

The sunshine came instantly into Charley's small face, and a happy child, holding the hand of a woman with a troubled heart, but with a smiling face and a cheery voice, went shouting out to the barn to find Uncle Charley and old Prince. A quiet word or two from the mother to her son gave him an inkling of trouble and enlisted him in her mission of comfort and cheer.

Before dinner was ready, Mrs. Winter had drawn a wan smile or two from Alice, as she called her attention now and then to the picture, seen from the kitchen window, of the small boy on the back of the big horse, and when he came in, radiant, and full of happy chatter about the kitties in the hay-mow, the old hen that ruffled up her feathers and pecked at Uncle Charley's hand, when he put it under her to get the new-laid eggs, and all his other discoveries, the old prophecy came true again and a little child led them into cheerful interest in the pleasant world about them.

After dinner, Mrs. Winter insisted that Alice should lie down for a nap, while she cleared away the meal and washed the dishes, and later, they all went for a brisk ride through the quiet, moonlit streets of the sleepy old town. Still later, after two mother-hearts had worshipped at the shrine of a sleeping child, the older mother said to her daughter, "Now, Alice darling, tell Mother all about it."

"Well, Mother, I have made up my mind that I cannot, and will not, spend the rest of my life with Phil Ainsley." She paused, evidently expecting some remonstrance from her mother, but the elder woman simply said, quietly, "And why, dear?"

"Because he deceived me. He is not the kind of man I thought I was marrying. We have quarreled, Mother, again and again. He is so unreasonable"—and she paused again.

"Yes, dear," still very quietly. "Can you tell Mother how the quarrels began?"

"Indeed I can, and I'm sure you'll see that it wasn't my fault. It was about Phil's tobacco using. You know, Mother, that I thought—we all thought—that Phil had no bad habits when I married him. He told me that he had smoked a cigar occasionally and that he had made up his mind to stop before it became a habit with him, and I thought he had done so. After we had been married, however, for about a year he began to come home frequently with his clothes so saturated with the odor of tobacco smoke that the whole room would be tainted with it. I could not believe he had been smoking himself, and I would say, 'Why, Phil Ainsley, where have you been?' I see, now, that I probably made it easy for him to deceive me—he knows how I hate the smell of tobacco—and he would tell me of being at some business conference where several men were smoking.

"At first he apologized—was sorry to make himself so disagreeable to me. He would leave his coat out in the hall and put on his lounging coat; but you know, Mother, I just could not bear to have that odor anywhere in the house, so I would carry the coat out into the back yard and hang it over the clothes-line to air. At first he just laughed at me for doing this, then it seemed to annoy him, and then one evening the coat was stolen from the back-yard. He was angry, then, and said some very disagreeable things about my being so 'finicky.' I said I was sorry that the coat had been stolen, that after this when he was obliged to get smoked up like that, I'd hang his coats on the back porch which is screened in so that sneak thieves cannot get at things there, and I continued to air his coats.

"One evening the Stacies—our next-door neighbors—were taking dinner with us. Phil was a little late, and when he came in, he hung his coat on the hall tree, as usual, and went upstairs to freshen up. I smelled the tobacco smoke and asked to be excused, explaining to our neighbors, jokingly, that Phil did not smoke himself but was frequently obliged to be with the men in the office who did, and that his coat became so saturated with the tobacco odor that I was obliged to give it an airing. I saw them exchange a knowing look. Oh Mother, I can't tell you what a miserable, sick feeling came over me when I realized that Phil had been deceiving me all this time. And now to be an object of commiseration to my neighbors! I really hardly know how I got through the evening, but the minute the door closed on our guests, Phil demanded to know what was the matter with me, and we had our first downright quarrel. Phil descended to miserable quibbling, said he never had told me he wasn't smoking, that I had deceived myself, and declared he had a man's right to smoke

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

GUIDO'S MARCH FOR TEMPERANCE

A. MARIA CRAWFORD, Knoxville, Tenn.

There was great excitement in the mission where Miss Mary taught the little Italian boys and girls. It was election day in the city, and she had told the children that they need prepare no lessons, for she expected them to marcb in the parade which the prohibition leaders had arranged to arrest the attention of the voters on the streets and at the polls.

It was a great occasion for Guido, for his father's conversion to the cause of temperance had meant to the boy, clothes and food and a comfortable home where before he had known dire poverty and misery. Now was his opportunity to help other less fortunate Italian children; so he bad come to the mission prepared to do battle for the "grand cause of the white ribbon."

Guido's very costume called attention to temperance, for instead of the usual red or purple tie at his throat, he had insisted on his mother's purchasing for him a snow white bow. His bright little face shone with love and eager determination to do his part in the day's proceedings. Miss Mary had provided white caps for her pupils, and when they marched out of the mission door, white banners floating and glad young voices singing a temperance song, the scene presented was one to inspire love of right and purity in the hearts and minds of all who saw them.

Guido had heard Miss Mary say, "If only the Prohibition people can carry the Italian quarter, I shall feel so gratified over my year's work, and encouraged to keep on trying." The lad then and there decided that he would help to carry his part of the city! He thought over the matter for several days and then he went to his father. "Father, will you make me two banners on white goods? I want one to have words on it like this, 'Children of the No-Drink Men.' The other one must say, 'Children of the Men Who Drink.'"

"What will you do with the flags, Guido? I print verra poor, so, but I will get 'em printed for you if you say."

"Please, Father, if it won't cost too much money. I want them very bad."

As the children left the mission, Guido unfurled his banner, bearing the words, "Children of the No-Drink Men," and then turned to Miss Mary.

"I have a surprise for you. It is something to get votes for the great cause of the white ribbon," he said.

"Why, where did all those dirty little folks come from, Guido?" cried Miss Mary as a small army of poorly clothed, unkempt children came toward them. Then she saw that the foremost child held a banner the size of Guido's, bearing the words "Children of the Men Who Drink."

"My banner does not read like the good English you teach to us, Miss Mary, but the Italians will understand, and that is why I had father put the words 'no drink.' I have got these children to march just behind us. It will shame their fathers."

"Well, well, Guido! That is an idea. The contrast is certainly striking."

As the children passed along the streets, singing temperance songs, Italians came out from their fruit shops and various places of business to see what was happening. They saw dozens of clean, neatly dressed little boys and girls in white caps, marching, singing, and waving their banners on which were printed prohibition mottoes. Behind them came a small group of poorly clad, half-starved children. They walked slowly and looked listlessly around them. There was no song on their lips and no joy in their hearts. They were children of the drinking men, who had no pride in the welfare of their sons and daughters.

When the children had passed, one by one the Italians turned back to their labors. They were thinking of what they had witnessed. Those who bad seen their own little folks marching along in that motley, dirty crowd felt anger stirring in their hearts. They did not care for themselves, but why had the temperance people shamed their innocent children?

Later these men closed their shops, the laborers came in from their work in the ditches, and all turned toward the polls. As they drew near the voting place, they heard wonderful singing. Miss Mary, standing on a big box, was pouring out her soul in music. It sounded like the voice of an angel. Anger left the breasts of the men who heard and they turned away with wet eyes, fearful lest they might be thought weak.

The singing ceased and almost immediately a man mounted the box and held up a little figure that they all knew. It was Guido.

"I have something to say," called the boy in his childish treble. "I made the children march today—I mean the little dirty ones that you will not let go to the mission to hear about the Christ and His love for us. When you go in to vote, if you vote for the white ribbon cause, you can make your children clean and nice, but if you vote for whisky, you will make them dirtier and hungrier than ever. Vote for the white ribbon, vote for the white ribbon!"

Most of the men were very attentive and respectful while Miss Mary sang and Guido talked, but a few, with angry words, turned away. However, when the ballots were counted that night, it was found that a majority of the voters in the Italian quarter had remembered the simple speech of the son of one of their own countrymen, for they had voted for the cause of the white ribbon, and helped to make their city free from the saloon.

WHEN I'M A MAN

When I'm a man and make tbe laws,
I'll not forget the temperance cause,
I'll have a law to punish all
Who for the poison liquor call,
Who for this firewater go
To fine saloon or grocery low,
To drug store or to hotel great—
Where'er it's found, the same their fate.

And I would punish those as well.
Who dare the deadly stuff to sell.
How black their hearts, though bright
their smiles,
As youth and manhood each beguiles.
They sell the rum which blights the life
Of child, of mother and of wife.
The man who sells his brother drink
Is Satan's greatest slave, I think.

—*Selected.*

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, November 30, 1911

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

Special attention is called to the publishers' notice on page 16. "Suggestions for Christmas" will interest everybody. Watch for other notices that will follow in succeeding issues. They will be valuable help in making up your list of Christmas gifts.

In our next issue we give the first chapter of a serial story by Mrs. F. M. Howard, whom UNION SIGNAL readers will remember, with interest, as the author of "The Inside Saloon," and other stories. The heroine of the tale is the young daughter of a wealthy brewer. Through her college associates, she learns for the first time of the terrible evils which grow out of her father's business.

Few readers would have thought of connecting THE UNION SIGNAL with the little news item which appeared in the papers not long ago, to the effect that Canyon county, Idaho, in which is located the town of Nampa, had voted, by a majority of 2,960, to stay dry. However, we are credibly informed, by people who were prominent in the campaign preceding the election, that the 750 short term *subscriptions* to THE UNION SIGNAL, which were used among the voters in that community, *did the work*. In the light of this fact, we beg to call attention to the Campaign Edition to be issued each month, beginning with December, an announcement of which is given this week in the Circulation column on page 16.

Judge Blair's Tribute to the Women

Whether the patriotism of the average woman is of a higher type than that of the average man is a question frequently brought forward for discussion. The attitude of the most dangerous forces of society toward the equal suffrage movement, and the splendid social service rendered by enfranchised women, furnish excellent arguments on the affirmative side of the subject. Judge A. Z. Blair, whose dramatic story of a vote-buying county is told in the November *McClure's*, gives further strong evidence to show that the standard of the mothers, sisters and wives is somewhat higher than that of the men of the family. After telling of the "complacent corruption" of all types of society in Adams county, he says, "There was, however, one class of the population which rebelled against the practice. It was the womanhood of the county, which had never been reconciled to the custom, and this continued hostility has resulted finally in its abolishment. The women could see very clearly that the buying of votes was degrading to their husbands. My own mother, from the time I went out in the evenings to work in one of the 'money fights,' never ceased to protest against the idea. After I married, my wife took the same view. By the early nineties, many men, under the promise to their women folk, refused to engage longer in the practice or to continue its support."

Postoffice Department Gives Warning

A warning has gone out from the Postoffice Department of the United States to the postmasters throughout prohibition territory against taking, soliciting, or in any way encouraging orders for liquor. All such employes of the Government are made to understand very clearly that they must not give aid or assistance in any way to citizens who are desirous of procuring liquor, contrary to the law. The general order issued reads: "No postmaster or postoffice employe should give information to liquor dealers, or others, for the purpose of obtaining commissions on money orders issued." The rule for rural mail carriers says: "It has come to the attention of the Department that rural carriers in some instances have offered to act as representatives in their communities of liquor houses for a commission upon business secured. Under section 98 of the rural delivery instructions, carriers are strictly prohibited from such course, and a violation of the regulations in this particular renders a carrier liable to severe disciplinary action or removal. Postmasters are enjoined to see that carriers are not derelict in the particular mentioned."

Attempted Boycott of Birmingham Ledger

Not all the heroes wield the sword on the battlefield; some do the bravest kind of fighting sitting in editorial chairs. The *Birmingham Ledger*, of Birmingham, Alabama, stood alone in the recent agitation for the retention of statutory prohibition, and naturally made enemies by this action, at whose instigation there resulted an attempt on e part of certain merchants to boycott the paper. The Jefferson County Prohibition League, in the following words, expresses its commendation of the courageous attitude of the paper, and its condemnation of those who are leading, or aiding, the boycott: "We urge all the good people of Jefferson county and Alabama who believe in a newspaper that refuses to be dictated to, but which has the courage to speak out its convictions on all public questions, to call upon these merchants and ask them to desist from their unreasonable attitude."

It is hardly necessary to say that this newspaper never soils its pages with liquor advertisements. Hereafter, it will carry, each week, a temperance column.

AMONG THE STATES

The two leading candidates in Arkansas for the office of Governor are said to have declared strongly for state-wide prohibition.

January 10 is the date set for the special election of the new Governor of Georgia. However, it will be a mere formality, as the opposing candidates will fight out the issue at the primaries, on December 7.

Through the initiative, the question of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution will in 1912 be submitted to the people of the state of Colorado. "Colorado dry in 1912" is the battle cry of the white ribboners of the state.

The newly enfranchised women of Los Angeles already find themselves engaged in a contest for a white city. *Mida's Criterion*, a leading liquor organ, in its last issue, sends out the warning, "California presents an object lesson on the effects of woman suffrage of which the trade should take cognizance." This shows what the trade fears through the new movement in the "Golden State."

In response to the call in the Annual Address of our National President to renew our fight for a law protecting the prohibition states from the nullifying results of the present interstate commerce laws, which permit liquors to be shipped into prohibition territory, the Twenty-third district of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., comprising Ramsey county, has inaugurated a definite line of work. Its members are securing the signatures of voters to a letter to be sent to U. S. Senators and Representatives from Minnesota, urging the immediate passage of the desired legislation.

FEDERAL W. C. T. U. OF SOUTH AFRICA

The various unions of South Africa are to be congratulated upon the recent action taken b them, which united them in "the Federal W. C. T. U. of South Africa," with Mrs. M. C. McKenzie as Federal president.

TESTIMONY OF NOTED CHINESE TOTAL ABSTAINER

Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister, described to his countrymen, at a recent temperance meeting in Shanghai, his experience with the customs of social drinking in America, says *The Western Christian Advocate*. After telling how he yielded to the temptation to drink, while in Washington, he explained:

"But the result of all this is, although I have found that strong drink—champagne, cocktails, and whisky—is very pleasant to the taste, I found it was not healthy. So some years ago, after my return to China, I was converted to what you may call a vegetarian, but I call sanitarian. I used to be a moderate drinker of wine, but now I am a total abstainer in that respect. The result is that I feel much stronger and healthier —stronger physically, mentally and morally."

This statement by the eminent Chinaman is especially pertinent in connection with the remarks by Hon. John Wanamaker, on another page, regarding the entertainment of foreign officials at social functions, and the opportunities offered to men of strong character to set a worthy standard for the representatives of other nations.

THE ANTI-CANTEEN LAW

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Extract from Annual Address

There has been a report afloat to the effect that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has changed its attitude in regard to the Anti-Canteen law, and a letter to this effect has been published purporting to come from a W. C. T. U. woman. It can truthfully be said that this report is unfounded and false. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union unwaveringly stands for the retention of the law, and will oppose any and all efforts for its repeal.

Last year a bill for the repeal of the Anti-Canteen law was introduced into Congress. It is interesting, but not surprising, to note that the liquor associations persistently work for the legal right to sell liquor in the army. They, in common with other license advocates, present distorted reports in regard to the increase of vice and drunkenness since the law was enacted. The present Surgeon General, while deploring the evils which exist in the army, does not recommend the restoration of the canteen and he states that the fearful increase of vice, about which we hear so much, began two years before the enactment of the Anti-Canteen law. General Frederick D. Grant, in his last annual report, calls attention to the increase of sobriety in the army, the decrease in the number of court martials as compared with the previous year, and in the minor cases of discipline. General Grant attributes this change for the better to "the higher standard of temperance" now prevailing among enlisted men.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon was appointed by the General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to take charge of the Press bureau and to continue to act as editor of publications. Miss Gordon declined to accept either of the positions, desiring to be left free to do field work as superintendent of Institutes for the World's W. C. T. U., and also as National evangelist. Mrs. Clara C. Chapin, a former managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, has accepted the positions temporarily.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Every white ribboner will thrill with pride as she reads the magnificent Address delivered by our National President before the Milwaukee Convention. She has set forth in this Address the tactics which won, over tremendous odds, in the world-famous prohibition campaign in Maine. The document should be in the hands of every minister and leading temperance man in your city or community, and should be placed in every public and college library. One state president orders for every local union in her state. Send at once for copies to the National Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Convention voted to give wide publicity to the Proclamation of September 10, 1911, for national constitutional prohibition. Copies of the Proclamation can be had at the Literature Building. Price 10 cents per 100. Price of Annual Address, 5 cents per copy, $4 per 100.

INTEREST OF BULGARIA'S QUEEN IN TEMPERANCE

It means much to the temperance movement in Bulgaria that its Queen is so friendly to the work and workers. Dr. J. F. Clarke, whose article we publish this week, writes of the personal kindness of the Queen as follows:

"The interest of Queen Eleonora in the temperance work has been an encouragement. At three different times she visited the writer during his illness, and on July 14, after his eighth stroke of apoplexy, she sent him, on three different occasions, baskets of fruit. With one of these baskets was a bunch of over thirty different kinds of wood and meadow flowers, some of which the Queen herself must have picked at her summer home in the mountains."

PRAYER FROM THE PENITENTIARY

There is something pitifully significant in the incident related by an Idaho white ribboner of the prayer received by the workers in a local prohibition campaign, signed by thirteen inmates of the penitentiary, that the saloons might be abolished. We are reminded of the words of Mrs. Ballington Booth, than whom no other woman is better informed concerning the prisoners of our land, "that there is no place where the evils of intemperance are more thoroughly understood than in prisons, as a very large percentage, probably between eighty or ninety, are there directly through the influence of strong drink or baneful drugs."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

CONVENTION NUGGETS

That was a good suggestion of Rev. Eugenia St. John that every local union adopt the plan of the Kansas union, which fined every member who said a discouraging word, $5.00. It is the optimist who wins the battle.

One of the things the W. C. T. U. is trying to do is to lessen the number of officials in political and social life of whom it must be said, "They are drawing their convictions from the same source from which they draw their salaries."

The drummer boy, of whom Miss May Russell told, must have had a white ribboner for a mother. You remember when his commander ordered him to play a march, he immediately obeyed; when he was directed to play a charge, he hesitated not a moment; when asked to play a reveille, he responded, but when told he must play a retreat, he cried, "Nay, sir, I have never played a retreat and I don't know how."

Miss Clara Wheeler, National superintendent of Kindergarten work, in her report related the incident of the little boy in a kindergarten who, upon seeing a drunken fellow upon the street, said to her, his teacher, "Do you know what I would do if I couldn't make myself stop drinking such dreadful stuff that makes me do queer, bad things? I would just go down to the kindergarten every day and get strong enough to make myself stop drinking."

MRS. CLARK SPEAKS AT GERMAN CHURCH

Among the interesting incidents of Convention Sunday at Milwaukee was the privilege accorded Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National superintendent of the Franchise department, of speaking in the Second German Baptist church of Milwaukee, of which her father, Rev. Louis Wepf, was pastor twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Neelen, wife of Judge Niel B. Neelen, of the Milwaukee Juvenile court, arranged for the happy occasion. Mrs. Clark also gave the morning sermon at the Waukesha German Evangelical Association. She addressed both of her audiences in the German language, which she taught for seven years in the public schools of St. Louis, previous to her marriage. The pastor of the first named church, Rev. Kose, gave Mrs. Clark a most cordial introduction to his people and at the close of her address, spoke glowing words of appreciation. Mrs. Julia Wepf Mosier, a sister of Mrs. Clark, is a missionary to Burmah and one of the members of Rev. Kose's church, whose congregation was greatly pleased to have Mrs. Clark among them.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

THIRD SUNDAY IN DECEMBER—*Peace Day.*
DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CURFEW

MARY E. BROWN

No department of our wonderful organization can be "set agoing" and left to work itself. Unless state presidents will appoint state superintendents, and notify the National superintendent, little can be hoped for in the work. In the final analysis, some one, or perhaps more than one, in the local union must see that proposed plans are put in operation.

Since the Curfew is so closely allied to several other departments, as Legislation, Mothers' Meetings, Christian Citizenship, and Purity, if there is difficulty in securing the superintendents, why not ask the superintendent of one or the other of these departments to look after the Curfew in connection with her other work.

If state presidents will see that some one is designated for this department, your National superintendent will send full instructions and suggestions, with much material prepared for county and local workers. I plead for your co-operation and assistance in this important effort.

Every member of every local union should feel that the enactment and enforcement of a reasonable Curfew ordinance is of personal interest to her, and she should "talk it up" with others. Teachers can be interested, because evenings spent at home bear fruit in more regular attendance and better work in school. Pastors and Sunday school teachers are interested, because the morals of the young are protected. *Officers* are interested because their duties are lightened by the absence of children from the streets at night, and surely every parent ought to be interested in the effort to safeguard the young.

If you have an ordinance which is not enforced, agitate the question. Oftentimes all that is necessary is a courteous request, or reminder, from some organization, or an article in the daily or weekly paper.

The protection afforded by a properly enforced curfew ordinance is too great, and too greatly needed, to be neglected. Let us agitate, and educate, till every community will ask and receive this needed legislation for the protection and conservation of its most valuable resource—its boys and girls.

485 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

LUMBERMEN AND MINERS

MRS. W. A. LOYNE

Will the friends of the department please bear in mind that *my present address is Warren, N. H.!*

The work of this department becomes of more importance every year, and I am pleased to say that, during the past year, three states have been added to the list of those which have state superintendents, and one of our states without a logging camp came near taking the National banner, and once they did carry it home. Our work is now intensely interesting and important. We shall have missionaries in the field in several states this winter, doing the very best kind of work. There is nothing printed in book form, or any other form that is more interesting than what our workers report. It is ours to *do* and not so much to *tell*. The department fairly bristles with interest and life.

Help the state superintendents to do their best, remembering that out of the years of close touch and experience I can say that no organization can so well help the woodsmen as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The great need is for the very best reading matter, comfort bags, and money with which to carry the good things to the camps, mills, and waterways, where the men are at work. Our friends outside the organization have helped us and will continue to do so. Let there be county, or district, superintendents in all the states; also local superintendents in the local unions. "All at it and always at it" will bring the results we seek, and especially in this department, as the work is very difficult to prosecute, the camps being so far away and of so changeable a nature that they often move from one place to another. Through the National W. C. T. U., the state superintendents, or from me, secure the very best kind of literature—and there is constant adding to the stock, so that all is new.

The Miners

At the Milwaukee National Convention it was thought best to place the department of Work Among Miners under my care. I find, by writing to the Bureau of Mining, at Washington, D. C., that there are 2,000,000 men engaged in mining and quarrying, besides thousands of families which need our care and forethought. We must try to reach them and get them in touch with our methods and interest in their prosperity and highest good. Nothing less than the last man for our Christ can be our motive, and with it the annihilation of the saloon which is man's worst enemy.

Report this work thoroughly through your county and state officers, and may this be the best year in all the history of these united departments.

Warren, N. H.

ANTI-NARCOTICS

MRS. E. B. INGALLS

The laws against the sale of cigarets are being violated in many states. It is the duty of every white ribboner to see that they are enforced. *First*, by securing the endorsement by Sunday school and day school conventions, and by meetings of pastors, educators, and in fact, all who have the interest of the child at heart, of resolutions demanding enforcement. *Second*, by information regarding the violation of the laws.

Members of the W. C. T. U. must have these laws enforced. Others will not do it.

5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

PEACE PRIZE CONTEST

Under the Auspices of the American School Peace League

Two sets of prizes, coming from friendly sources, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. *The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement.* Open to seniors in normal schools.
2. *The Significance of the Two Hague Peace Conferences.* Open to seniors in secondary schools.

Three prizes of $75, $50 and $25 will be given for the three best essays in both sets.

This contest is open for the year, 1912, to the pupils of the secondary and normal schools in all countries.

American Judges

David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal.; Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schools, Providence, R. I.; Miss Edith C. Westcott, principal Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Miss Anna J. McKeag, professor of Education, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; E. C. Warriner, Superintendent of Schools, Saginaw, Mich.; Ebenezer Mackey, Superintendent of Schools, Trenton, N. J.; William H. Elson, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio; L. J. Abbott, Department of American History, Central State Normal School, Edmond, Okla.; Charles E. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo.; Endicott Peabody, principal of Groton School.

European Judges

Henri La Fontaine, Senator of Belgium, Brussels, professor of International Law, president of the International Peace Bureau at Berne; Ferdinand Buisson, member of the Chamber of Depu-

ties, Paris, honorary professor at the University of Paris, honorary director of Primary Education to the Minister of Public Instruction, Paris; Kirchenrat Kroner, Stuttgart, Germany; Count Angelo De Gubernatis, professor at the University of Rome; Emile Arnaud, president of the International League of Peace and Liberty, vice-president of the International Peace Bureau, president of the International Educational Commission of the Universal Peace Congress, Luzarches, France; Prof. Quidde, of Germany.

CONTEST CLOSES MARCH 1, 1912

Conditions of the Contest

Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of paper, 8x10 inches, with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1912. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

The award of the prize will be made at the annual meeting of the League in July, 1912.

Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary.

State papers please copy.

State superintendents of the Peace department of the W. C. T. U. will please take notice of the above offer and circulate it. HANNAH J. BAILEY,
National Superintendent.
Winthrop Center, Maine

OREGON'S NOTABLE CONVENTION

WELCOME NIGHT OF PRAISE AND PRAYER

Special Correspondence

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Oregon W. C. T. U. was pronounced by practically every member present to be the very best ever held in that state. The location of the meeting-place, Medford, at the exereme southern line of the state, necessarily made the attendance smaller than usual, though it was much larger than had been expected.

The state president is an accomplished presiding officer and the women worked with her in such harmony that scarcely a minute was lost from the time the gavel fell, on the first morning, until the final adjournment of the convention. Reports have never been better and plans for future work have never been so strong, or practical.

Something new for Welcome Night was attempted with good success: The sessions opened on Thursday evening, the regular prayer meeting night, and all but one of the churches united with the convention in a praise and consecration service, with some brief addresses of welcome of a devotional character. Not all were able to understand the change, and so did not keep close to the line of thought throughout, but a religious spirit prevailed and the new venture was pronounced a decided step in advance.

On account of the many matters of great public interest to be presented in the president's address, a request was received to have this delivered in the evening. In response, Mrs. Unruh gave all but that which pertained to the machinery of the organization, this consuming part of the time, the remainder being occupied by short addresses from county presidents. The president's message was pronounced to be the very best ever given in an Oregon annual gathering, was loudly applauded, and one of the city papers asked for the manuscript, that it might print it entire.

An evening debate on the question, "Shall women of Oregon be enfranchised?" with Mrs. Lucia H. Additon and Rev. Edith Hill Booker on the affirmative side, and Mrs. Mattie Sleeth and Mrs. Helen Harford taking the negative, was pronounced productive of great good for our approaching campaign for the enfranchisement of women. It is needless to say that the ladies who upheld the negative were as strong believers in the ballot for women as those who spoke for the affirmative, but they were able, nevertheless, to present, in a masterly way, all of the hackneyed and mildewed arguments (?) in favor of woman's political subordination. The audience, by an overwhelming majority, voted in favor of the affirmative.

Rev. Edith Hill Booker gave the convention address, "The burning of the great gas well." She was listened to by an audience which packed the opera house. Those who have had the good fortune to hear Rev. Booker need not be told that she is a queen of oratory, and certainly Oregon is favored in having her in the state, temporary as is her stay, a search for health being the object which brings her to us. Many say her powers of description are equal to those of Bishop McIntyre.

The Sunday afternoon meeting was a mass meeting for women only, when the subject, "Traffic in Women," was presented by Mrs. Sleeth and Mrs. Unruh, in a way only possible to those women.

The last evening was given to a demonstration of departments, under the management of Mrs. Alice Hanson, our assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Helen D. Harford.

It was voted, after a very careful survey of conditions, to invite the National Convention to hold its 1912 meeting in Portland, the vote being almost unanimous, those who voted in the negative explaining that their only fear in entertaining the great gathering was that the extra work would prove too much for the state officers.

All the state officers were unanimously re-elected.

MONTANA NOTATIONS

Montana is doing fine work nowadays. Mrs. Allie U. Hutchinson, the state president, is developing into a fine speaker. The women are delighted with her. Mrs. Margaret Nutting, the state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. M. W. Alderson, the recording secretary, have never claimed to be professional speakers. Nevertheless, they have thrown themselves heartily into the work, and have blazed a way through virgin territory, organized unions and stirred up the people. Mrs. Anna A. Walker is one of the state organizers and is doing resultful work.

In October, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance was sent into Montana, beginning at Billings, following the Milwaukee and Puget Sound lines across the state, nearly to the Canada line, then on East via the Great Northern. She found this comparatively new W. C. T. U. territory white unto the harvest. New unions were organized at Benchland, Cut Bank, and Shelby.

The wide-awake women of Lewistown, which is the home of Mrs. M. C. Weed, a National lecturer and state superintendent of two departments, offered a prize of five dollars to the high school pupil and three dollars to the grammar school pupil who should give the best write-up, in not over 800 words, of the address of the W. C. T. U. speaker. The young people were out in full force with pencils and tablets.

Havre has a union which works. It has been paying much attention to the schools and the young people. The last speaker it had was met, not only by the W. C. T. U., but by a bevy of young men and young women, each wearing the white ribbon. The spirit of co-operation is beautiful. The union rented the opera house for its speaker, the Y. P. B.'s furnished the music and gave two prizes to the school pupils for the best write-up.

Malta gave away her tried and true president to the new union at Shelby, but it was with sorrow. The workers, however, will not give up, but will push steadily on and on.

Glasgow has a number of members who always wear their white ribbons and take pains to have them clean! The ladies hit upon the expedient of placing, in two friendly drug-stores, small boxes filled with white bows, thus furnishing an ever-ready source of supply for both active and honorary members. There is no expense attached to this, but often a silver coin finds its way into the receptacles. The union also maintains a fine press column.

Wolf Point W. C. T. U. is within the Assiniboine Indian reservation. It has more tribal members than any other. Quite a number of Indian men belong and several of the older pupils of both sexes, who are attending the mission school at this point. There is a fine L. T. L. of twenty-seven members, every one of whom is an Indian child. So attached are the Indians to their society that they insist upon a weekly meeting, rather than a monthly one, as planned. The success of this union shows the importance of pushing W. C. T. U. work in our reservations and Indian schools.

NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM COLORADO

Special Correspondence

A cork-pulling party has engaged the attention of forty members of the W. C. T. U. of Greeley, Mrs. Maggie Devenport, president. She and Mrs. Annie Sarris were privileged to destroy 175 quarts of whisky, beer, ale and other intoxicants, which, in the interests of law enforcement, had been confiscated from illicit dealers in the prohibition town, which even includes a prohibitory clause in the deeds to all property.

Grand Junction, the largest city on the Western Slope, retained the prohibitory clause in its charter, at a special election, which took place November 8. The W. C. T. U. held prayer meetings twice each week, and each morning for two weeks observed the hour of nine o'clock with prayer. In a parade, which preceded the election, it had a float, bearing a huge placard, reading, "What Doth it Profit to Gain the World and Lose Our Boys." This carried thirty boys. The white ribboners marched in a body, the baby section headed by the district president, who wheeled her twin grandbabies in a double buggy decorated with white chrysanthemums and the motto, "Vote for Us," twenty other baby carriages, wheeled by mothers, following. Entire schools from the country districts, as well as from the town itself, were in the procession.

Colorado City, which has been dominated by the saloons for forty years, has won over the wets. Last spring it voted under local option and the question was lost by one vote. The election was contested and the court has decided that the drys won by three votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE W. C. T. U. HOSTS ASSEMBLE

Special Correspondence

"October's bright blue weather" greeted the New Hampshire white ribboners, as they wended their way from all over the state to the beautiful town of Claremont for their thirty-eighth annual convention. They were most cordially welcomed by the merchants, the pastors, and by the members of the Mary E. Partridge union which proved itself an ideal hostess.

A letter of greeting was read from Mrs. J. H. Knox, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Mrs. Knox joined the W. C. T. U. in Claremont and was elected state president thirty years ago, when the state convention was first held in Claremont, filling the office most acceptably for eleven years until she removed to North Dakota. Frances E. Willard was the speaker at that convention in 1881, and enthused the delegates with her magnetic words.

We greatly missed the presence of our faithful, devoted L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Scarr, who has met with us so many years. Mrs. Scarr felt she must resign her office, as she and Mr. Scarr were leaving for California to spend the winter. Mrs. Helen P. Kambour, of Campton, is the newly elected secretary. Her address is R. F. D. No. 3, Plymouth.

The report of the Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Mattie James, was very encouraging. The department of Foreign Speaking People was taken up, with Mrs. C. H. Wooster, of Nashua, superintendent, and the department of Peace and Arbitration, which was dropped a few years ago, on the death of our most efficient superintendent, was again adopted with Miss Edith Flanders, of Grassmere, superintendent.

After a most interesting and practical talk, with helpful suggestions for the future from our state superintendent of Health, Dr. Ellen A. Wallace, the convention voted to request the governor to appoint a "health day" when special united effort should be made to secure better conditions. Mrs. O. C. Sargent conducted a comforting memorial service for our promoted comrades. Several were made life members, by their respective counties, at the thank-offering service. Several local and visiting pastors brought words of cheer and encouragement, and Mrs. Helen Kambour won all hearts by her address on "Things of Primary Importance First."

Kentucky's gifted president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, was the principal speaker and her eloquent and convincing address on Tuesday evening elicited deep interest. A prominent place on the program was given to our state and National papers and a large number of renewals and new subscriptions were received. Mrs. Beauchamp, and others, spoke of the value of our publications and how essential they are to the successful worker. Mrs. Abbott, our state agent, likened the woman without THE UNION SIGNAL to a woman stitching away at her sewing machine without any thread. One of our most consecrated and efficient workers stated that she had taken the paper ever since it was *Our Union* and that it was indispensable.

A cordial invitation was extended from the Jefferson union to hold our 1912 convention in that beautiful town, situated in the very hear of the White Mountains. It was accepted with appreciation and Jefferson will be the Mecca for New Hampshire white ribboners next year.

ALABAMA'S "FORWARD MOVEMENT" CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The state convention held in Decatur, November 19-21, was enthusiastic and profitable. The dominant thought was a "forward movement" in all departments. Many new workers were secured. Plans were made for close county organization, and money was pledged for this purpose.

Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, who has served as state president for four years, having removed from the state, Mrs. Annie K. Weisel, of Birmingham, was chosen in her place. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. Mary T. Jeffries; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John D. Wyker; recording secretary, Mrs. Chappel Corey; treasurer, Mrs. B. T. Woolley.

The convention address, delivered by Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, elicited frequent applause. The local papers said it was undoubtedly one of the most scathing arraignments of the liquor traffic ever delivered in the city. Lieutenant-Governor Walter D. Seed, of Tuscaloosa, also gave a stirring message. To the Birmingham W. C. T. U. was awarded the banner for the largest increase in membership. Twenty-two departments of work were arranged for and capable superintendents provided for each. Notwithstanding the discouragements and disappointments of the past year, the convention was optimistic in spirit, and everything points to a successful year in 1912.

A majority of the counties which have had elections since the substitution of local option for statutory prohibition have voted against the saloons. In the cities that have been dry for the four years, there is much complaint and dissatisfaction over the change. People who voted against the prohibition amendment and thought the saloon—the well-regulated saloon (?)—was necessary to a city, have been among those who were loudest in their protests against the location of these drinking places near their places of business or homes. The excise commissioners have declared that the problem of placing the saloons has been one of the hardest they ever tackled.

Temperance sentiment is undoubtedly growing, and the indications are that the people will soon demand that the statutory prohibitory law be replaced upon the statute books of Alabama.

RADIATE HEALTH

If you would be a help and inspiration in your home and to those whom you meet elsewhere, you have only to keep in mind that rested nerves and a strong body will bring about the desired results, and you will find pleasure in work and joy in living. No medicines or drugs are necessary, but correct breathing and right living through natural hygienic principles of health, will add years to your life and happiness. Miss Cocroft will tell you how, by spending a few moments each day, in following her directions, you will be able to radiate health and be a happy inspiration to others. The free booklet will be sent upon request. Address Susanna Cocroft, Dept. 37, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HERE AND THERE

A very interesting and enthusiastic convention was held in Falconer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 1-2. The address of the speaker, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, was pronounced most excellent.

In three weeks' time spent in Culpepper county, Va., Mrs. M. W. Newton, National organizer, gave twenty-seven addresses, secured three classes of medal contestants, organized nine unions and one L. T. L. After completing this work, she called and conducted a county convention, and organized with sixty-five members composed of women from the various churches. Mrs. C. H. Long, president, writes: "Mrs. Newton is a cultured, magnetic, consecrated woman. Her lectures are full of logic, facts, and pathos, reaching hearts the power of oratory often fails to touch."

The program printed in connection with the Call to Prayer, which appeared in the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL at the time of the publication of the Call for the Convention itself, has been commended by more than one union. Mrs. Annette Arnold of the W. C. T. U. of Ovid, Mich., writes that it was especially well received in her town and attracted a large audience. The names of four ministers who took part—Revs. Ashby, Barry, Fields, and Brownlow—and that of a university graduate, Mr. C. A. Barry, furnish a key to the high order of talent represented upon the occasion in question.

Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, has given a week of splendid effort to Cayuga county, N. Y., visiting ten places and giving eighteen addresses. She spoke to nearly 1,000 school children, organized two vigorous unions, and secured over sixty members, active and honorary. Mrs. Dietrick also spent eight days this month in Tioga county, giving twenty-one addresses. Great interest was awakened in the eight schools which Mrs. Dietrick visited, one principal declaring that her address to the pupils of the high school was the best on the subject of temperance he had ever heard. New members were gained and one L. T. L. was organized.

Temperance Sunday in Albany, Ga., marked the beginning of Sunday school work on temperance lines. The wide-awake superintendent, Mrs. E. J. McDaniel, appointed superintendents for all the schools and a fine program was rendered in every church. Temperance talks were made, based on a large-lettered motto which read, "What will it profit Albany if it gain the whole world and lose its own boys?" Much interest was manifested and the exercises were heartily enjoyed.

At a "mothers' demonstration meeting" held in Santa Ana, Cal., a large number of mothers congregated to enjoy the program, which was replete with good things especially intended to aid them. Mrs. E. L. Wood, state department superintendent, gave helpful talks upon various vital subjects, and interesting remarks upon the recent suffrage victory in California were made by the county president, Mrs. Viola Norman. The subjects of sex hygiene, physical training economy, and modesty of dress, were treated in such a way as to impress their importance upon the minds of the hearers.

L'ARALDO

The only Evangelical Italian paper publishing W. C. T. U. articles and news monthly.

10 Copies to One Address, 10 cents

L'ARALDO

175 Rockaway Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

How My Department Promotes Prohibition

Symposium Participated In by the National Superintendents at the Milwaukee Convention

Proportionate and Systematic Giving

Katherine B. Patterson: Nothing proves the efficiency of a department as do actual incidents of work done. The tithers' fund made possible the establishment of headquarters in Oklahoma, and the distribution of hundreds of thousands of pages of literature. It is impossible to tell to what extent the hundreds of tithers of Oklahoma were responsible for the sweeping victory at the late resubmission campaign. From this fund, more than 800,000 pages of temperance Spanish literature were distributed in New Mexico, 20,000 letters, with prohibition leaflets enclosed, sent to Spanish voters, and a weekly column kept for three years in the leading English and Spanish papers, published at the capital. From the same source came money for the Legislative department at Washington, with which to employ counsel to aid in getting provisions in New Mexico's new constitution, which would make possible a prohibitory law.

Franchise

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark: Our department stands for woman's right to self-government. It is destructive to the law of any land to hold mature people responsible but to give them no power in their own government. Justice is undermined by disregard of unjust laws, as well as by their enforcement. As mothers make the race, the Nation and the Government possible, therefore it follows that unless the plans of the Franchise department are faithfully carried out, the prohibition of the liquor traffic and its allied forces can never be accomplished.

Work Among Railway Men

Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham: This department is accomplishing much for prohibition through the organization of temperance clubs; the opening of reading and rest rooms, and temperance restaurants; the holding of Gospel temperance meetings and entertainments; the visiting of the sick in hospitals and homes; the holding of special services in shops and headquarters; the circulation of hundreds of thousands of pages of literature —Bibles, leaflets, books and magazines; the distribution of flowers, fruit and clothing where needed; the serving of coffee sometimes to firemen on cold nights at fires; the erecting of drinking fountains near street car terminals. The results of this work are shown in the change of sentiment among railway officials, who have issued rules against the use of intoxicants among railway employes and are rigidly enforcing them. Many prominent railway journals also refuse to print liquor advertisements.

Mercy

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell: Humane education, in its full consummation, is social reform of the very highest order. Thorough education in the art of being humane means the avoidance of all that may work ill to one's neighbor, and the performance of deeds of practical kindness. No child who has been properly trained in a Band of Mercy will ever injure his neighbor by encouraging the liquor traffic, nor will he, by drinking, rob his family of happiness and material comfort. Instead, he will work to counteract the results of evil, recognizing the great fact that cruelty is a constituent part of almost all wrong. It was the study of criminal conditions that gave birth to the humane idea—and that kindness leads to the practice of all virtue. The work of this department, during the year, has been toward these ends. Not only have children and adults been taught in Bands of Mercy to be universally kind, but department workers have adopted eleven infants (future prohibitionists), and men, women and children have been practically helped with money, food, fuel and clothing, and influenced to lead sober, upright lives.

Health and Heredity

Dr. Louise C. Purington: This department stands for every principle basal to human welfare. Its very essence is prohibition. Alcoholism, or inebriety, is the hereditary taint, the most difficult kind to reach and restrain. Read it in Hobson's portrayal of deterioration and degeneracy in the alcoholic taint—the ante-natal gift of appetite. God forgive the moderate drinkers, who sow the seeds of slow poison in ante-natal influence which no succeeding generations may wholly eliminate! Who will dare say that anything is more important than to eradicate evil at its source — to stem the tide ere it comes in? By every principle of a good birthright and environment; by clean homes and clean bodies; by exercise in fresh air to make the nerves tingle and set the spirits aglow; by hygienic dress; by self-control—the trouble with the drunkard is his appetite--by our literature and all sane and healthy endeavor we are doing our best in this department for the temperance work. Every state in this broad land of ours would be prohibition if all that we work for were conserved in human lives.

Work Among Colored People

Mrs. E. E. Peterson: Through this department more than 10,000 persons have, during the past year, been pledged to support prohibition; soldiers have been visited in the interests of the work and their interest aroused. In the Texas state campaign for prohibition, all of the officers of the Texas (Thurman) W. C. T. U. worked and spoke for the cause. Dr. Booker T. Washington has written a strong article for the department on "The Negro and Prohibition," and Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the department of Arts and Sciences of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has used as forceful a pen in dealing with "The Effects of Temperance Upon the Development of the Negro Race." The Baptists of Texas, in two large state conventions, stood firmly for prohibition. A part of the Northern M. E. church stood for prohibition in the Texas campaign.

Circulation of National Official Papers

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp: In the midst of a mighty conflict, enslaved women and children strive with frantic haste for freedom. Groping in darkness, they cannot unite their forces for the task. A wiser one cries: "Our need is light—a powerful electric current surrounds us and yet we waste our strength in darkness." She presses a button, and immediately from central chandelier, and from globes in every nook and corner, the whole place is illuminated. Thus forces are united, obstacles are overcome, and in triumph the mothers carry their loved ones to freedom and safety. The knowledge and spirit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the electric current. National W. C. T. U. headquarters is the great central chandelier. Our departments are the wall lights placed at every entrance to guard against enemies and to furnish helpful illumination. Why struggle in darkness, when by pressing the button with a subscription to our National Official Papers, you illuminate the road to victory, where marches the army of our peaceful war "For God and Home and Humanity."

Temperance Literature

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry: Great is the person who has an idea and gives it to the world. Without the man with the printing press, the world would be in darkness. What has literature done for prohibition? Everything. Because of literture we do not set the decanter out for the minister; or issue rations of liquor to soldiers or sailors or babies; because of it the people have been educated and eight of the states maintain state-wide prohibition. Today battles are waged and won with the printed page, instead of with bullets. In this belief the department which I represent has, during the past year, distributed sixty millions of pages of printed matter.

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days

Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson: All over our land, meetings are held; sermons preached, and committees formed in preparation for the Men's Forward Movement to evangelize the world. The Woman's Movement, that was born in prayer and baptized in tears thirty-eight years ago, encircles the globe with its total abstinence pledge, and its rallying cry of total abstinence for the individual, and constitutional prohibition for the state and Nation. Hundreds of thousands of women have enlisted in this movement at our social meetings, and women and men have gone to their homes with an awakened conscience to urge others to work and vote for state and national prohibition.

Purity in Literature and Art

Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard: The liquor dealer reveals his character and that of his patrons in his pictures, so we find in the saloon, decorations of nude and semi-nude figures, generally of women. If we wish to destroy the saloon, we must destroy these pictures by which it reaches out to fascinate its devotees. In New York we have called upon the editors of the Associated Press and the president of the Publishers Press and secured their promise of co-operation in suppressing details of vice and crime; we have secured the prohibition of "living pictures" in New York City and protested successfully against the presentation of "Salome;" we have worked successfully for censorship of films in moving picture shows; we have secured the promise of the National Bill Posters' Association to post only what is pure; we have protested successfully against liquor advertisements in many papers and against books picturing the use of liquor and tobacco as a necessary indulgence. The cases where we have secured the destruction of postal cards, kinetoscopes, etc., are numberless.

Flower Mission

Lella M. Sewall: In almost all lines of the work of this department opportunities are found for advancing temperance sentiment, not only through pledges signed, and new members gained, but through the numberless meetings held in prisons and public institutions, in the observance of June 9 and Arbor Day, through our W. C. T. U. flower missions and the distribution of bouquets (1,877,094 this past year). This year for the first time in its history, this department has offered prizes for the best children's work in placing window boxes in the darkest sections of Chicago. One who had much to do with this work, wrote, "All the children were greatly pleased to get the boxes and seeds. We will have opportunities as we visit them, to tell them of the evils of beer drinking and to leave temperance literature. They asked us what W. C. T. U. meant and why we wore the white ribbon."

Co-operation with Missionary Societies

Ella Gilbert Ives: This department has promoted prohibition by means of literature, state organization, temperance secretaries in missionary societies, a "Temperance and Missions" exhibit for "The World in Boston," to be sent to other cities, and reproduced, in printed form, for general use; by opening to temperance workers, doors hitherto closed, giving to missionaries and to state presidents an added source of power, to related departments, fresh opportunities; by influencing missionary boards, the Government and the Church to shoulder responsibility toward the liquor traffic.

The Press

Mrs. Minnie B. Horning: That the press of our great country could promote prohibition is true; that the Press department of the National W. C. T. U. does help in promoting prohibition, is equally true. As I note in the reports of my state superintendents that one has worked for a Juvenile Court law, another for suffrage, and still others for prohibition laws of various kinds, I know that the cause is being helped by our department. The press helped mightily in the great Maine campaign, and when the great proclamation for national prohibition was sent out by our National President, it was through the press that it was given to us the next day. It pays to work for this department; the returns are worth the effort expended.

Sabbath Observance

Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler: We find that Sabbath desecration and intemperance always go hand in hand. As Sunday is the day of heaviest profits, the liquor dealer does his best to break down Sunday closing laws. When ex-President Roosevelt, as police commissioner of New York city, enforced the Sunday closing law, the liquor dealers' attorney said that his clients were losing $150,000 every Sunday by the enforcement of this law. When the Bishop's bill closed the saloons in New Jersey on Sunday, the daily papers reported that the Monday savings in four banks increased $57,000 over the money deposited on a corresponding number of Mondays when the saloons were open. Statistics prove that what has been found true in New Jersey, is true in other places. Our department claims that if you preserve the Sabbath fully, you cripple the saloon greatly.

Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament

Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead: The whole trend of this department is against alcohol, applied either to Church or state. Alcohol cannot represent the blood of Christ in the sacrament, for, as the product of death and decay, it is really the essence of death, and utterly fails as a symbol. How can death represent life? The constitutional amendment voted on in Texas this year exempted intoxicating wine for sacramental use. Permission by special statute of law to use in the Church, for religious purposes, that which is filling our penitentiaries with criminals, our poorhouses with paupers, until it be denominated "the enemy of the human race" is something to wonder at. It looks as if one of the hardest fought battles of the W. C. T. U. is to be at the door of the church which persists in the use of alcohol.

Work Among Lumbermen

Mrs. W. A. Loyne: This department first, last and all the time, stands for total abstinence, the abolition of the American saloon with all its ramifications and destructive agencies, and the highest New Testament standard of service for the men of the woods, their families and the communities where they live and make their homes. For this we pray and for this we labor, day and night through the years, nor will we stop until the last vestige of this awful foe is destroyed, root and branch. Our work is preventive and reformatory and many are the witnesses of the saving power of the gospel of the white life and blessed gospel of the Son of God. Communities, families and men have been lifted up, and in the place of the old drink life there has come to stay the new clean life of the gospel. Many have taken our pledge and kept it. With the Word of Life, magazines, colportage books in several languages, comfort bags, mottoes and leaflets, we go forth to the woodsmen, and persuade and entreat the men to give up the drink habit and come to Christ.

Penal, Reformatory and Police Matron Work

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett: We are by voice and pen, trying to keep before the public the fact that 90 per cent of all crime is caused by the liquor traffic, and realizing that we are our brother's keeper, are endeavoring to fulfill our Lord's commands to "restore those overtaken in a fault," through evangelistic services, pledge signing, distribution of good literature, special holiday services. We are urging strongly the appointment of police matrons and legislative enactments for their appointment in every state. We are also urging the appointment of police women, and Seattle, Portland, (Ore.), Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Chicago have adopted the plan. Through the observance of Prison Sunday, we are trying to educate the public to help the prisoner help himself.

Rescue Work

Mrs. Lurenda B. Smith: I think it would be easier for me to discuss how prohibition and total abstinence have helped the Rescue department. Liquor and depraved desire are commonly so inseparable that we inevitably think of the saloon and house of ill-fame together. There is a blood relationship between the open bars and indecent resorts. In prohibition states the saloon is not a dominating power in politics and in state legislatures, and when the saloon is driven out, a large part of the demand for the brothel is removed. Every white ribbon worn on the breast of the 300,000 W. C. T. U. women carries its silent message that to rescue from danger, is more important than to rescue from sin. Teaching by contrast is effective, and young men and young women of the Y. P. B. are doing much by the unconscious influence for a pure life.

Thrift and School Savings

Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer: The bearing of School Savings on prohibition is very clear. The early inculcation of thrift is a basic principle of temperance, an important initial factor in bringing about prohibition. Of all the extravagances and wastes in our Nation, there is none so hurtful as the drink habit. The millions of dollars expended and the millions of lives ruined and degraded through this expenditure each year, is appalling. We want laws and their enforcement, but back of this, we need solid walls of public sentiment. One of the best methods of inculcating thrift is to give the school children instruction in every day economy. They are thus trained away from pauperism and idle associations. School principals have said that the use of cigarets in their schools has decreased more than fifty per cent after school savings banks were inaugurated.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital

710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The object of this institution is to provide medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 North Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas., Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

WHEN ALICE WENT HOME TO MOTHER

(Continued from Page Six)

if he wanted to; that nearly every man of his acquaintance did, and that no woman, who wasn't a crank, would make such a fuss. Oh, I can't tell you all the detestable things he said. I said I had a right to have my house clean and sweet-smelling, and I should continue to do my best to keep it so.

"Well, for a long time after that I did not have to carry his coat out to the back porch, but gradually he began smoking again. I did not scold, nor nag, but I continued to air his clothes, and, Mother, I know you'll find it hard to believe when I tell you that one day, about a year ago, I happened to go to his office unexpectedly and found him there reading, with his feet up on top of his desk, a filthy cuspidor by his side, and his mouth full of tobacco, chewing, yes actually chewing the filthy stuff! He had the grace to be ashamed. I did not say anything; I simply stood there and looked at him, and at that filth-bespattered cuspidor, then turned and went out. Mother, am I to blame that it was days before I could regard him otherwise than with a shuddering disgust? I could scarcely bear to have him kiss and fondle little Charley, and I could not keep out of my mind pictures of my pure, innocent darling with his baby mouth all stained with the vile tobacco juice; for of course he will do what his father does, in all probability. I could not get my mind off from these horrible imaginings, so, at last, I ventured to talk to Phil about it one evening. I had pondered long on just how I should approach the subject so as not to anger him. I simply asked him if he would not tell me how a man, fastidious in other respects, came to use tobacco, and what pleasure he got out of it, saying I did not want to be unreasonable about it, and that I would put aside my prejudices and try to look at it from his viewpoint.

"'I suppose I use it because my father did,' he said, thoughtfully. 'My father was an honorable and respected man, and I was accustomed to see him both smoke and chew tobacco. My mother seemed to take it for granted that it was a comfort to him to do so, and never objected, so far as I know.'

"'Please tell me, Phil,' I said, 'did she ever object to your using it?'

"'Yes,' he admitted, 'she did say that she hoped we boys would never use it.'

"'As for the pleasure,' he continued after a few moments in which I hoped he was seeing the picture of his dear, dead mother as she looked when she expressed her wish, 'as for the pleasure,' he repeated, and hesitated again. Then he asked, abruptly, 'Did you ever chew gum?'

"'Yes, I have chewed gum a few times,' I admitted.

"'Did you get any pleasure out of it?' he queried.

"'It was sweet, and had a pleasant flavor, and, yes, there was a certain gratification of the sense of taste,' I said.

"'Well, I suppose it is hard for you to imagine any sweetness, or pleasant flavor, about tobacco, but it is there, and there is a gratification of the sense of taste in chewing tobacco.'

"'But you know,' I said, 'that I have not the gum-chewing habit. I never allowed myself to form it because I knew of its evil effects, and because of what I considered a proper pride in my personal appearance. Would you like to see me going around here chewing, chewing, chewing all the time?'

"'You don't see me "chewing, chewing, chewing all the time," do you?' he asked, sarcastically.

"'I haven't yet,' I replied.

"'Well, I think it will be time enough for you to make a fuss when you do,' he retorted.

"'No, Phil,' I said quietly, 'it will be too late then, I fear; for when you come to the place where you have so lost your self-respect as to do that, your craving for a stimulant will bring you to the place where you will also have begun the drink habit.'

"'Nonsense, Alice!' he exclaimed, impatiently. 'In most respects you are a level-headed, reasonable woman of good judgment, but on this subject you are a fanatic. I haven't the least craving for drink, and never expect to have. Why will you worry about unpleasant things that you haven't one chance in a thousand of meeting? You insult me by your unjust insinuations.' He rose and went into the hall.

"'One question more, Phil,' I begged. 'Do you want our little Charley to smoke and chew tobacco when he is a man? I know you don't want him to before he has grown to manhood.'

"'What's the use of crossing that bridge before you reach it? No, I don't *want* him to. Probably he never will.'

"'But, Phil,' I protested, following him to the door, '*you* have just admitted that you do these things because *your* father did.'

"He did not answer me, but put on his hat and went out, slamming the door, and did not return for two hours. I had been sure, too, that he meant to spend the evening at home, so it seemed that all I had accomplished was to drive my husband from his home, to spend the evening I knew not where. Oh Mother, I cannot tell you how I longed for wisdom to do and say the right thing at the right time. I prayed for it, too. I reminded God that he had said, 'If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God and it shall be given him.' but I fear He did not hear me."

"Yes, oh yes, He did," her mother said, comfortingly. "His promises are yea, and amen. To me your argument was full of wisdom. But I'll wait till I hear all your story before speaking further."

"I couldn't tell it to anyone but you, Mother, and I find it hard to put into words, even for you, the miserable, despondent, heart-sick feeling, the depression of spirits, that strive as I would, I could not rise above for long at a time. It seemed as if there were a cold, stone wall between Phil and me that shut us away from all the intimate exchange of thought and feeling that had been ours in the first year of our married life, and I constantly reproach myself that I could not make his home the happy, restful, care-free place that he would give up other pleasures to enjoy; but Phil was so changed, so irritable, unreasonable, and unfair to me. We have been so unhappy, Mother, for the past six months, for I found out, later, that at the very time I warned him about the drink he was already beginning to try to quench, with alcoholic drinks, the craving that tobacco alone could no longer satisfy. He began to stay out later and later at night, then to remain away from home for two or three days and nights at a time, and finally—yesterday evening—" she paused and the quivering, compressed lips told how hard she was struggling for self-control, "yesterday evening — he came home—came home, staggering—"

With a despairing cry of, "O Mother, Mother!" she sank at her mother's feet and buried her shamed face in that mother's lap.

A SPLENDID OFFER

Judge Artman's epoch-making decision on the unconstitutionality of the liquor license made the brewers and their ilk tremble in their camp. This decision is fully sustained and developed in his great book,
"THE LEGALIZED OUTLAW."
It should be in every up-to-date home and library. The price is one dollar and it has sold thousands. To increase its sale I offer FREE with every copy at its regular price, $1.00, the following: "Songs and Sayings for You," "My Gatling Gun," "A Whisky Hatch," "The Devil and Tom Walker." A nice badge, "For Prohibition." All for only $1.00 cash. L. L. Pickett, Wilmore, Ky.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

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HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis gave an address before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, at its annual meeting in Milwaukee, November 9, on the subject of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools.

An echo meeting was recently held in Des Moines, Ia., at which Mrs. B. F. Carroll, wife of the Governor, reported the Purity conference, Mrs. E. B. Hurford, the state president, gave an account of the National Convention at Milwaukee, and Miss Hill told of the state convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Genesee county, Mich., is pushing the department of Institute work, which is in charge of Mrs. C. H. Johnson. An all-day meeting recently held comprehensively treated the subjects, "The Growth of the W. C. T. U." and "The Peace Movement," the latter being presented by Mrs. Tucker, the new superintendent.

The Willard W. C. T. U. of Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y., has opened on one of its business streets, a rest and general reading room, to be known as The Willard. The reading room is equipped with a good library, current periodicals, games for the young folks, and a desk supplied with materials for letter writing. The plan has met with hearty support from the business men of the town.

The women of the W. C. T. U. of Roswell, N. M., quite recently gave a beautiful reception to the city council, the board of education, and the teachers of the city schools. In the receiving line were Miss Marie Holt, president, Mrs. E. S. Wolgamott, corresponding secretary, the other officers, and Mesdames D. L. Geyer, C. C. Martin, M. Armstrong, and C. S. Brewster. A splendid address was made by Rev. C. C. Hill, county superintendent of schools.

Circulation Department.

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FOR CAMPAIGN USE

Commencing next month THE UNION SIGNAL will publish a monthly Campaign Edition. This will contain articles of special educational value along the lines of total abstinence and prohibition. It will be one of the regular issues and all subscribers will receive it; but it should have a far wider circulation. Place it in the homes of voters wherever there is being carried on a campaign against the saloon. Start the paper at once to those whom you wish to vote for state-wide prohibition in 1912. For this once-a-month Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, the subscription price is 25 cents per year. See that it is a regular visitor in every home in your community.

THE "SHOWER"

Of course you read all about the Milwaukee subs ription shower in the SIGNAL for November 16. How it did pour! And how happy we all were and are. We thank each one of you who had a part in it. Oregon has the reputation of being used to rains and we shall hope for another and greater "shower" at the Portland Convention. Of course, you are planning already to go to Portland. Plan also to include at least one subscription "drop" as part of your bag gage.

MAKE ROOM FOR THE AUNTIES

"No, I'm not a Grandmother but I am an Aunt. Why not have an 'Auntie Club' for *Crusader* subscriptions as Christmas presents?" So says a friend. Of course we want the aunts, and we will also welcome the grandfathers, uncles and cousins, for they will find no better Christmas present than a year's subscription to *The Young Crusader*. Let us hear from the aunts. Subscriptions may be sent now, to commence with the December or January *Crusader*, just as you choose. The Aunts or the Grandmothers—which club will be the largest?

NO SPECIAL RATE NOW

The Young Crusader special offer of "9 months for 20 cents" expired September 30, as repeatedly advertised. The regular price of 25 cents per year is now in force. A club of five, sent at one time, entitles the sender to a free premium copy, if asked for when the club is sent in. Please notice that special offers are always for a limited time only, and send your subscriptions before the offer expires.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

BOOKS

"Two," by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis. A story which should be in every family. Remember it in planning your Christmas gifts. Price, paper 30c; cloth 40c.

"Georgia Spafford's School," a booklet by the same author. A fitting "remembrance" from teacher to pupil or from pupil to teacher, or from anybody to anybody. Price 10c.

"Bee's Flower Children," by Frances Bennett Callaway, a charming story founded on the Flower Mission work, with a foreword by Miss Elizabeth Gordon. Price, cloth 75c.

"Nineteen Beautiful Years," Frances Willard's beautiful tribute to her sister Mary. Its inspiring pages never fail to uplift. A gift for the girl in your family and for your girl friends. Price, cloth 60c.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Most helpful to every W. C. T. U. worker. You will want to give it to your white ribbon friend. Price, cloth 75c.

"Who Was To Blame?" by Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's wife"). A little temperance story of thrilling interest—an *awakener*. Give it to members of your Sunday School class and to others. Price 5c; 50c per dozen.

"Historic Rest Cottage." An artistic booklet, profusely illustrated, having deep interest and significance for the white ribboner in every land. Price 15c; two for 25c.

For Children

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. As an introduction to further knowledge of the beautiful life and historic achievements of the founder of our organization this little book is unsurpassed. A suitable gift for the youngest among our Young Campaigners. Price, paper 15c.

"Toots," a collection of short stories, by Anna A. Gordon. Children are always charmed with it. Mothers and grandmothers should order largely. Price, cloth 60c.

"The Little Captain," by Lynde Palmer. An old but ever new temperance story. Price, cloth 35c.

CALENDARS

A choice collection, hand-tinted, 50c each. Others, a fine assortment, at 35c, 25c and 15c.

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Kindly order early. Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

WHY I LIKE CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page Two)

do you believe the stories that are going about in regard to the nominee for mayor on the Republican ticket?" I said, "Yes." "Are you women repeating them?" I replied, "Not that I know of. It isn't necessary; everybody knows the man." The next day's paper gave me a column write-up, telling what I thought of the nominee—and he never spoke to me again. Of course I felt badly. Election day came round, and when the ballots were counted, it was found that he had run 1,500 votes behind his ticket. I didn't know I had the credit for doing the act until a year or two later, when we brought in a young woman from California to get us up a temperance cookbook by the advertisement method. She went about carrying the endorsement of the state officers and daily came home with fine reports of her work, but one day she returned and looked at me in a discouraged way. I wondered what the matter could be.

"Didn't you meet with any success today?" I asked. "Did some one say something about me or our book?" She hesitated, but finally said, "Yes."

"Well, tell it out," I urged, "it won't be the first time."

"I don't like to tell you, but I called at the Bank of—"

"That's enough," I replied. "Tell me what he said. I should have warned you that he was no friend of our women."

"Well," she said, "I went back to his desk and stated my business, and he said, 'Um-hum,' and then I said, 'I have been most successful. Just see the list of advertisers I have already secured,' and he said, 'Um-hum.' Then I thought he might think I was an imposter, so I flashed before him your endorsement written on your letter-head, and said, 'You know I represent Mrs Shepard, the state president. Would you not like to contribute to help these good women?' Then he came down upon the desk with his fist. '*Give*. I wouldn't give to *anything* with which Mrs. Shepard is connected. She defeated me for mayor of Salt Lake City.'"

I asked, "Did he say that? Did he really say it? Hurrah, I'll get the biggest hat in Salt Lake City. If I, just one mere woman, can defeat a man of his power in this city of 100,000 people, I deserve the biggest hat that can be made."

Why do I like citizenship? Because we have the power to demand that cleaner men shall run for office, and the weapon to aid in electing them.

HERE AND THERE

Iowa is to have the services, during the coming year, of Miss Laura Hale as lecturer and organizer.

Mrs. Armenia S. White, of Concord, N. H., who was the first state president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., was elected honorary president at the state convention held in Claremont. Mrs. White is still actively interested in the work and sent a generous check to the convention for the state treasury. She celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday, in November.

Miss C. R. Wendell of Dover, N. H., who was state president of New Hampshire for seven years, and corresponding secretary for a long time previous, has attended every meeting of the trustees of the W. C. T. U. Rescue Home since it was established twenty-two years ago. For nineteen years Miss Wendell has been president of the board of trustees. Through this Home, which is owned and controlled by the state W. C. T. U., many young lives have been saved, and trained into noble, Christian womanhood.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 7, 1911. No. 49

Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson Introduces Prohibition Amendment

On December 4, 1911, Congressman Hobson Introduced in the House of Representatives the Following Joint Resolution, Which Was Referred to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic and Ordered to be Printed:

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring,) that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE EVERLASTING WHISPER

National Prohibition Must Come

CHRISTINE I. TINLING

Address Delivered at the Milwaukee National Convention

One day on the train, I was reading some of the poems of Rudyard Kipling. One of them came with special meaning to me, as a white ribboner. I want to pass it on to you. It is called "The Explorer," but I think he ought to have named it "The Everlasting Whisper." I must quote a few bits of it, in case it is not familiar to you:

"There's no sense in going farther, it's the edge of cultivation
So they said. and I believed it, broke my land and sowed my crop;
Built my barns and strung my fences, in the little border station
Tucked away below the foot-hills, where the trails go out and stop.
Till a voice, as bad as conscience, rang interminable changes
On one everlasting whisper, day and night repeated, so,
'Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look behind the ranges.
Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go.'"

Then he tells how he started off and made for the heart of the mountains:

"March by march I puzzled through 'em, turning flanks and dodging shoulders,
Hurried on in hope of water, headed back for lack of grass,
Till I camped above the tree-line, drifted snow and naked boulders,
Felt free air astir to windward, knew I'd stumbled on the pass."

But in the cruel cold his ponies died, and after that came terrible experiences, and the temptation to give up and go back. "But I didn't, but I didn't. I went down the other side."

"I remember lighting fires, I remember sitting by them,
I remember seeing faces, hearing voices through the smoke,
I remember they were fancy, for I threw a stone to try 'em—
'Something lost behind the ranges' was the only word they spoke."

Then, for a time, he went crazy with suffering and loneliness, but his indomitable will carried him through.

"Till at last the country altered, white man's country, past disputing,
Rolling grass and open timber, with a hint of hills behind,
There I found me food and water, and I lay a week recruiting,
Got my strength and lost my nightmares. Then I entered on my find."

And oh what a find it was, when he "heard the mile-wide muttering of unimagined rivers, and beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains."

"Yes, your Never Never country, yes, your edge of cultivation,
And 'no sense in going farther' till I crossed tho range to see.
God forgive me, no I didn't. It's God's present to our nation.
Anybody might have found it....but His Whisper came to me."

The Everlasting Whisper! That is what all prophets and seers have heard from time immemorial; all true leaders of human thought have listened to it; all pioneers in the path to the higher civilization have followed where it led—the whisper of something better on before. That whisper, we have heard it, a whisper of a happier country, of conditions far different from those we know today. We have looked on the misery of our great cities; we have seen the saloon making havoc even in our little villages, and our hearts have cried out, "oh, Lord, how long?" But we have not been allowed to sink down into despair, the whisper has come to us, the whisper of the New America, the America of National Prohibition.

It isn't one lone man or woman who hears it now. Thousands upon thousands hear it and rejoice. It rustles in the tops of the pine trees of Maine. "National prohibition must come," they seem to say. State prohibition, however deeply rooted in the constitution, however long tested and found good, is not enough, so long as the liquor power of the entire country can come in like a flood and threaten the homes of the people, interfere in their state affairs and attempt to wrench from them their right of self government.

That whisper—you can hear it in the breezes that blow over the prairies of Texas. "On to prohibition" they say. "On! On!" We who have heard it can never rest satisfied till we reach our promised land.

A Prophecy

Let me prophesy two things about the New America, the America of the future. It will be a country of unexampled prosperity, both public and private. No need to prove this. We hear, on all sides, of unprecedented growth of towns, of increase in business and bank deposits, and the rise in the value of real estate when the saloon is put out. Even little bits of patchwork prohibition show great results and we know it well. Then what will not national prohibition mean?

A side of the economic question that is not so generally considered has been well brought out by Sir Victor Horsley, who shows that the effect of alcohol on the neuro-muscular system is such that those who use intoxicants are lacking in spring and vim, and their comparative inertia means a serious loss to the country in productive power, so that there will be corresponding gain when the liquor business has been swept away.

As for the individual in the New America, the increase of his home comfort will be simply incalculable.

Secondly, the New America will be a country of splendidly healthy citizens. People are realizing more and more the importance of health culture, and are beginning to see that scientific temperance instruction is a part of practical hygiene. The old way of teaching temperance was to dwell on certain specific diseases that are caused by indulgence in alcohol. Nowadays we do things differently. We say very little about disease. Instead of ugly details we present great principles. For instance, the body has three supreme elemental needs, food, water and air. Alcohol is not a food. It robs the body of air, or more properly speaking, of oxygen. Thus oxidation is hindered and the all-important process of building up and breaking down of tissue, known as metabolism, is interfered with.

Alcohol, by its affinity for water, robs the tissues of part of their supply, and thus interferes with every vital function. It follows that by the regular use of intoxicants, in however moderate a degree, people deprive themselves of part of the oxygen and part of the water that their systems demand, and are bound to suffer sooner or later, or at least to lack the strength of muscle and the steadiness of nerve which ought to have been theirs.

"There's No Sense in Going Farther"

Of course there are plenty of people ready to say, "There's no sense in going farther," just as they said to the Explorer. They have always said it. When, at the beginning of the reform movement, an earnest minister suggested some improvement in the drinking customs, a leading paper said, "None but an insane person could advocate such a cause." Those were the days when liquor reigned supreme. A poor man was drowned in 1678, in New England, and the mortuary expenses were: a pint of liquor to those who dived for him, a quart of liquor to those who brought him home, two quarts for the jury at the inquest, and quantities more for the funeral, and last of all, one coffin. That was a detail, indispensable, perhaps, at a funeral, but still a detail. Six items out of seven were for refreshments.

Then came the moderate pledge against wine and beer, not more than a glass at a sitting, not more than a pint a day. A total abstinence pledge was considered absurd, there was no sense in going so far. What would those old folks think if they could today see the vast army of total abstainers? What would they think of that decision of the United States Supreme Court that "there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating drink, and that the business is attended with danger to the community. What would they think of the authoritative statements of our great doctors that the value of alcohol, as a medicine, is practically nil, and that it would have been better for the world if it had never been known? We have come a long way and the only logical conclusion will be found in national prohibition.

The Road to National Prohibition

Two things carried that pioneer to his goal. One was an indomitable purpose and the other was a simple faith. The W. C. T. U. has both. When mountains of difficulty rise before them, white ribboners say, with Napoleon, "There shall be no Alps." Ours is the motto of Sir Phillip Sidney, "I will find a way or make one." But we think we know the way. South, as well as North, the conviction is growing that the road to national prohibition leads by way of woman suffrage.

The other thing was a simple faith. "I knew His hand was certain on me," the Explorer said. It is easy to obey the whisper if you know that. Joan of Arc knew it when the whisper came to her in the woods of Domremy, and she heard the call of God to save her country. Do you remember what she said? "I had far rather rest and spin by my mother's side, for this is no work of my choosing; but I must go and do it for my Lord wills it."

The great victorious Chief who leads us today knows it of a surety; else how could she have declared, in the darkest hour of apparent failure, "There is no defeat. This is but one incident in the great onward march of prohibition."

All of us who have met in this Convention have heard the whisper for ourselves. Not only the great spirits have been thus blessed. These indeed have heard more clearly and followed more faithfully than we, but each of us in the rank and file can look back through the years to the time when we experienced the arrest of thought, and can say from the depths of our glad hearts, "Thank God, His whisper came to me."

Men and women has this whisper come to you? Have you not heard it, as you have sat with us through these convention days, and will you not cast in your lot with us? People may think us fanatics; they may tell us, "There's no sense in going farther;" they may laugh and say we are dreaming of a "Never Never country." But, believe me, this "Never Never country" is no myth. Some day you will see that it is a grand reality. Don't forget what the mayor said, "Some day something is going to happen." Sisters, *we* know what that something will be—national prohibition by 1920.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN JAPAN

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative

The twenty-fifth year mile-stone since Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt made her round-the-world journey in the interest of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and banded together a group of brave hearted women here in Japan, pledged to work for "God and Home and Native Land," has this year been reached. Could Mrs. Leavitt have attended the nineteenth annual convention, which was held at Doshisha College, Kyoto, from July 12 to July 15, she would have been greatly rejoiced at the signs of the progress made by this organization during the past quarter century.

Honored Delegates

There were delegates from all parts of Japan, from Morioka to the North to Kyushu to the South. Happily, among them were nine women who have been members of the society for twenty-five years. We rejoiced to have with us at many of the sessions Dr. Harada, president of the Doshisha, who frequently interpreted for Mrs. Leavitt during her stay in Japan, and who on his recent visit to America was received as a guest in her home. Our oldest living worker, a member of the society from its beginning, and now in her eightieth year, was one of the delegates from Kobe. It is interesting to know that this dear old lady was nurse to the present Emperor during his boyhood days in Kyoto. Mrs. Koiso is still active in the work of our organization, serving as superintendent of the Flower Mission department for the Kobe branch. Several times during the convention her voice was heard, and a very pretty scene occurred when Mrs. Yajima, in honor of her eightieth birthday, presented to her a gift from the society, and she responded with a most touching speech, telling what the W. C. T. U. had meant to her all through the years, and of her great hopes for its future. Another honored delegate was Mrs. Neesima, wife of the famous Joseph Hardy Neesima, founder of Doshisha, and the great pioneer in blazing the trail of Christian education in Japan.

A more ideal place for holding a convention than the Doshisha Jo Gakko could not well be imagined. The delegates were entertained in the dormitory and the social meetings took place in the spacious reception room of this building, where the Japanese ladies could be comfortable sitting on the mats, and at least some of the foreign delegates were glad to make use of the chairs placed for their benefit in an adjoining corridor. The business sessions were held in the gymnasium, which, with windows opening on all four sides, admitted every breeze that chanced to blow and you may be sure we were grateful for every breath of wind those hot July days.

The gymnasium, with W. C. T. U. banners and flags festooned across the front wall and flowers everywhere in abundance, presented a most attractive appearance. Pots of choice morning glories were placed on the president's desk to greet the convention every morning, while bouquets of dahlias, brown-eyed Susans, pinks and golden glow gave to the gymnasium a garden-like aspect and recalled to our minds pleasant memories of our grandmothers' old fashioned flower beds.

Mrs. Yajima's Inspiring Address

The convention program numbered an unusual supply of good things. On the opening morning a welcome meeting was held, at which addresses were given by the governor of the province, Dr. Tanaguchi of the Imperial University, Rev. Makino representing the pastors of the city, and greetings were read from the mayor. Mrs. Yajima's address was, as usual, an inspiration to workers old and young, the strength of her wonderful personality, splendid courage, and supreme faith in the ultimate victory of the right, acting as a tonic to the members who see much to discourage and little to cheer them in the fight, for Mrs. Yajima's benignant old face fairly radiates good cheer. Since next summer will bring us to the twentieth National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in Japan, Mrs. Yajima urged that, as a thank-offering, special gifts be raised next year to go towards the fund for a Headquarters building in Tokyo.

MADAME KAJI YAJIMA

The reports of our superintendents show that the majority of them have been doing faithful and efficient work during the past year. Were there unlimited space in the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL, I should like to quote from them all, but perhaps a few brief quotations may suffice to give something of an idea of the sort of work being done by our Japanese department heads:

Scientific Temperance Instruction

From the report of the Kobe union, of which Miss Watanabe, our National superintendent, is a member, we learn that work is being done in connection with twenty-eight public schools, frequent visits being made upon school teachers and social gatherings for their benefit being held. Copies of the "Principles of the W. C. T. U.," "Child Psychology" and "The Harm of *Sake*," and our Japanese temperance magazines have been freely distributed. On January 6 a New Year congratulatory meeting was held for all the teachers of public schools and kindergartens and temperance addresses by Mrs. Yajima and others were made. On May 28, the Empress' birthday, copies of "Practical Talks Concerning the Poison of *Sake*" were sent, with personal letters, to every school teacher in the city. Miss Watanabe has herself made thirty-five addresses on the subject of total abstinence.

Osaka reports work in connection with ninety-seven primary schools, five kindergartens, thirty-seven middle schools. On Frances Willard Memorial Day, 100 copies of Dr. Osawa's book on "The Harm of *Sake* Drinking," accompanied by personal letters, were sent to public school teachers. On April 22, a meeting was held for all public school teachers in Osaka, at which temperance addresses were given.

The reports of these two unions serve to give an idea of the way in which the department of Scientific Temperance is trying to form a connecting link between the public school and the W. C. T. U.

Rescue Work

In connection with this department, as we look back over the year's work, one feature of it looms so large as to overshadow all the rest,—the great Abolition Campaign in Tokyo. The very day after the burning of the Yoshiwara, April 9, it was borne in upon the women of the Kyofukwai that the psychological moment for a big fight against the system of licensed prostitution in Japan had arrived and plans were immediately laid for carrying on a strenuous campaign. Mrs. Yajima at once called together some of the leading workers of the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. and throughout the campaign these two organizations have stood by, ready to help in every way possible. The ideas of circulating petitions of protest, and of holding mass meetings, were the first to be taken hold of and put under way. The first mass meeting, which was held in the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. and addressed by five prominent speakers, was crowded to the doors; indeed, hundreds of people were turned away, since even standing room was at a premium. This meeting was but the first of a series. Altogether fifteen meetings have been held in all parts of Tokyo, addressed by a variety of speakers, and reaching all sorts and conditions of people. One large mass meeting was held for women only. Another gathering included only newspaper people, editors of magazines and daily papers. Still another was the one at which all the pastors of Tokyo were invited to be present, when the W. C. T. U. urged that the matter be made a special object of prayer in the churches, and that the pastors try to hold at least one service in the interest of the Abolition Campaign. It was at this meeting that the project of forming an Abolition Society was first broached.

As for petitions, one drawn up by a committee from the Foreign Auxiliary was circulated among the foreigners of Tokyo and after receiving 280 signatures of foreigners was sent in to the Minister of the Home Department. By the Japanese, petitions were sent in from all sources—from churches, schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, societies of one sort and another and 20,000 individual signatures were gathered. Calls have been made by Mrs. Yajima and others of our workers upon the Home Department, police headquarters and all officials of prominence in Tokyo. Too much praise cannot be given to our Japanese friends for the brave and tireless way in which they have worked in the interest of this great cause, during the last four months, without a single thought of sparing themselves.

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New Zealand's Campaign for National Prohibition

MRS. H. COLE, Christchurch, N. Z.

This is the year not only for the Parliamentary elections, but also for taking the poll on local no-license and national prohibition. For the first time in New Zealand we have the power to vote out the liquor traffic entirely and to declare that we are in favor of prohibiting the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, religious, or scientific purposes. We should not, if we carried prohibition in New Zealand, have any difficulty with interstate commerce, so that prohibition *here* would actually mean entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. The three-fifths majority applies to national prohibition, as well as local no-license, so that we fight with a heavy handicap. We are still agitating for the bare majority, but it is not likely the demand will be granted this session of Parliament.

Hope and Believe They Will Succeed

We are fighting an up-hill battle, and, as usual, the enemy is opposing us with misrepresentations and untruths as to the results of no-license, and prohibition in this country and elsewhere. But to prove the value of no-license, we need not go further afield than our own no-license electorates. These show so much diminution in drunkenness and other crimes as to be an object lesson to all fair-minded individuals.

But national prohibition is what the liquor traffic dreads, and our temperance forces are so enthusiastic, so stirred by the prospect of ridding this land once and for all of the terrible drink curse, that we are laboring in great faith and hope for its abolition. To defeat us, the liquor traders are pouring out money like water, and all the trickery and craft of which they are capable are being brought to bear at this time against us. Our workers are full of determination and the country is dotted with organizers, in each electorate, as well as a large army of unpaid, willing men and women—people such as the liquor traffic could never have at its command.

Our W. C. T. U. branches are in the fight, as they should be, and the "Women's Crusade for National Prohibition," inaugurated by a member of one of our city unions, is being carried out most enthusiastically by the unions throughout this dominion, and many women are being drawn into the work, who never before realized that it is their duty, not only to vote, but to labor for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Young People Show Their Colors

Many young people are also taking a firm stand on this question, and are coming out into the open, as they have never done hitherto, to take their part in the fight. Both young men and young women are assisting at open air meetings, canvassing from door to door, collecting funds to assist the cause, and distributing literature. Miss McNeish, the dominion organizer for the W. C. T. U., is doing good work in the North Island, organizing branches, enrolling new members, and forwarding the "Women's Crusade." Miss Rebecca Smith, almost a pure-blooded Maori, is doing magnificent work among her own people, especially among the women who, for the first time, have a vote on the question of prohibiting the sale of drink in certain areas controlled by the Maori councils.

Prominent Women Speakers

The women speakers for the campaign are Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, formerly of Victoria, Mrs. Barton, an ex-councillor for the city of Glasgow, Scotland and Miss Anderson Hughes, of Auckland, who has lectured in Australia, and more recently in Great Britain, and who was one of our representatives at the World's Convention. Our Miss Roberts, also one of our delegates to the Glasgow Convention, as the union's organizer, is in her element, battling against the enemy in this city.

The New Zealand Alliance for the suppression of the drink traffic, is leading the forces for the dominion, and its indefatigable secretary, the Rev. J. Dawson, is certainly the right man in the right place.

The Rev. R. S. Gray of this city, who arrived in the country recently from America, commences at once a campaign for the good cause. As he has made special investigations as to the result of prohibition in the United States, we expect his experiences to be very valuable.

We praise God for all the grand men and women who are in this great fight against the forces of evil, and yet our hearts are sad and almost overwhelmed, for a few weeks ago our great and indomitable champion, our brave and trusted leader, T. E. Taylor, Member of Parliament and mayor of the city of Christchurch, passed, at the early age of forty-eight years, to the beyond into a life of larger activities and possibilities. In conjunction with the Rev. L. M. Isitt, he organized the first prohibition league in this country, in the year 1890, and from that time onward he battled without cessation for our rights in Parliament, on the public platform, and in the press, until the worn body succumbed to disease and he died, as he lived, heroically. To-day his last words are echoing through this country, loud as a trumpet call, to all who love their fellowmen: "They call us fanatics, but national prohibition is worth living for and worth dying for." Much that our union has been able to do politically was because of Mr. Taylor's persistent support, in Parliament, of our demands. His strong faith in God and his belief that righteousness must triumph, nerved his soul to brave hostility, odium, persecution and misrepresentation, and no braver soul ever dwelt upon this earth than our departed comrade.

The news of the result of Maine's vote has caused our hearts to rejoice. It means much to those of us over here who are at close grip with the enemy.

THE SAFE AND SANE WAY

MRS. FLORENCE D. RICHARD

Address Delivered at National Convention at Milwaukee

MRS. FLORENCE D. RICHARD

A good writer says, "The world was discovered in 1492; man was discovered in 1776, and woman in 1861." When the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, a million men marched southward and a million more marched northward, the two armies coming together with such mighty force that the entire nation trembled. It was then that the women of our land showed of what splendid mettle they were made. As they lovingly and courageously kissed husband, son, brother and lover good-by, they said, "Go, the nation calls! We will attend to the shops, the stores, the schools and the churches; the grain shall not rot in the fields; the plow shall not rust in the furrow; we will garner the grain; we will plow the fields and till the soil, as well as care for the children and guard the home." They were true to their word. In losing their lives of ease, they found the life more abundant, and realized that home was more than four square walls. Frances E. Willard said, "Woman will make more homelike every place she enters, and she will enter every place on this round earth."

Three Stages of Reform

Each reform passes through three stages: ridicule, argument, adoption. Do you remember how Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Blackwell, Lucy Stone and others who pioneered the woman's movement were laughed to scorn, maligned and held up to ridicule the world around? The second stage is argument, and our opponents have argued the question from every viewpoint and standpoint, every angle and curve, until nothing new under the sun can be said against it. They have argued that if women were given the ballot, bad women would vote, and why not? So long as bad men are entrusted with the right of franchise—and they outnumber the bad women ten to one—why discriminate in favor of the men? But that argument is not true, for it has been found that the bad women rarely vote; they belong to a floating class and seldom stay long enough in any one place to gain a residence, and if they did, and any particular party were looking after such vote too carefully, that party would deprive itself of the good woman's vote.

Again they urge that votes for women would be disastrous, because then the foreign women would vote. However, statistics show that only twenty-eight per cent of the foreigners in this country are women, so we wouldn't risk much on that score. Besides, I think they could be trusted equally as well as the men, in safe-guarding the nation. Not long since in Cleveland, O., during a political campaign, a friend took me to visit a voting school where the foreigners were being

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OREGON'S REFORM GOVERNOR

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

Among the increasing number of governors who are making history by departing from the beaten political paths and are attempting reform measures, Governor Oswald West of Oregon is not the least. Because he is really doing things worth while, we desire to introduce him, through the columns of the best paper in the world, to the women who are the salt of the earth.

Oregon has been and still is counted as solid for the Republican party. However, of late years, it has become apparent that its voters cannot be depended upon to follow strictly party lines in the selection of the men to make and execute our laws, and Governor West is not the first Democrat who owes his election to Republican votes. This fact gives us hope for a future when the man, as well as the party he represents, will be the standard of measure.

Gov. West's Prison Policy

Among the many innovations to be credited to Governor West, the most far-reaching is his prison policy. He clings tenaciously to the belief that even a convict is human and subject to good influences. He insists that a prison should be made a place for reform rather than for further degeneration. He declares that "a man kept sound by hard work outdoors becomes continually less and less a criminal." He says, "Incidentally the man made to work, as a man, and not as a beast, is a producer, though a prisoner. His punishment is not then a burden to the state and becomes a benefit to himself. 'All hope abandon ye who enter here' is not the motto to be put over the door of the Oregon penitentiary."

It appears evident that the old idea that he who enters the penitentiary must inevitably come forth with the brand of Cain upon him and so become evermore an outcast and object of suspicion, with little hope of ever finding a foothold upon the pathway of life with other men, is to be given a body blow by this champion of "the man who is down." Almost alone and unaided, Governor West has undertaken to establish an entirely new system of labor, control and parole for Oregon prisoners. Under his new "honor" policy, a large proportion of the convicts are being put to work, without guard, upon the roads. Their prison record gives them this privilege and they can win parole by faithful work for a period of ten or more months, and all paroled men are carefully provided with work.

Proof of Success of Policy

As a proof of the success of this policy, Governor West states that last year (the first year the men were allowed to work outside of prison walls) twenty-six convicts escaped while working under guard; this year, under the "honor" system, only two have escaped.

A convict who had been in the penitentiary for six years, on a long time sentence, was found to be an expert mechanic. Some machinery being needed, the Governor asked to have this man sent without a guard to his office in the capital city. After consulting with him with reference to the work needed, the Governor gave him permission to spend the rest of the day in the city and to report to the prison before the hour for closing. The man returned to his cell promptly at the appointed hour.

The Governor had for some time been paying rent for the family of a man who was serving a life sentence, but even with this help they were in destitute circumstances. The Governor procured a job for the prisoner and permitted him, upon his honor promise, to work for a number of months until he could earn sufficient money to meet the necessities of his family, when he will return to his cell.

Who Was the Outlaw?

In a recent address at Chautauqua made by Mr. West, he referred to this case in the following words: "This man's crime was caused by a beverage bought at the place where were sold so-called soft drinks in a dry county. Unaccustomed to the use of intoxicants, this man's brain was easily fired, and the murder was the result. He killed the fellow who sold him the drink. It was the man who sold him the poison that turned his brain. Who was the outlaw?"

Other Wise Innovations

Under the supervision of the Governor, there are to be established in the penitentiary dining rooms, three grades of tables, and the men are to be seated according to their prison records. It is hoped and expected that this appeal to the desire of the men for good food and decent surroundings will be beneficial.

Another reform inaugurated by the same good friend of the prisoners, aided by the new state superintendent of schools, as supervisor, is a school which has just been opened at the Oregon penitentiary, where a man who is paroled, or has become discharged, can prepare himself for a useful life. At present the following courses have been arranged: American and English literature, practical arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, United States history, geography, physical geography, grammar, bookkeeping, physics, hygiene, agriculture, civics, mechanical drawing, book-binding, cookery, music, laundry, machinery and poultry-raising.

GOVERNOR OSWALD WEST

To aid in the last course a piece of unused ground belonging to the state has been plotted for a "hen city" and will serve not only as a practical class room but give the men an opportunity to engage in a work in which they have something alive to love and care for, which is in itself one of the civilizing influences of the world. It is planned to use the output in poultry and eggs to supply the penitentiary and insane asylum and also to add to the income of the prison and make it self-supporting. Swampy land belonging to the state is being drained for the use of the classes in agriculture, where they can work out their theories in "God's great open."

Not Afraid of Criticism

There are, of course, those who oppose the prison policy of Governor West and place all kinds of obstacles in his way. Fortunately, they find in him a man who cares little for criticism and apparently holds his official position as a public trust, and goes on his way oblivious of their carping.

He is undoubtedly a politician, with much of the sagacity ordinarily ascribed to one, but he is not of the ordinary type. He looks like a "man with a vision," and while quiet and unassuming, if he believes he is right, he will hold to his line of policy with pertinacity, and win many to his way of thinking. But win or not, he has set his pace and will continue, even though by so doing he dig his own political grave. However, we believe the Oregon men voters are wise enough to know a man when they see him. If not, there are those who prophesy that the women will be ready to vote for another term of office for this young prophet.

THE YOUNG MAN IN THE MIDST

LORA S. LA MANCE

It was in the Rocky Mountains. The town might have been one of those described in Bret Harte's own books. There was a saloon for every forty inhabitants, counting men, women and children, and but for the sheep-men and ranchers, some of these resorts must surely have been starved out.

The white ribbon speaker went to the school, which was held in a one-time saloon. The principal finally gave a sullen assent to her request to speak, but scowled like a thunder-cloud during her address. He did not even have the grace, at its close, to thank her for her services. He intended that his pupils should feel, and should report to their parents, that he did not believe in such harangues. As to *her* feelings, he cared nothing; saloon men were on the school board, and he proposed to do nothing which would imperil his position.

From the school the speaker went to the place of the meeting. Three women, and only three, appeared Their point of view was dismal and pessimistic. "There is no use trying to do anything. None of the business men will let their wives join. Nothing can be done. We are too weak, too few in number, to accomplish anything." So, one by one, they begged to be excused.

Weary of heart, the white ribboner walked out into the bright sunshine. She had gone only a little way when a young ranchman, his frank young face aglow, approached her. He doffed his hat, and held out his hand cordially.

"I must speak to you," he said. "It did me good all over to see that white ribbon you wear. Mother wore a white ribbon back in Minnesota. I haven't seen one since I came here. I guess there are no W. C. T. U. people here."

For ten minutes he talked earnestly and vivaciously. With deep feeling, he expressed the fervent wish that the saloons were shut out of this mountain land, so fair, so rich, but so drink-cursed by man. Then he left for his ranch, helped and encouraged because he had seen a white ribbon worn in the enemy's land.

And the women of this town imagined there was nothing for them to do!

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter I

"You dear, good old Papa. Can't you think of something else to do for me?" Celia Rudolph asked laughingly, as she balanced a beautiful necklace in her white hand.

"I wish't I could, Cely. You see, it's this way—I've had to be mother as well as father to you, my child, and it takes a good deal of calculatin' to be both. I'm so afraid I shall forget somethin' your mother would think of."

"The tenderest mother could scarcely be more thoughtful than you have been, Father," replied the girl, with glistening eyes. "I do not like to leave you. You will be so lonely."

"Don't think of that, Cely. Old Jake'll take care of himself all right, and I want you to have the learning that I didn't get the chance at. When old Jake was young, he wasn't let to know anything but work. If I'd a had the chances boys have nowadays, I'd a been—," and a sigh heaved up from Jacob Rudolph's full heart.

"You couldn't have been any better, or dearer, than you are now, Papa Rudolph," cried Celia, throwing her arms around her father's neck and planting a kiss on his ruddy cheek. "You are plenty wise enough and good enough for me as you are."

"Well, I want you to be a good deal wiser and better than I have been, Cely, and that is why I am sending you off to college. Larn all you can and don't take no back seat for nobody. There's plenty of money and you needn't grudge a dollar nowheres."

Celia hummed a gay little tune as she ran up the broad stairway a few moments later to take a last look at the treasures spread out upon her bed before being packed into the capacious trunk which stood waiting.

How good life was to her, with health, wealth, love and her unlimited capacity for enjoying it all.

"Laws, Miss Cely, but you do look mighty pretty this mawnin'," said Eliza, her colored handmaid, as she came flying in, her face alight with pleasure and excitement.

"Don't stop to flatter, Eliza, but let us get to work on that trunk, for the hours are hardly long enough for all there is to do. Just to think of it, that tomorrow I shall be hundreds of miles away."

"Yes, Miss Cely, and the house will be as empty as a bandbox," and the maid's face fell dismally, for she had been in the family since Celia's childhood, and was greatly attached to her. "I wish't that I was goin' too."

"I'm thinking they do not allow the girls to have maids at the college," laughed Celia, "and you will have enough to do to take care of Father at home. Remember, Eliza, his comfort is to be your first thought, and if he should be sick, let me know immediately."

"Yes, Miss Cely, you can depend on Eliza. I'll take care on him like he was a babe in arms, Miss." The bed was piled high with a lavish array of rich finery, too lavish perhaps for really good taste, for this was Celia's first flight into the larger world outside her home town, and she had very little idea of what would be suitable in her college life.

She loved gay, pretty things, and perhaps her pinks were too deep, and her blues too blue for truly artistic effects, but one could forgive that in looking at her piquant, beautiful face, with its mobile, ever-changing expression. Celia Rudolph was an unconscious beauty, with a heart as pure and true as she was beautiful; dress was only the setting to the jewel of her personality, and merely accented its charm.

As Eliza had said, the home, with its bright, inspiring center gone, seemed as desolate the next day as a deserted bird's nest. It was a fine old house fitted up with a luxury of appointments which only wealth can afford. In the evening, Mr. Rudolph sat in his accustomed seat in the living room, with a heart as heavy as lead, though he tried to smile and persuade himself that he was happy in his child's welfare.

He tried to think of business, but somehow business did not interest him. It is to be feared that Celia's college course would have been finished before it began, could she have seen her father's face in that after dinner hour, when she had been accustomed to play for him on the grand piano, to engage with him in the simple games he enjoyed, or to sit and chat in her lively way, if he preferred.

Business very seldom was discussed between them. If it had been barter and sale of jewels, or even of the plainer merchandise, silks, or fine linens, the father and daughter might have had much of common interest in its details, but no such clean products had reared the great Rudolph fortune on its early foundation of modest wealth, and it was not to be expected that a beautiful young lady would care to hear of great, ill-smelling vats, filled with ugly, decaying matter, which was being made into the beverages which cause more sin and trouble in the world than any other agency.

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When Alice Went Home to Mother

EVA MORLEY MURPHY, Goodland, Kansas

In Two Parts—Part II

For several minutes there was no sound in the room save the suppressed sobbing of the heart-broken daughter. The mother's thoughts ran swiftly over the sweet, joyous childhood, the happy, busy girlhood days of promise, the bright years of young womanhood, to the time when the dear one left the old home, reluctant to go out from the home nest, and yet eagerly anxious to try her own hand at nest-building with the man whose wife she had gladly consented to be. How proud and fond she had been of her handsome, manly young husband. Four short years, and now their matrimonial ship was beating against the rocks. Could she, the mother, find the rudder and pilot it safely through the breakers? She must make a desperate effort, she told herself. With bowed head, she prayed for guidance.

Presently Alice's brown head lifted, and she said, anxiously, "You don't think I ought to stay with him longer? You don't think I could, do you, Mother?"

"Alice, dear, do you remember that when you were a little child, you sometimes came to me crying with the pain of a thorn in your finger, and that before I could comfort you I had to pain you more, first?"

"Yes, mother, and I can bear the pain now if you see any thorns that need extracting. Your real, inmost thought is what I want."

"Answer me this question, Daughter—whom are you most sorry for, yourself or Phil?"

Alice looked into her mother's eyes and a startled expression came into her own, but after a moment or two of thought she said, "I really do not know. I *am* sorry for myself. I was so proud of Phil, I had set so high a standard for him, and now I have nothing to look up to, he has failed so utterly. It seems as though my love had been spurned, my most sacred ideals trampled in the mire. When I look back at the girl who left this home for the new one with him, only four years ago, with her fond heart beating high with noble purpose—as you know it was, Mother—I am consumed with pity for her disappointment. And yet I pity him, too. He might have risen so high, and he has fallen so low! Oh, I don't know. Mother, I don't know."

"If little Charley should fall into a filthy sewer, could you bear to cleanse the filth from him, do you think?"

"Why Mother, what a question! Of course I could."

"It would not make you sick? You would not even think how the vile smells were affecting you?"

"Oh, no, no, Mother, I should only hurry, hurry to cleanse my precious baby from the contamination."

"And what would be your leading motive in doing so?"

"Love, Mother. Passionate love for my boy."

"Do you think any man, any creature God has made, ever becomes so vile that His love would not respond just as quickly as would yours to your boy's need?"

"Of course not, Mother."

"You are a Christian, Alice; a follower of the compassionate Savior."

"Oh, Mother, Mother, do you think I am following afar off?"

"I do not know, dear. I am only probing to find the thorn. After all, who is most to be pitied in such a situation? Is it not the little innocent child brought into the world by the will of father and mother and entitled to the love and protection of both?"

"My poor baby! *Our* poor baby! God knows I want to do what is right."

Just here the door bell rang peremptorily and a moment later Alice's brother

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

TOM AND ROY'S PLEDGE

"Over the hills and far away,
To grandfather's farm we go,
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow."

Tom and Roy came racing home gayly singing this song which they had learned at school, and fairly flew around doing their evening chores, for to-morrow they were all going to Grandfather Wright's for a big Thanksgiving dinner.

They were up early the next morning, and Mamma helped them dress while Papa went for the sleigh. Soon they were on their way, and how they did enjoy the ride through the keen, frosty air over the crisp, white snow. Grandpa and Grandma Wright welcomed them heartily, and soon they were meeting cousins and other relatives who had come to the Thanksgiving reunion.

The children played merrily until the bell rang for dinner.

"My, but I'm hungry!" said Tom as he sniffed the delicious turkey and mince pies and plum-pudding.

"O Tom!" said Roy, catching sight of the table, "they've got cider. What will we do about our pledge?"

"Keep it, of course!" said Tom.

"But the others will drink the cider," said little Roy, "and they will expect us to drink it."

"Well, let 'm drink it," said Tom. "Maybe they have never signed the pledge, and maybe they don't know there's alcohol in it."

"I'm afraid they'll laugh at us," whimpered Roy.

By this time all were seated at the table, and Tom whispered to Roy as Grandpa carved the turkey and passed generous plates full to each one, "Pitch into the turkey, Roy, and don't think anything more about the cider." And this the boys did with a good will.

When the plum-pudding was being passed, Grandpa Wright noticed that the boys were not drinking their cider and said, "Drink up your cider, boys, and have some more. There's plenty of it in the cellar."

Roy hesitated and turned red, but Tom said, bravely, "We're not going to drink it, Grandpa. We belong to a temperance society, and have signed the pledge, and you don't want us to break our pledge, do you?"

Grandpa looked thoughtful and slowly shook his head. Uncle John said:

"Bravo, my boys; always be true to your pledge," and, turning to the others at the table, he said, "I move we give Tom and Roy three cheers and send all this cider back to the cellar to make vinegar."

The boys were cheered heartily and the cider quickly removed to the sideboard.

Never did boys enjoy a Thanksgiving dinner more, and the event made a lasting impression on all present.—*Mrs. O. R. Miller*

A BOY'S BEST CREED

Be honest lad, in word and deed,
In all you say and do;
Treat others in your walk of life
As you'd have them treat you;
Don't steal another's precious time,
Or blot a spotless name—
You may not think that stealing, 'tis
Dishonest just the same.

Be true—there's nothing half so grand
As character of truth;
Let never trace of falsehood stain
The glory of your youth.
Let every thought your harbor be
As clear and pure as day,
Sincerity of purpose gleam
In every word you say.

Be brave—don't be afraid to stand
Up boldly for the right,
And evil firmly to oppose
With all your fearless might;
For real true courage only fears
What it is wrong to do—
To live a hero's life, my lad,
Be honest, brave and true!

—*L. M. Montgomery*

Upon moving into a new neighborhood the small boy of the family was cautioned not to fight with his new acquaintances. One day Willie came home with a black eye and very much spattered with dirt.

"Why, Willie," said Mamma, "I thought I told you to count a hundred before you fought."

"I did, Mamma," said Willie, "and look what Tommy Smith did while I was counting."

KINDERGARTEN AT MONTEVIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE THE LITTLE SPANISH BOYS AND GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TEMPERANCE

JUST THE LITTLE PEOPLE

All our little boys and girls
Wonder how 'twould be
If they lived in other lands,
Across some distant sea;
And over there, in ev'ry land,
The children say, "O dear!
How do the children look and play
Around the world from here?"
And as we beckon eastward,
And call them from the west,
And shout "Hello! come over!
Our playground is the best!"
The little northern children
Come skating on their skees;
Up troop the merry youngsters
From southern lands and seas;
The kids of many colors,
Hair straight and kinked and curled
Are just the little people
That make the little world.

—*Exchange*

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Evanston, Illinois, December 7, 1911

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

RESOLUTION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

We are glad to give prominently, in this issue, the full text of the resolution for national constitutional prohibition introduced by Mr. Hobson on the opening day of Congress. The National W. C. T. U. Convention at Milwaukee heartily endorsed the proclamation of the National W. C. T. U. President, issued on September 10, 1911, which calls for concerted and energetic effort to secure national constitutional prohibition within a decade.

The Christian Endeavorers of the nation have already declared for a saloonless country by 1920, and this movement for constitutional prohibition should receive the active co-operation of temperance, prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal, civic associations, and all Americans who love their country.

Prohibition Testimony by Shoe Merchants

Advocates of no-license are sometimes accused of dealing in delightful generalities and extravagant statements of the beneficial results that would follow the abolishment of the saloons. Evidence of prosperity in anti-saloon territory is plentiful. The latest is furnished by the Superintendents and Foremen's Association of the Selby Shoe Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, in a resolution recently adopted. Among the reasons enumerated by them for unanimously opposing the return of saloons to their county are the following:

(1) The regularity of attendance of operators has been greatly improved. (2) More workmen are contented, principally because of the increased earning capacity which has resulted from their improved physical condition, and also because such workmen are better able to save money or expend it upon things which give them a fair return for their money. (3) The unpleasant necessity of discharging an employe for intoxication shows an astonishing decrease during the last three years, as compared to previous periods of the same length of time. (4) There has been a great improvement morally in many of the operators. (5) There has been a change in attitude of many of the operators from one of indifference and carelessness to that of interest and a desire to co-operate for the general good of all. (6) The changes noted above have improved the discipline of the body of employes, have made our relations with employes much more satisfactory, and have tended to improve the quality, as well as the quantity, of the work produced.

"The Trail of the Little White Hearse"

The question of how to check infant mortality in this country is engaging the attention of the best medical and sociological talent of the land. The causes given for the enormous number of deaths of infants are many and varied, but prominent among them stands the drink evil. At a recent meeting, in Chicago, of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, Dr. J. B. Warbasse of New York said of the relation of the use of alcohol to infant mortality:

"Chemically, alcohol is a poison and a deteriorating influence of great potency. Alcohol therapy is an error; nor has alcohol any place as a remedy in convalescence. The medical man is not living up to his opportunities for human service, unless, by both precept and example, he discourages the social use of alcohol just as he discourages its medical use. **The bearing of these observations upon infant mortality is direct. Any agent which makes for adult morbidity and inefficiency increases infant mortality."**

The Pedagogue and the Cigaret Habit

That a high grade of scholarship is not to be found among the users of the cigaret in the schools and colleges of our land is generally admitted but never has the fact been so widely advertised as at the present time. Appalled by the degenerating and stultifying effects of the use of the deadly "coffin nails," educators all over the land are leading in a campaign against them. The state superintendent of the schools of California has issued a pamphlet entitled, "The Cigaret Boy," containing the opinions of leading men and women in educational lines. The superintendent of the schools of Chillicothe, Missouri, has sent out a warning to all adults who sell or give cigarets to minors and to all minors who use them contrary to the law of Missouri, saying, "In an experience of ten years with boys and young men, I have found nothing which harms them so much as smoking cigarets. My experience is not different from that of other teachers and business men. Nearly every useful occupation is closed to the users of the cigaret."

It has recently been stated in the newspapers that the college of Notre Dame, Ind., has imposed a penalty of expulsion upon the students who persist in the habit.

The members of the school board, the superintendent of schools, principals and teachers of Joliet, Illinois, have been waging such a vigorous warfare against the dealers of the deadly cigaret that it has aroused the other cities of the states to engage in a like campaign for extermination.

"OLD GLORY" FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Many who saw and were interested in the St. Louis "Old Glory"—the American flag made of red, white and blue Sunday school pledge cards—displayed at the National Convention at Milwaukee, will be glad to learn that this unique flag can be secured for their own Sunday schools. Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo., will furnish information concerning it. With this flag and Mrs. Stella B. Irvine's department leaflet, "Declare for Freedom," Sunday school workers can prepare a very interesting temperance day program.

LIBRARIES

It behooves us to see to it that our public libraries are well supplied with books stating the truth concerning alcohol and its effect; also reliable books relative to the legislative aspect of the temperance cause. In many libraries, we have found, under the name of temperance, books which have been issued by the liquor associations.

—*Lillian M. N. Stevens in Annual Address*

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Do not fail to read **and digest the helpful** information on page 16 concerning Christmas gifts. Notice that the W. C. T. U. publishing department can supply "remembrances" for father, mother, grandmother, aunt, cousins, folks young, old and middle-aged, from a four dollar picture to a ten cent package of sanitary cups.

WHO ARE CITIZENS?

M. E. W.

At our recent National Convention, the term "citizen" was used a number of times as though it could refer only to women who have been enfranchised. Webster's dictionary defines a citizen in these words: "A person, native or naturalized of either sex, who owes allegiance to government and is entitled to reciprocal protection from it." Our national constitution says, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof." Women are persons, therefore citizens, whether or not they are voters.

AMONG THE STATES

There are now twenty-eight states which have enacted laws aimed at the white slave trade: Montana, Oregon, Indiana, Michigan and Utah have passed their enactments during the past year.

Virginia is hoping to secure from its Legislature the passage of an enabling act, by which it can take the initiatory steps to secure the submission to the people of a state-wide prohibitory bill.

The advocates of equal suffrage in Nevada are working hopefully for legislation which shall enable them to submit the question to the people. At the last session of the Legislature a resolution in favor of such action passed both the House and the Senate. However, a resolution to amend the constitution must be passed favorably by one Legislature, and then advertised for the three months next preceding the election of the next Legislature, passed favorably by that body, and then be referred to the people in such manner as the Legislature deems advisable. The suffrage amendment has passed one Legislature. A year from next November, the next Legislature will be elected, and if it passes favorably upon it, it may come up at the next regular election, or at a special election, at the option of the Legislature.

The new Governor of Mississippi, Hon. Earl Brewer, who was elected November 2, and will be inaugurated in January, is the man who has stated with much emphasis that he has been all his life "and expects to die a red-hot, uncompromising prohibitionist, in favor of statutory prohibition, state-wide prohibition, and every species and form of state prohibition and national prohibition," and that if the W. C. T. U. can make it any stronger than that, he is willing to subscribe his name to it.

Why Everybody's Magazine Declines Whisky and Cigaret Advertising

In an open letter explaining to its advertisers why it refuses to carry certain kinds of advertising, the publishers of *Everybody's Magazine* make the following statements, which it would be well for other periodicals to read and ponder:

"Whisky and liquors generally we decline because we never had any respect for the saloon business, and do not care to be a party to it; especially do we not care to bring the bar into the home.

"We decline cigaret advertising, because we do not care even remotely to help any boy acquire the insidious habit which undermines his health and his morals.

* * * * * * * * *

"Some of the magazines are proving that they can live and prosper without running such business. Some of the newspapers also are declining it and thriving.

"We cherish the hope that gradually all magazines and newspapers will find a way to live without carrying any business that might harm any readers in morals, health or pocketbook."

MISS STROUT GOES TO BURMA

Miss Flora E. Strout of Baltimore, Maryland, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, is soon to sail for Rangoon, Burma, under commission from the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Burma white ribboners have long been appealing for a resident missionary, and will give Miss Strout an enthusiastic welcome.

The World's W. C. T. U. has been greatly aided through Miss Strout's meetings in this country, during the past year, and we predict a speedy uplift to our cause in Burma through the efforts of this gifted, devoted comrade.

At a meeting held at the Commerce Club, Toledo, Ohio, on Thanksgiving Day, all but one of the seven Governors participating advocated in their speeches woman suffrage, and when, at the conclusion, the vice-president of the club asked for an expression on the subject from the 400 business men present, all but three raised their hands in approval.

Representative Berger, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has announced that he will present to Congress a petition signed by 1,000,000 women, asking for the right to vote.

WHAT THE LIQUOR PAPERS SAY OF US

Mida's Criterion, one of the leading liquor organs of the West, devotes some space in its last number to the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Milwaukee, quoting in full the resolutions adopted which refer to anti-liquor legislation, and adding:

"When the particular points of attack are known, it is the part of prudence to make preparations to meet the enemy at these special points."

The importance to our cause of the enactment of legislation by Congress for the protection of prohibition territory from the nullification of its laws, through interstate shipment of liquors, is shown by the comment of the liquor organ, which reads:

"The W. C. T. U. organ, THE UNION SIGNAL, speaks of the proposed law as 'a matter of vital importance to the temperance cause.' If this is the case, as it undoubtedly is, it is equally vital to the cause of personal liberty, that it should be defeated. This is one of the most menacing measures that has ever faced the trade in all its history, and no effort should be spared to frustrate the machinations of the enemy in this direction."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WHO ANSWERS?

Use me, my God, in Thy great harvest field,
Which stretcheth far and wide like a wide sea;
The gatherers are so few, I fear the precious yield
Will suffer loss. Oh, find a place for me.

A place where best the strength I have will tell;
It may be one the other toilers shun;
Be it a wide or narrow place, 'tis well,
So that the work it holds be only done.

—*Christina Rossetti*

AUTHOR OF "WHITE RIBBON VIBRATIONS" PROMOTED

The recent tragic death of Mrs. Flora Hamilton Cassell, in an accident near Denver, has brought sorrow to the hearts of her many friends and comrades in W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Cassell will be remembered as a devoted worker, in the early days, for the cause in Nebraska, where she organized many unions. In her youth she was a singer of note, and with her husband, who was a singing evangelist, has written many hymns, the best known of which is "White Ribbon Vibrations." She was in attendance at the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Denver, and was introduced as an honored guest. Mrs. Cassell lived to see partially realized the prophetic words of her "White Ribbon Vibrations:"

"Nations hear the mighty song!
Around the world, around the world,
Ringing out so clear and strong,
Around the world, around the world.
Soon the night of rum shall cease,
And the light of God increase,
Dawning day of perfect peace,
Around the world, around the world."

PERSONAL MENTION

The new National superintendent of Evangelistic work, Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, is to have the assistance during the coming year of Rev. Mary Moreland, one of the National evangelists, who is prepared to respond to any calls to hold evangelistic conferences, conduct meetings, give temperance addresses on the Sabbath or preach temperance sermons. She is the superintendent of the department of Evangelistic work for Illinois, and her headquarters will be at Chebanse, Ill.

It is pleasant to realize that the light of good cheer has been made to shine into the lives of others by means of the pages of THE UNION SIGNAL. A shut-in, who seems to have been especially pleased by some of the writings of Mr. "Jac" Lowell, our correspondent, says most appreciatively: "Your words have given me cheer and courage to go on even unto the end. I am very thankful for your messages in THE SIGNAL."

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

THIRD SUNDAY IN DECEMBER—*Peace Day.*
DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

It will be seen that my address has changed from Marcellus, N. Y. The changes in my place of residence have been due to the fact that my husband is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I am hoping that the present address will be a permanent one. It may interest workers in this department to know that my new home is in the suburb of New York City which has been founded by Mrs. Russell Sage. It is very new, so that we are really one of "the first families." Because of the newness we have no post-office at Forest Hills Gardens, but get our mail by delivery from Elmhurst. So, in sending money orders for literature, please make them payable at Elmhurst.

The department literature will be sold by me, as heretofore, with small quantities at National Headquarters to supply orders sent there. Of course "Plans of Work," "Letters to Local Unions," and other free helps are not kept at Headquarters. These can be obtained from state superintendents, or from me.

Every year I supply to all state superintendents enough free literature of some kind to supply something on the department to every local union. The free literature for 1912 consists of a "Letter to Local Unions," and a circular on the new Correspondence Study Course on Alcohol, adopted by the National Executive Committee, and left in charge of this department. These "Letters" and circulars have been sent to every state superintendent in sufficient number to supply all the unions of each state. State superintendents are kindly asked to forward these to county, or local superintendents, as speedily as possible.

There are some fine new leaflets ready now. They are "Coca Cola Not a Harmless Drink;" "Medical Men and the Alcohol Question;" "Trained Nurses and Alcohol;" "Alcohol Injures Children;" "A Letter to Physicians;" "A Medical Temperance Quiz;" all of these are 30 cents per 100. The "Letter to Physicians" is entirely different from any formerly issued. It is a four-page leaflet, and is not free as former "Letters" were. It can be sent without any accompanying literature, if desired. However, it will be better to send with it "Medical Men and the Alcohol Question" and "Alcohol Injures Children." Where the leaflets prepared in 1910 and in 1911, especially for physicians, have not been used, they are the best to send with the "Letter." There is also a new leaflet, "Dr. Harvey W. Wiley on Alcohol and Drugs," 20 cents per 100. Samples of all the new leaflets will be sent for 10 cents.

The banner for 1912 will be awarded to the state reaching the largest number of physicians with the "Letter," or other leaflets, prepared especially for this work. Maryland reports a striking example of the good that may result from our appeals to physicians. In one town, within three weeks after the literature was sent to the physicians, a notice appeared in the local papers that the physicians of that town had decided not to prescribe alcoholic liquors any longer, and they had requested the druggists to cease carrying alcoholic liquors in stock, and the druggists had acceded to this request.

Other prizes will be the same as given in "Plan of Work" for 1911.

The Correspondence Study Course on Alcohol consists of twelve recitations on each of the two books, "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Sir Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine" by Mrs. Martha M. Allen. The cost of the Course of Study will be only $3. This includes the two books, the questions, examinations, and diploma. The books, apart from the Course, cost 50 cents for the first named and $1.25 for the other, which is a much larger book. Persons now owning the books can have the Course of Study for $1.50. The Course can also be taken in classes, if so desired, one or two sets of books doing for the class, and the papers being examined, first by the leader and then sent on to Mrs. Allen. The cost to each member of the class will be only $1. This will not be so valuable as personal ownership of the books for reference, but yet will be interesting and instructive to bright women. Every union should see that the superintendents of Medical Temperance and Scientific Temperance Instruction take this Course of Study so as to be well equipped for service. Press superintendents would find it of inestimable value in preparing answers to pro-liquor articles in newspapers, especially in no-license and prohibition campaigns. For further information on the Course, see circular letter sent to your union, or write to me.

For complete sample package of department leaflets, "Plans" and "Letters" send to me. Price for the package, only 25 cents. There is also a five-cent package for physicians, but it is cheaper to buy leaflets for physicians in quantity and make up your own packages, unless you want only a few.

This department is meeting with great success. We have every reason to be wonderfully encouraged. Remember Dr. Harvey W. Wiley said last May that "before long alcohol, as a medicine, will be only a memory in the *materia medica* and Pharmacopoeia." How many will help hasten the day?

ORGANIZERS

MAUDE LORENE GREEN
HARRIET LEE HENDERSON

After the close of our wonderful Convention in Milwaukee, and that memorable day at Evanston, Miss Henderson and I dropped down into Texas *en route* to New Mexico. We stopped a day or two in Marshall, one night in Wills Point, and reached Decatur nine hours late on account of a wreck—on a train other than ours—but in time to address a very pleasant audience patiently awaiting us. We found an enthusiastic union here, led by Mrs. Dr. Reeves, its enthusiastic president. We spent the following morning, until train time, in answering eager questions and approving well-formed plans for the success of the work. Our next stop was at Bowie, where we were warmly welcomed at "Bob's Hotel," by its proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, both ardent and aggressive temperance people, Mrs. Myers being the president of the local union and Mr. Myers an honorary member and a dauntless Prohibitionist who talks and lives his principles daily.

We were in Bowie over Sunday. In the afternoon we held a rally with children and young people and at night a union service of all the churches. Monday morning we spent in the public schools, giving four addresses, including one at the high school, and were most kindly and courteously received by the superintendent, principal, and teachers, as well as enthusiastically welcomed by the pupils. We returned to the hotel for a hasty lunch and hearty goodbyes, and then made a characteristic rush for a noonday west-bound train.

At Vernon we looked in upon Mrs. Watts, the faithful president of the Thirteenth district W. C. T. U., and with her planned for the work for ourselves, and for others who should follow. No other stop was made and Friday, November 17, found us at our journey's end, Vaughn, N. M., and at eventide enjoying the much longed for privilege of sitting beside our own fireside, under our own "vine and fig tree," figuratively speaking, the vine and tree being as yet visions of the future.

Last night the winds whistled around our little white "shacks" on the mountain plateau, rattled the windows, and played plaintive symphonies with our corrugated iron roofs, but meanwhile the young moon shone serenely, and the stars vied with each other in brilliancy. Presently the moon slipped into bed over the shining mountain peaks, and

saucy clouds blotted out the stars and filled the air with fleecy feathers, and this morning, mountain, plain, and a portion of the floor of our shack were covered with a soft blanket of white. But the sun is shining again in all his western brilliancy. Miss Henderson says he has a contract to shine at some time every day in the year in New Mexico!

Do you ask how we have passed our time since we arrived? First, we "set up" housekeeping—verily "set up." On the walls, which are neatly covered with light blue building paper, are boxes of different shapes and sizes. In times past they served as cases for baking powder, lemons, soap and eggs. Today, with curtains added, they serve as china cupboards, refrigerators, and one, which is dignified with two legs, is used as a dressing table. A packing case of larger dimensions, and having the larger dignity of four legs, serves as a very respectable dining table. A white iron bed, four chairs and a bachelor stove, with drum, are the only foreign articles within. Numerous pictures and mottoes add their cheer, and bright rugs their comfort to our snug quarters.

Since "setting up" and "settling" we have planted our trees—forty-two black locust—taken an inventory of our gardens to find that our neighbors have harvested our potatoes, beets and beans; made bonfires of some hundreds of Russian thistles, which the brisk autumn breezes had brought tumbling across the prairies and hung in fantastic heaps upon our fences. Then we have "gone hunting" and feasted on rabbit pie three days as a result! Miss Henderson's shot, not mine! On Sunday we have trudged across the prairies to the little new church, sat on wooden benches without backs, and studied the wonders of the Word. On other days we have studied maps, made out routes, written letters, and dreamed dreams of a time not far distant when this wonderful new state shall shake off every shackle and rise clean and sweet as her sunshine and pure atmosphere, a safe home for the thousands who shall be coming this way. New Mexico has wonderful possibilities. Her new farms are producing well; wealth, material wealth, lies just beneath the surface. Her cities are growing in beauty and strength, new towns are springing up along her great trunk lines; her great plains are dotted with homesteaders' shacks and now, if over all, Christ's kingdom of purity and truth may but rule, what more ideal home could one ask. We are waiting for this. May God guide the new leaders and lawgivers of New Mexico.

After a few more days of rest here, we shall again be afield in southern Texas and possibly in the colder clime of Michigan by the great lakes.

We are hoping for a victorious year.

Not all the people can help all good causes all the time, but there is one simple and effective way to help the fight against tuberculosis, and that is to observe the following suggestions:

Do your Christmas shopping early—including your Red Cross Christmas seals.

No mail in December is considered quite proper without the Red Cross Christmas seals.

Every Red Cross Christmas seal is a bullet in the war on tuberculosis.

MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD FOREMAN OF CALIFORNIA JURY

Women have been serving on juries in California and on November 21, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, president of San Diego county W. C. T. U., was drawn for jury duty. There were impanelled six men and an equal number of women, *five of whom were white ribboners.*

The anticipated presence of women on the jury was responsible for the cleanest kind of court-room. The floor was scrubbed white, there was not a tobacco stain to be seen anywhere, and the judge's desk was fragrant with beautiful bouquets of flowers. Not a cuspidor was visible, and not a man smoked during the eight hours of duty. Even the men who came in to hear were fresh shaven and clean, though coming from shops, or work.

The men greatly surprised Mrs. Stoddard by insisting that she be foreman of the jury. She accepted the appointment and found the duties not more arduous than others she has often performed. This is perhaps the first instance where a woman has ever served as foreman of a jury composed of both men and women.

While jury duty wasn't as pleasant as many others, yet Mrs. Stoddard believes that women would, by that means, become broader and better fitted to apply remedies to existing evils.

GOVERNORS SANCTION SUFFRAGE

The Governors of several western states, who on the occasion of their recent visit to Chicago, were interviewed on the subject of woman's suffrage, gave some extremely favorable testimony.

Governor Carey of Wyoming declared: "The parties nominate women and they run against men in the elections and often beat them out. You can't say too much for woman's suffrage. The women are conscientious in performance of their duties and enthusiastic for better government. Many of the women own land and work it and I can see no reason why they should not have a hand in making and carrying out the laws of the state."

Governor Hawley of Idaho stated: "We have had woman's suffrage for sixteen years in Idaho and I have never heard any one complain. We have women in all state offices and in the school branches particularly I think they outshine the men."

Governor West of Oregon said: "I am strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and the time will come when we will have it."

Lieutenant Governor Fitzgarrald, representing Governor Shafroth of Colorado, remarked: "Yes, we have woman suffrage in Colorado, and it is popular. There is no danger of Colorado ever receding from its position in this matter."

What they call the bad saloon, the low down saloon, could never have lured my boy. If he had gone to the bad by drink, it would have been by the influence of some of the so-called high class bars.

—*John B. Lennon*

HERE AND THERE

On November 17, a matron's gold medal contest was held at W. C. T. U. headquarters, Washington, D. C. This elicited interest and aroused enthusiasm. The successful contestant was Mrs. Alice Bridwell.

A home talent entertainment, including a medal contest, was held recently in Allentown, Pa. The arrangements for it were made by Miss Amanda Miller and Miss Bessie Eckman, who served as mistress of ceremonies. There were five contestants and a white ribbon chorus of young women added a note of interest. The medal was won by Miss Gregory. In decorating the hall, effective use of good temperance "sentiment-makers," in the line of posters and placards, was made.

So impressed was a gentleman who heard Miss Flora E. Strout speak recently upon the relation of temperance to the evangelization of Japan, that he mailed to her a check for $25, although he had already contributed to the collection. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. Owing to unfavorable weather the audience was a small one, but so enthusiastic was it over Miss Strout's address that an invitation was extended to her to speak at a Sunday evening service.

The Red Cross Christmas seals will mean a merry Christmas to thousands.

You actually have contributed to saving lives when you buy Red Cross Christmas seals.

WORKS WITHOUT FAITH

Faith Came After the Works Had Laid the Foundation.

A Bay State belle talks thus about coffee:

"While a coffee drinker I was a sufferer from indigestion and intensely painful nervous headaches, from childhood.

"Seven years ago my health gave out entirely. I grew so weak that the exertion of walking, if only a few feet, made it necessary for me to lie down. My friends thought I was marked for consumption—weak, thin and pale.

"I realized the danger I was in and tried faithfully to get relief from medicines, till, at last, after having employed all kinds of drugs, the doctor acknowledged that he did not believe it was in his power to cure me.

"While in this condition a friend induced me to quit coffee and try Postum, and I did so without the least hope that it would do me any good. I did not like it at first, but when it was properly made I found it was a most delicious and refreshing beverage. I am especially fond of it served at dinner ice-cold, with cream.

"In a month's time I began to improve, and in a few weeks my indigestion ceased to trouble me, and my headache stopped entirely. I am so perfectly well now that I do not look like the same person, and I have so gained in flesh that I am 15 pounds heavier than ever before.

"This is what Postum has done for me. I still use it and shall always do so." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROHIBITION PROSPERITY IN OKLAHOMA

WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?

MRS. NEAL B. INMAN

November 16, the fourth anniversary of the official announcement of President Roosevelt that Oklahoma had become a state, born sober into the galaxy of states, praise God! Somehow I feel the "muses musin'" and for the uplift of the faithful, have a desire to recount some of the encouraging data. Since the saloons went out, there have been 3,500 new schoolhouses built, including the high school of Oklahoma City, which is a veritable palace, inside and out, and cost half a million dollars. It is not generally known that the majority of schoolhouses in the eastern part of the state, formerly Indian Territory, were built, when the towns were first laid out, by public subscription and had grown old and dilapidated. Under the new regimé, the towns were bonded and modern buildings were erected. One thousand miles of new asphalt pavements now grace our streets, in lieu of the grass the liquor element said would grow there, if we had prohibition.

Before and After Prohibition

Before statehood, the individual bank deposits amounted to a little less than $18,000,000; now there are more than $54,000,000 on deposit. When prohibition came, in Oklahoma City there were four five-story buildings; now there are three twelve-story, three ten-story, and four eight-story structures, and almost any number of seven, six, and five-story buildings. There are two new packing plants, which cost about $6,000,000, employing an army of men. One new church is completed and three others are in various stages of construction, at a cost averaging between $75,000 and $100,000. These are a few of the improvements.

Governor Promises to Enforce Law

And does prohibition prohibit? Yes, as well as any other law on the statute books. Governor Cruce says that the laws he found on the statute books, when he took the oath of office, shall be enforced, and he has given his enforcement officers instructions that when they find so-called respectable men drinking in the joints, they are to be arrested, with the bootleggers, and taken to the police court to register their own names, instead of fictitious ones. He has also given orders that the owners of the buildings where the joints are located are to be arrested, for fines and imprisonment, in accordance with the law as it now stands.

W. C. T. U. PERSEVERANCE WINS

Montana grit is shown at Collins, a hamlet of less than a dozen houses, where a W. C. T. U. was organized about a year ago. It has two saloons and the sentiment in their favor is pronounced, but the president, Mrs. Lora S. Bailey, has tactfully but persistently held social meetings and mothers' meetings, and Mrs. Ida Ferris Waterman has conducted medal contests, and when Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, of Missouri, came to speak to the women, an all-day picnic and baby-show was held. One hundred partook of the dinner and nearly as many of the supper. The rooms were decorated with golden willows and crimson-berried buffalo berry bushes, and the feast was indeed a feast. It was Montanaish all through. New members were gained, as a result of the meetings, and the people were delighted with Mrs. La Mance's forcefulness as a speaker. Mrs. Waterman, who has a ranch in Collins, with camps and herders, and all sorts of affairs to look after, has already organized several promising unions. Her ambition is to get in good working W. C. T. U. order her home county of Teton, (only over 100 miles square!) which, when she came, had not a union in it.

It now has five unions. Some of these Mrs. Waterman has put in herself and others she has been instrumental in having formed by organizers.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

The good people of Bridgeton, N. J., are rejoicing in a victory of no-license, gained in the election of November 7. It has been without license for many years. In 1902, however, it made a break in its good record and during the year following the effect upon the town of the sale of liquor was so dire that saloons have not since been tolerated. This year great efforts were made to bring them back and correspondingly great efforts were required to counteract the attempt. The W. C. T. U., merchants, business men, ministers and the Anti-Saloon League worked hard to gain their end, the W. C. T. U. dividing the town into thirty districts, with one of its members appointed in each for the distribution of literature; about 40,000 pages were thus sent out in four different distributions. The city press worked as a unit in the cause, publishing helpful articles from various sources, in addition to thirty-six contributions from the union. Fans, display cards, and "Vote No" placards were widely scattered through the town. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor gave two fine lectures and Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis was engaged over a week in doing valiant work. Much literature and many lecturers were otherwise employed, making, in all, a force too overwhelming to be withstood. Bridgeton will be saloonless for at least three years longer.

MODERN CONSERVATION MOVEMENT

The modern movement in favor of government prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, rests not on a sentimental but on a sound scientific basis. It is a part of the great conservation movement of the day. It is looking toward the elimination of a destructive agency among the forces that operate upon the social organism. The law of the conservation of energy in the realm of social dynamics demands that society shall put an end to the loss and waste caused by the persistence of belief in the Bacchic myth. The world-old fallacy that the effect of alcoholic beverages on the human system is sometimes beneficial will linger long, but it must ultimately yield to the demonstration of science and give way before the advance of a more enlightened civilization. God speed the day.—*Morgantown (W. Va.) Post-Chronicle*

A DRY DRUGGIST

"We sell everything but liquor," is the conspicuous sign which greets visitors at a certain drug store in Waynesburg, Pa., rightly named the "Quality" pharmacy. Greene county, in which Waynesburg is situated, holds the unique position in the Keystone state of having been dry as to saloons and hotel bars for thirty years. For nearly five years the manufacture of beer and whisky has been prohibited. This has been very largely accomplished through the efforts of the courageous and untiring W. C. T. U. workers of the county. The numerous drug stores in the community have truly been "a thorn in the flesh" to these workers, and they are therefore delighted at the action taken by the proprietor of the "Quality" drug store.

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enough of its real teachings and workings in the West to be safe and to help keep others safe from its deceptive efforts outside, and to help the Utah work.

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Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southamptou Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gebest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, both of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, The Herkimer, both of Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carseallen House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Mohonk, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
The Cliff, The Wildmere, both of Minnewaska, N. Y.
Pine Tree Inn, Lakehurst, N. J.
The Ontio, Unidilla, N. Y.
Merchant's Hotel, Winona, Minn.
The Lake View, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
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The Lindell, Lincoln, Neb.
The Alice Frances, Elmira, N. Y.
The Concord, Frankfort, Ohio.

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Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

WHEN ALICE WENT HOME TO MOTHER

(Continued from Page Six)

appeared with a telegram for her. "Open it, please, Charley," she said.

"Your husband is sick. Come. (Signed) Dr. Gray," he read. "Shall I harness Prince and take you to the ten-thirty train?"

Her mother, who had been watching the expression of Alice's face, answered for her, "Yes, go quickly." But when he had gone Alice said, "Mother, I am ashamed to have to say it, but I fear that is only a ruse to get me back."

"Yes, I think it may be and I am going to him myself, Alice. You will stay here for the present."

We cannot follow Mrs. Winter through the week that ensued when she ministered with loving compassion to a sick body and a sin-sick soul, but during this memorable week Phil Ainsley, through the tender, loving kindness of his mother-in-law, came to understand the love of his Heavenly Father as never before and also His justice, for Mrs. Winter made it plain to Phil that he himself had shut himself out from the consideration and respect of his wife, which her loyal, loving heart was longing to give, but *could* not because he was not worthy. She also made it plain to him that she would choose for her daughter, and encourage that daughter to choose for herself, the next best thing if she could not have the best. "The best thing in the world is a happy home," she said, "and I pray God to help you and Alice to make one; but you must not ask my girl to come back to the kind of a home she has had with you for the past two or three years. You must do your full share in the making of the happiness, or I shall keep the child that God gave into my keeping. I resigned her to you to love and cherish, not to insult and degrade. This is plain speaking, my boy, but the future happiness of us all depends on *you*, and we *must* understand each other. I love you, Phillip, and have faith in you, so come with me to the wife and child waiting to welcome you."

"My mother had all your sweetness," Phil mused, as he patted her hand, but my father seemed to have all the strength of the family."

"I have had to be both father and mother to my children since my dear husband died; still I think I have always had the strength. Alice has her full share of it, too," she added.

"I am glad she has, Mother. I admire Alice this minute more than I ever did in my life. I don't mind telling you that I, too, have a longing for admiration, and I shall compel it yet from both you and Alice." He straightened his shoulders and lifted his head with a look of strong determination.

Three years later, as Mrs. Winter sat holding in her comfortable lap, her new little granddaughter, Charley, who had been contemplating the baby for some minutes, said, "Grandma, do you suppose she will ever be as beautiful as Mamma?"

"Yes, Charley, I think it is quite likely that she will," replied the fond grandmother.

"Well, *Grandma, do* you suppose I'll ever be such a splendid man as Papa?"

"Yes, Charley, I do believe you will. I saw you yesterday refuse the second piece of pie, although you wanted it, because you thought it would not be good for you, and I tell you, Charley-boy, a boy with such a command as that over his appetite is in a fair way to make a splendid, strong man."

"Mother dear, I am so proud of my husband and children, and of my wise, handsome mother—almost wickedly proud, I fear."

"Is this a mutual admiration society?" asked Phil's cheery voice from the doorway.

"It surely is," said Alice with a happy laugh.

"And its organization dates from the time you went home to the best and wisest mother in the world," added Phil.

"I perceive that you, also, are a member," said the happy grandmother.

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

Yes, Mr. Rudolph, with all his kindness and liberality to his cherished child, was a brewer, but Celia had been brought up knowing almost nothing of the business, and even less of its moral bearings. With an instinctive prescience, Mr. Rudolph had not even given his name to the product, but had christened it "The Arrow Brand: It Hits the Spot." The naming, in its way, was most felicitous, for straight as an arrow the liquor sped its way into the lives of those who used it, carrying with it, too often, destruction to character, hope, and even life itself.

All day in her journey to her destination, Celia had seen signs along the way, "The Arrow Brand: It Hits the Spot," its trademark a long arrow piercing the target, and she felt no pride, or pleasure, in seeing it, familiar as it was. In her mind there was a gulf fixed between her father and his business, which she did not care to cross, and she loved her father for what he was to her, a kind, indulgent parent, without a fault which she was willing to own.

As the train approached the town in the suburbs of which stood the college and its adjoining buildings, groups of young people began to get on the train, and huge trunks were piled on the trucks at nearly every station, and on every hand there were greetings and goodbys.

Celia watched each arrival with keen interest, wondering if among these young people was the room-mate with whom her future months would be spent, and mentally deciding which of them she would like best. At the last junction, a young girl came on whose advent was greeted with unusual enthusiasm. "We heard you weren't coming back, Connie, and we've been wearing sackcloth ever since," cried a tall, dark girl whom Celia had been watching with admiration.

"Oh, but I am, and I am so glad. It was doubtful, for a time, but Mamma is so much better now that I can be spared, so you see I have two sources of happiness," the new girl replied in a rich, sweet voice which was pleasant to listen to. She was simply, yet faultlessly dressed, and though not at all beautiful, there was a freshness in her plump face and a sparkle in her deeply set eyes, which was very attractive.

"How I should like her for a room-mate," said Celia to herself, as she listened to the eager prattle of the girls who hung, with such evident delight, about the arm of her seat, but gathering, from what she heard, that these were third and fourth year girls, she was too wise to cherish hopes which were so unlikely to be realized.

"Dearie me, Connie, what will you do for a room-mate?" asked one.

"Cornelia Grey isn't coming back. Such a shame, too."

"Yes, it is a great disappointment to Cornelia, still it is a comfort to her to know that she is doing right. Sickness and death are things which cannot be put off, even for college," replied the new girl with sweet gravity. "I shall miss Cornelia greatly, but no doubt Mrs. Ainslee will do the best she can for me."

"Mrs. Ainslee is a duck and you are one of her special ducklings. I wish I were as sure of being well hovered," remarked the girl whom Celia admired. "Kit and I hit it off so well last year I just dread to try a new one." There was a bit of sarcasm in her tone.

"O but don't you wish you were in Kit's shoes this minute, taking a trip to Europe?"

"Well, I've earned it, picking up Kit's shoes and putting them where they belonged—but here we are. We shall soon know our fate." As the train slowed up, there was a lively scramble for handbags and other belongings.

"Are you going up to the college?" asked the girl they called Connie, as the train drew into the station and Celia arose, feeling lonely and weary after her long ride.

"Yes, and it is all new and strange to me," Celia answered with a quick, responsive smile.

"Come with us, then, and we will all go up in the hack together."

"If the ark will hold us," cried another gaily. "Two by two now, here we go."

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THE SAFE AND SANE WAY

(Continued from Page Four)

taught. The Republican teacher explained to them vehemently and vociferously that to get so and so, they must put their mark under the eagle! The next night, we visited the school where the Democratic teacher as vigorously instructed that to keep the Republicans out and to have everything good under the sun, the voters must put their marks under the rooster! The following night we went to see how the Socialists taught and they declared in no uncertain tone that both Republicans and Democrats must be sent up "Salt river;" then every man would have work at more than living wages; the sun of prosperity would shine continuously; in fact, the millennium would dawn, if they would only put their mark under the plow, yes, under the plow. When election day rolled around, those men actually went to the polls and voted eagles, roosters and plows.

Who oppose the ballot for women? The bad element generally, made up of the brewer, distiller, saloonkeeper, bartender, gambler and white slave trader, because they know their traffic is not safe in woman's hands. After a recent hearing on this question before the Ohio Legislature, a whisky paper, referring to that body, said: "Are they crazy? Don't they know there is no safety for the trade if the women vote. They seem to forget that it twists a woman all out of shape to reach after the ballot box." Shortly after this I was asked by a teacher, whose school I visited, to go with her to call on a pupil who had been absent for a couple of weeks. She was a bright girl and the teacher was anxious she should not get behind in her class. We found the home to be anything but a comfortable one, the mother bending over a wash tub and the girl caring for a sick year-old baby, the youngest of seven children. When the mother was questioned, she replied that she must have the help of the eldest daughter to enable her to do four and five washings a day, for winter clothing must be had for the children and coal and provision must be provided; but that she hoped later on to get ahead so that the girl could go to school again. When asked if her husband did not help in the support of the family she replied, while the tears dropped into the tub, "No lady, not much, for all his money goes into the saloon, you see." I thought, as I looked at that hard-worked, burdened, sorrowful wife and mother, that it twisted a woman a great deal more out of shape to stand over a wash tub day after day, trying to support herself and little ones, than to dress modestly and, going down to the ballot box, put into that box a piece of paper that said, "So far as I am concerned the saloons shall stay in this town no longer."

Some are fond of the vine theory and tell us our province is to cling, and that men are the sturdy oaks; but I have found so many of these oaks in the gutter and so many of the vines clinging to the washboards for support, that I have come to think it is time such theories were exploded.

Last Stage of Reform

The last stage of this reform is adoption, and we have reached it. For years women have had the right to vote in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho; within a year Washington and California have released women from their chains of slavery, and soon Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin and Ohio will enfranchise their mothers, sisters, daughters and sweethearts, and the other states will not be slow to follow.

The women have been working and praying, too, and we read in the good old book of a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God. Elijah prayed for rain and sent his man up on the watch tower to note the signs of the coming shower. He came back and reported that he saw a cloud, about as big as a man's hand rising. The women have been praying and watching and working, and now from the watch tower hear them cry, "We see a cloud arising; it's about as big as a woman's hand, with a ballot in it." Some of these days it's going to rain such copious showers that the high license clan will have to run and tell Ahab to prepare his chariot and get in out of the rain.

MRS. ANNA A. HILL AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER PHYLLIS OF SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Hill is the retiring state superintendent of the department of Purity for Southern California, and is profoundly interested in teaching along all lines of this work. The following extracts are taken from a communication received from her: "At a meeting held by the mothers and teachers of pupils in the grades of one of our schools, one teacher stated that she had felt obliged to give purity instruction to some of her pupils. She felt that this should have been given by the parents, and she was right. Some mothers present were astonished to learn of the problems, as revealed that day, which confront a conscientious teacher. What is needed everywhere is more co-operation between parents and teachers. It is the opinion of many educators that the mind of the child, fortified by sound instruction from his parents, is practically immune to the poison of evil. Whether this instruction should be given a regular place in our schools is a matter receiving considerable attention at the present time."

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THE GRANDMOTHERS' CLUB

A subscription club, of course—no grandmother uses any other kind. Join the club by subscribing for *The Young Crusader* for your grandchildren. If you have no grandchildren, borrow a few from your neighbor. Only 25 cents for a whole year's subscription to this charming *Crusader*. Just the nicest possible Christmas present! Early in January we hope to report in this column the state having the most grandmothers, the oldest grandmother, the one with the most grandchildren, and the grandmother whose grandchildren live in the most distant foreign lands—yes, and the one who borrows the most grandchildren!

INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING

Copies of the printed subscription report of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* for the year ending October 14, 1911, can be had free upon request. If you wish to know how many subscribers your state has to our papers, and the names of those who sent the most subscriptions last year, ask for a copy of the subscription report.

NO PERSONAL CHECKS

As we must pay for cashing all personal checks (which includes "certified checks" and "cashier's checks"), we cannot accept them at face value in payment for subscriptions. If you must send a personal check, add ten cents to pay for the cost of cashing it. Please send drafts, postoffice or express money orders or registered letters, saving annoyance to both yourself and us. Quite often a friend writes: "Your bank should not charge you for cashing my check." In the words of a celebrated American, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The bank does charge for cashing checks and we feel sure you will not send them when you fully understand the situation.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN JAPAN

(Continued from Page Three)

What has been accomplished? Nothing very tangible, perhaps, at least not at the present time, but we confidently expect that the results of this campaign will be felt through the years to come with a force and power for which even the most sanguine of us have scarcely dared hope.

The cause has greatly broadened. Beginning as a direct attack against the Yoshiwara of Tokyo, it is now aimed at the whole licensed system in Japan. As for the Yoshiwara, we understand that plans for permanent three story brick buildings are already completed, but at police headquarters we have been told that there are to be no more public shows, no more exhibitions of the women as caged animals, no more advertising of the resort in public places, such as hotels, as if it were one of the great sights of the city, and no more printing of its scenes on picture post cards.

New Purity Organization

The Kaku Sekai, the new purity organization or Vigilance League, which was formally launched at a huge mass meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on July 7, is honored in having Shimada Saburo, M. P., as its president, while Mrs. Yajima's name appears as one of the vice-presidents. The constitution of this society states that it means to fight against licensed prostitution, the system of concubinage, indeed in every way possible, to make a stand for purity in the relations of home. Some 20,000 persons have enrolled their names as members of the new League and the W. C. T. U. is pledged to contribute generously to its financial support and to work shoulder to shoulder with its leaders.

Loyal Temperance Legion

Miss Azuma Moriya's report of work for the children shows that there are now in Japan fifty-three branches of the Loyal Temperance Legion, fifteen new societies having been organized this year and three societies having discontinued their existence. The total membership of the L. T. L. in Japan is about 6,500. During the past year Miss Moriya has spoken on temperance to public school children forming an aggregate audience of 3,800, and on practically every Sunday the year around has given a temperance talk to some Sunday school or Loyal Temperance Legion.

Our "Ys"

One new "Y" has been organized during the past year and many of the branches have been doing good work, especially in the departments of Medal Contest, Flower Mission and Scientific Temperance. A prize of Yen 5.00 was given at the convention to Miss Hana Annaka of the Canadian Methodist Girls' School for the best temperance story written by a "Y" girl. The Young Woman's Branch of our work has suffered from not having at its head a competent, salaried Japanese secretary to hold the different societies together and to give them constant encouragement; in fact to do for this work what Miss Moriya has done for the L. T. L.'s and what can be done only by a Japanese worker. We are glad to say that a sum of money has been received from the World's treasury for the support of such a worker, and we hope that next year will show great gains in this important part of W. C. T. U. endeavor.

Conference of the Foreign Auxiliary

The annual conference of the Foreign Auxiliary of the W. C. T. U. was held, as usual, on the mountain top at Karuizawa during the dates of July 31 and August 1, a large part of the time being given up to reports of officers and superintendents, which we find hard to confine within the very brief time that must necessarily be allotted to each. Our special feature this year was a medal contest held among boys of about twelve to fourteen years of age, and music by a chorus of girls of the same age, which was followed by a very pleasant reception for the general public. Fifteen new members have been gained for the Foreign Auxiliary this year, making a total membership of 208 women who are striving to co-operate with our Japanese sisters in every way possible for the advancement of the cause of temperance in Japan. In our president, Miss Mary Spencer, we have a leader whose good judgment and unfailing devotion to the work are doing much to make the Foreign Auxiliary a potent factor in this land.

Miss Strout's many friends in America will be interested in one of the resolutions which was passed at the Conference to the following effect:

"*Resolved* that, whereas from time to time we hear of the continued activity in temperance work of our former leader, Miss Flora E. Strout, and are thereby reminded of the great inspiration she was to us during her sojourn in Japan, we the Foreign Auxiliary, in annual convention, hereby assure her of our continued love and interest and pray that God's richest blessing may rest upon her."

Looking Forward

With a history whose pages contain so much of noble self sacrifice on the part of Japanese and foreigners alike, for the sake of a worthy cause, with trusted leaders such as we have in Mrs. Yajima and Miss Spencer, putting all faith in Him who is able to guide aright, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan enters upon another quarter century, full of high hopes for the service it may render throughout the years to come.

WITH THE NORTHERN IDAHO CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

The seventh annual convention of the Northern Idaho W. C. T. U. was held in the First Methodist church, Moscow. It was certainly not very great as to numbers but in spiritual uplift, enthusiasm, and reports of practical work accomplished was unusually good.

Miss Annie Robbins, National organizer and lecturer, was present during the convention and instructed those present as to W. C. T. U. methods of work. This was of great benefit, for the organization is new in the North, and the membership felt the lack of experienced workers among them. With the practical help given by Miss Robbins, we hope for larger things another year.

A public reception was given us the first evening which was enjoyed by all present. The second evening, Miss Robbins gave her lecture on life in Manila to a good house.

School Children Hear Address

The convention adjourned for an hour, the second day, to enable the school children to listen to a splendid talk on the poison contained in cigarets and alcohol. The entire large building was filled with children from the eighth grade of the city schools. Mrs. Mabel McCrea, of Sandpoint, was elected president for the coming year; Mrs. Vina D. Moore, vice president; Ella M. Farmin, corresponding secretary; Madge Fohl, recording secretary; and Mrs. Ida Decker, treasurer.

The invitation of Orifino to hold our next convention there was accepted.

The convention closed amid a beautiful spirit of harmony and enthusiasm for better work the coming year.

Help control tuberculosis by buying Red Cross Christmas seals.

Although they are called "Christmas seals," the Red Cross stickers are for use throughout December. Don't wait until Christmas.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

BOOKS

Books are always in order, and at this time when the crusade against alcohol is the topic of the hour and prohibition campaigns are sweeping the country, nothing could be more fitting as Christmas gifts to fathers, mothers, teachers and the boys and girls, than books touching upon some phase of the temperance reform.

The following trio of books deals with the economic and scientific aspects:

"The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System," by Ernest Gordon, a noted writer on sociological questions. Price, paper, 50 cents.

"Alcohol and the Human Body," by Horsley & Sturge—described by the authors as "an introduction to the study of the subject and a contribution to national health." Price, cloth, 50 cents.

"Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. M. M. Allen, 435 pages giving the how and the why, and what medical writers say. Price, cloth, $1.25.

In the line of stories we can supply the following well known books of never failing interest and charm:

By Ralph Connor. "Black Rock," 30 cents. **"The Sky Pilot,"** $1.25. **"The Man from Glengarry,"** $1.50. **"Glengarry School Days,"** $1.25. **"The Doctor,"** $1.50.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward: "A Singular Life," 60 cents. **"Jack, the Fisherman,"** 50 cents.

Splendid gifts to mothers are two books, by Mary Wood-Allen, entitled **"Making the Best of Our Children."** In the first volume the child from one to eight years of age is considered; the second deals with problems from eight to sixteen. Price, $1.00 per volume.

"The Moral Problem of the Children," by Rose Wood-Allen Chapman, for mothers, fathers, teachers. Price, 25 cents.

"Two," by Edith Smith Davis, a forceful temperance tale about two boys. Your young man friend — young woman friend also—will find it of absorbing interest; will read it from cover to cover at a sitting. Price, 25 cents, paper; cloth, 40 cents.

Then the books for grown-ups and children, enumerated in our last two issues—of course you have them on your list.

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 2 3 4

A whisper in the ear of the Local Union: Surprise and delight your president by presenting to her one of these pictures. Size 20x24 inches, unframed, selected by the General Officers and enlarged from the most satisfactory photographs of Miss Willard.

Price, $4.00 each, express charges prepaid. **Be sure and order by number.**

Or the new picture of Mrs. Stevens, ordered by the National Convention. It will be ready for Christmas. Same size, same price.

A print of No. 3 (Miss Willard), size 18x22, specially designed for schoolrooms, 50 cents.

Plate for Frances E. Willard's Portrait. Three inches long, by one-half inch wide. The name, Frances E. Willard, is handsomely engraved on gold plate. Price, each, $1.75.

Photographs, cabinet size, of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, 25 cents.

PINS

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters "W. C. T. U." Price, 60 cents. Smaller size, 40 cents.

Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters, 30 cents. Same on gilt, 25 cents.

Blue Enamel Buttons for honorary members, 25 cents each. State whether button or pin is desired.

Celluloid flag pin, 5 cents each.
Y. P. B. Pins, 30 cents.
L. T. L. Pins, 8, 10 and 30 cents.

W. C. T. U. SPOON

Every woman likes to increase her collection of souvenir spoons. This one should have a place at every "tea." With the Crusade Church in the bow and the belted globe surmounting the handle, it symbolizes W. C. T. U. history. Price (sterling silver), $1.50; with gilded bowl, $2.00.

Sanitary Cups—No UNION SIGNAL reader needs to be reminded of the danger lurking in the public drinking cup. What more useful and acceptable for the young folks to give to their schoolmates, to father, or to traveling friends than a package of waxed paper cups. We furnish them at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per hundred.

For other gifts send for National W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

You see we carry in stock something that will "do" for everybody in your own or your friend's family.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 14, 1911. No. 50

ANTI-CANTEEN TESTIMONY

COL. L. MERVIN MAUS

Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army

Statement of an Army Official who has seen many years of active service
Reprinted from *The Continent*, of Chicago

Much that speaks adversely of the effects of a beerless canteen on the morals and health of the United States army has been written and published by those who would restore intoxicants to the post exchange. The experienced army officer recognizes that the vast majority of such authors have no real knowledge of the facts in the case, but their bold and positive assertions and highly colored statements are liable to mislead the public on a question now almost national.

Partly on account of the impending legislation on the subject, and partly to furnish reliable information for the above mentioned class of writers, I have gathered, as far as possible, the vital statistics on the point of contention; namely, whether the sale or prohibition of beer in army exchanges has any actual influence on the increase or diminution of alcoholism, vice and venereal diseases among the troops.

Why Opposed to the Canteen

Personally, I am opposed to the restoration of the beer feature to the canteen, because I am morally sure that it would improve neither the condition of the army nor the rank and file individually, which is composed principally of young men between the ages of 21 and 24 years. Possibly it would have been a good thing thirty years ago when the army contained ninety per cent of Civil War veterans, whose habits of intemperance had become fixed and who demanded their regular daily grog.

Fortunately we are living today in a progressive age, where the alert business man finds there is no room or place in this busy world for the tippler or barroom habitue. It is a well-known fact that drinking men can find no employment on railroads nor in colleges, schools, banks or among most leading business corporations. Even the (so-called) first-class barrooms will not employ drinking men. Our young soldiers should know this, and be so instructed rather than encouraged in forming drinking habits.

Practically all of the crime committed in the army, directly or indirectly, can be traced to the effects of alcohol. Murders, robberies, desertions, court-martial and dismissal of officers, prison and guardhouse sentences of enlisted men, fights, brawls, broken friendships, misery, wretchedness and moral degeneracy should generally be ascribed to the use of intoxicants.

> It is with regret that I have learned that the advocates of the beer canteen have appealed to the wives and daughters of army officers to sign petitions for the return of beer to the post exchange. If army women will recall the sad tragedies connected with hundreds of the families of officers and soldiers, past and present, resulting from the alcoholic curse, I am satisfied they will spurn such petitions with the contempt they deserve.

I am, therefore, opposed to the reintroduction of intoxicants in garrisons, for it would encourage the drinking habit and thereby create the appetite among many of our young soldiers, whose habits in this direction have not been formed. I would much rather lend my influence to that great progressive party of temperance reformers, whose splendid work has partly regenerated the American people and removed the whisky and beer curse from one-third of our beloved country.

The history of how the war department and Congress from the close of the Civil War until now have dealt with the liquor problem at army posts is a record of often changed policies.

The final order on the subject was issued in 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, wine or intoxicating liquors in post exchanges, on army transports or on any premises used for military purposes. This stringent rule was compelled by an act of Congress. It is the order that the friends of beer and wines want repealed, as of course they must first obtain the repeal of the law behind it.

Referring to the statistics of the medical department of the army, I have undertaken to summarize the most pertinent items of the returns for four periods which correspond roughly with the different methods of handling the liquor that have had successive vogue from time to time. I mark 1866 to 1880 as the years of unlimited freedom for the traffic in intoxicating drink wherever the army was quartered. The period of 1881 to 1884 was the first epoch of total prohibition. Then came the stretch of years from 1885 to 1898, when the department was seeking to suppress the use of heavy liquors but encouraged the sale of the lighter alcoholic drinks. I omit 1899 to 1901 in part of my statistics because abnormal war conditions prevailed in those years. Since 1901 the army has again been living in peace, though partly in unprecedented tropic conditions, and all that time it has been under the temperance regime—no liquor at all in the post exchanges.

Eloquent Statistics

In the medical reports of the United States army there are four columns of figures to look for as bearing on this question of health and morals for the enlisted men—the percentages, showing respectively how many cases of illness are treated in the course of a year by the medical officers of the service—called the "admission rate;" the average number of men who on any one day are incapacitated for their ordinary duties—called the "non-efficiency rate;" the number of men who in the course of a year are reported as suffering from alcoholism; and the number of men who are discovered to have diseases originating in habits of vice. The figures on these four points for the periods indicated (only three periods in two of the tables) are as follows:

Special Articles in This Issue

Anti-Canteen Testimony—An Inspiring Picture of Crusade Days—Our Washington Letter—Yonng People's Branch—Get-Together Conference—Votes for Women.

ANTI-CANTEEN TESTIMONY

ADMISSION RATE PER 1,000

From 1867-1880	2,039
From 1881-1885	1,716
From 1885-1898	1,282
From 1902-1910	1,379

NON-EFFICIENCY RATE PER 1,000

From 1867-1880	49
From 1881-1884	46
From 1885-1898	40
From 1902-1910	48

ALCOHOLIC RATE PER 1,000

From 1885-1898	41
From 1890-1900	34
From 1901-1910	26

VENEREAL RATE PER 1,000

From 1883-1884	61
From 1885-1900	85
From 1901-1910	162

It will be observed from the above summary that the sick rate of admission per 1,000 during the two periods (1885 to 1898, and 1902 to 1910), differed only in 97 admissions per 1,000. The rate of the first period was 1,282, while the rate for the second period was 1,379. But conditions outside the canteen question affected this. During the first period, the army was comfortably quartered, carefully looked after, with good sanitary arrangements and light duty. The second period, 1902 to 1910, the army consisted of an entirely different set of men, mostly raw recruits, a class of men who were attracted to the colors through a spirit of adventure and an opportunity to go to Porto Rico, the Philippines and our foreign colonies. The service was unusually trying during that time, and the men were exposed to the discomforts of wretched quarters, poor sanitation, poor food and all manner of tropical diseases.

Could any fair-minded person expect as good a standard of health during those years under the circumstances? Yet it was only 8 per cent worse. **Nevertheless, without any knowledge of the real facts, the advocates of the restoration of beer to the canteen tell us that since its abolishment the health of the army has become appalling. Certainly the medical statistics of the army do not show such a condition.**

The constant sick ratio from 1902 to 1910 was 48, only eight points more than the average from 1885 to 1900. Could any fair-minded person expect the army to enjoy the same degree of health during the arduous tropical service from 1902 to 1910 that it enjoyed in the peaceful days in the United States from 1885 to 1898, when the army was subjected to light home duty and the most pleasant and healthy surroundings? What we hear, however, is not the truth of this slight increase, but a wild story that disease in the army during that period has doubled and trebled because beer was not sold in post canteens.

As the chief medical officer of the Department of the Lakes and the Dakotas, I have learned during my recent inspections that our young soldiers were very temperate and moral, notwithstanding the fact that life is lonely and monotonous at many of the army posts. **The amount of drinking today is about one-half of that which existed from 1885 to 1900, when the sale of beer was allowed in post canteens. I am satisfied, however, that it would be greatly increased were beer put back in the canteen.**

Conditions With Canteen

With a bar, the post exchange becomes a loafing and drinking place for the men. I feel certain that a large number of the young soldiers, who do not drink today, would in self-defense have to treat their comrades and drink themselves, if they visited the exchanges at all, were beer sold there. The non-commissioned officers and older soldiers would induce many of these young men to drink, just the same as the old commissioned officers of the army did the recently joined lieutenant from West Point thirty years ago. I remember quite well that the young officer who did not drink in those days was practically tabooed by the drinking crowd. Fortunately a wave of temperance has permeated the country since then and affected the habits of the army as well as men in civil life.

It is with regret I have learned that the advocates of the beer canteen have appealed to the wives and daughters of army officers to sign petitions for the return of beer to the post exchange. If army women will recall the sad tragedies connected with hundreds of the families of officers and soldiers, past and present, resulting from the alcoholic curse, I am satisfied they will spurn such petitions with the contempt they deserve.

AN INSPIRING PICTURE OF CRUSADE DAYS

It is well that present day white ribboners should remind themselves of the heroism of the pioneers of our great movement, and in no more vivid way can this be done than by recalling some of the incidents of the Crusade. A graphic picture of one of these occasions given by the *Watchman and Reflector of Boston*, at the time it occurred, brings before us the dramatic scene of the women gathering in front of the places where liquor was sold, and pleading in prayer and song that it might be stopped. The account reads:

"Turning the corner (in Hillsboro, O.) on last Saturday afternoon, I came unexpectedly upon some fifty women kneeling on the pavement and stone steps before a store. . . . A daughter of a former Governor of Ohio was leading in prayer. Surrounding her were the mothers, wives, and daughters of former Congressmen and legislators, of lawyers, physicians, bankers, ministers, leading men of all kinds. . . . There were gathered here representatives from nearly every household of the town. The day was bitterly cold; a cutting north wind swept the streets, piercing us all to the bone. The plaintive, tender, earnest tones of that wife and mother who was pleading in prayer, arose on the blast, and were carried to every heart within reach. Passers-by uncovered their heads, for the place whereon they trod was 'holy ground.' The eyes of hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying that they could not bear to look upon such a sight. Then the voice of prayer was hushed; the women arose and began to sing, softly, a sweet hymn with some old, familiar words and tune. . . . So from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, the work went on, the ladies relieving each other by relays.

"MOTHER" THOMPSON, THE HONORED LEADER OF THE HISTORIC CRUSADE IN HILLSBORO, OHIO

"The end is not yet; the hearts of these women daily grow stouter, their faith brighter, and their prayers more earnest. A thoroughly Christian spirit pervades the community, and the feeling is one of yearning love and pity for those who stand out against their duty to their fellow men."

Truly "the end is not yet," and as the members of the local unions all over our land, on December 23, Crusade Day, rehearse the history of past years and remember the wonderful advance in public sentiment and in legislation on the temperance question, their faith, too, will grow brighter and their prayers more earnest for the coming of that not far distant day, when the right-minded citizens of America shall rise in their might and vote out the legalized liquor traffic.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

TWO NEW SENATORS SEATED—POSSIBLE LONG AND PRESSING SESSION—CONGRESSMAN HOBSON INTRODUCES PROHIBITION RESOLUTION—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AROUSES INTEREST—PRESENTS SECOND MESSAGE—WASHINGTON PRESBYTERY URGES DISTRICT VICE COMMISSION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

The second session of the Sixty-second Congress got under way at noon on Monday, December 4, 1911, precisely as has been the case with other Congresses on every opening Monday of the month for the past 123 years. Sharp on the stroke of the noon hour, Vice-President Sherman and Speaker Clark rapped Senate and House to order, and summoned the members to their feet to listen to the invocation. Just as the Vice-President was entering the Senate Chamber, a telegram announcing the death of his wife's mother, was placed in his hands.

Committees were appointed from both Senate and House to call upon the President and inform him that the Congress was ready to receive any communications he might desire to send it.

Two New Senators Seated

The Senate received the credentials of two new Senators, Obadiah Gardner of Maine, who takes the seat occupied for so many years by the late Senator Frye, and whose appearance gives the "Pine Tree State" an exclusively Democratic representation in the upper Chamber, for the first time since there has been a Republican party; and Hoke Smith of Georgia. It was the latter's first appearance in official life at Washington, since he was Secretary of the Interior during President Cleveland's term fifteen years ago, and he received a very warm welcome from the members of the Senate. Both of the new Senators were sworn in. It may be of interest to state that Senator Smith astonished his compatriots and colleagues in the Senate by refusing to take a salary which he did not earn; he was elected last July but did not take the oath of office until now. Something like $3,000 had accumulated to his credit, but when the disbursing clerk tendered him the amount, he refused to take it, ordering it turned back into the Federal Treasury.

As early as ten o'clock in the morning, a large crowd gathered in the Capitol and at eleven o'clock every seat was occupied, with visitors standing ten deep back of the gallery doors, waiting for a chance to gaze into the interior of the Chamber. There were very few vacant seats on the floor of the House, practically every member being present.

Possible Long and Pressing Session

The most striking feature of the opening of Congress is the extreme view taken by the leaders of both parties in regard to the probable length of the session, some declaring that this present meeting will be one of the longest on record, others going so far as to prophesy that this would be the busiest session in fifty years, and that Congress would be in session far into next fall, both parties holding this latter belief. As the special session ended but a little over four months ago, extending into the scorching heat of July, but little time has been allowed for members to recuperate, or to attend to pressing personal business affairs, and we cannot wonder at the general feeling of dismay at the outlook.

From present indications, neither House will settle down to serious work until the National committees have held their meetings in Washington, and the times and places for the two great political conventions have been set. The Republican committee meets December 12; the Democratic, January 8.

Congressman Hobson Introduces Prohibition Resolution

A perfect avalanch of bills was introduced in the House on the first day, prominent among these being a joint resolution (Number 163) by Representative Hobson, for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit the sale, manufacture, or importation of all alcoholic beverages within, or into the United States, as already announced in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Representative Sims of Tennessee introduced two liquor regulation bills; one prohibiting the granting of license, where a minor, or woman, is connected in any way with the sale of such intoxicant; the other concerning the list of necessary signers in an application for the establishment of a saloon in a residence section of the District of Columbia.

President's Message Arouses Interest

Tuesday, December 5, the President's message was received and read in both Houses, and is regarded by Republicans and Democrats alike as the ablest paper that he has sent to Congress. This message deals mainly with the Sherman anti-trust law, refers to the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts, and contains an urgent recommendation for an executive bureau, or commission, to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which combinations may submit their proposed plans, declaring that such a bureau "might well be invested with the duty of aiding the courts in the dissolution and re-creation of trusts within the law."

Presents Second Message

Wednesday another message from the President was received and read, in which he reviews the world's history for the past year, mentions the political unrest in Europe, and arbitration with Great Britain, and further says: "Negotiations between the two Governments for the preparation of an additional schedule of claims are already well advanced, and it is my intention to submit such schedule, as soon as it is agreed upon, to the Senate for its approval, in order that the arbitration proceedings may be undertaken at an early date." The President also refers to the commerce treaty with Japan, and urges the U. S. Senate to ratify the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and the conventions with Nicaragua and Honduras, and suggests legislation that he declares will strengthen this Nation's world trade and position among the other powers.

Explains Dispatch of Troops to Mexican Border

His explanation of the sudden dispatch of one-quarter of the Army to the Mexican border was that, owing to the critical conditions in Mexico, 40,000, or more, American residents in Mexico were likely to be assailed, and that the very large American investments were in danger of being injured, or destroyed. He closes by saying, "I am more than happy to bear record to the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless, no disturbances occurring."

A conference of the workers of the Anti-Saloon League from all over the country has been held this week in Wesley Chapel, Washington. It will be followed by the annual convention, at which a large delegation is expected.

Presbytery Urges District Vice Commission

The Washington Presbytery, which consists of the pastor and an elder from each Presbyterian Church in the District, have unanimously endorsed a petition to President Taft, asking for the appointment of a vice commission similar to those in Chicago and Minneapolis. Speaking in support of the petition, one of the ministers described the increase of the social evil north and south of the Capitol, while another declared that the pension fund for the police of the District was recruited by forced payments from disreputable houses.

The coming winter promises to be a very busy one, not only for members of Congress, but for those of us who are trying to do something toward the world's betterment.

Attention, Workers!

I desire most emphatically to urge our women to see that the information given in circular letter, "Immediate Work for Legislation," be sent broadcast throughout their states. I have a limited supply of these circulars still on hand, which may be had on application to me, at 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TEMPERANCE IDEALS OF A UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

Guy Potter Benton, President of the University of Vermont

No more hateful spectacle confronts advancing civilization than a beer-sipping, wine-bibbing college or university professor. He is hateful because he is incongruous. More than that, he is hateful because of the havoc he works as an iconoclast in the beautiful temple of youthful ideals. It is a safe prediction that in the near coming day, when the American saloon is only a historic tradition, the college professor who drinks in public or in private will not be tolerated beyond the meeting of the board of trustees next succeeding his discovery, and I should say to you in perfect candor that I will not serve on a teaching body with men who use intoxicating liquors in any form whatsoever. My responsibility to young manhood and womanhood for character ideals is too great to permit me to attempt to bear the burden of responsibility which I could not escape for a colleague who leads an immoral life.—*The American Issue*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

COLLEGE SECRETARY:
Mrs. B. Lathe Scovell
721 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

"It is glorious to man a Lifeboat, but better to build a Lighthouse."

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher
Evanston, Ill.

A MESSAGE FROM MRS. STEVENS

My dear Comrades of the Young People's Branch:

The institute held at National Headquarters, immediately following the National W. C. T. U. Convention, made us better acquainted with many representative workers in the Young People's Branch and left an indelible impression on our hearts; a memory of your good cheer, your devoted activity, your high purpose; a renewed conviction that great things are this year to be accomplished by the Young People's Branch throughout the nation.

I like your motto for the year: "It is glorious to man a Lifeboat but better to build a Lighthouse." My home is on the rugged coast of Maine where lighthouses abound, sending their blessed beams across the stormy wave, and I know the value of the light that warns of danger, while it welcomes and guides to the safe haven.

May you have a year of splendid activity and achievement along all lines of our great and growing work. We shall look to you for stalwart support in this initial year of the mighty effort to secure national constitutional prohibition in 1920.

Yours in victorious faith,

Lillian M. N. Stevens

A NEW YEAR WISH

ANNA A. GORDON

It is a wonderful thing to be a patriot in the United States of today. When Alaska became one of our territories, San Francisco ceased to be the western edge of this vast nation, and became the center of the United States. In the words of one of our poets, "Alaska is a spot whereon the mighty sun may halt a moment just as he makes a splendid lift above the woods and fields of Maine. The sun can never bid goodnight to our great republic!"

This glorious land is yours, is ours, to redeem for God and temperance, for truth and righteousness, for total abstinence and prohibition. Looking out on these vast fields of opportunity, do you not feel an exultant joy that you have the sacred privilege of giving our great cause "the right of way" in your energetic, altruistic endeavors for 1912?

Let us make the new year one of truest happiness and highest success! Let us, with God's help, make great strides in our onward march toward national prohibition, and toward the time when for each and every life total abstinence shall be the compelling rule. "Only the Golden Rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of Man."

National Y. P. B. Institute Group

THE Y. P. B. INSTITUTE

A new venture in the history of the temperance reform was the institute of the Young People's Branch held at National Headquarters the week following the Milwaukee Convention.

"It was a dream of Frances E. Willard that some day there should be established a training school for temperance workers," said Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large of the National organization, in her address of welcome to the members of the institute, "but Miss Willard little dreamed that such a school would hold its first session here in her former home; for I believe that this gathering of workers in the Young People's Branch is the beginning of the realization of this dream."

Wide Representation

The register, on the first day, showed that the institute was widely representative of the work, containing names of state presidents, National lecturers and organizers, and state Y. P. B. secretaries from New Jersey to Oregon, from Minnesota to Mississippi.

Miss Mosher, Mrs. Scovell and Miss Horning presided over the various sessions.

The institute opened on Saturday morning, November 4. Miss Frances H. Ensign, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., gave an address on "The Need of Young People in Reform Work." "This movement needs the young who have enthusiasm, hope, faith, ambition. They can do a work socially which none of us older people can do. Young women can set social standards in total abstinence, the use of tobacco and purity. Prohibition can be won by woman's ballot and a trained young people."

Splendid Mass Meeting

Sunday evening a young people's mass meeting was held at the First M. E. Church, the finest in the city, through the courtesy of its Epworth League. Mr Alonzo Fry, president of the League, led the devotional exercises and welcomed the members of the institute. Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, general secretary, then took charge of the meeting and introduced Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, college secretary, who described briefly the work in high schools and colleges. Miss Edna Rowan, general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch, told of the wonderful work of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition in Maine's recent battle. Mrs. Cora D. Graham spoke on "Essentials in Character Building." "Personal responsibility is first to one's self and then to the community. State and National prohibition must come through the local unit." Mrs. Powers of Ohio emphasized the young man's part in reform. Miss Effie McLaird, of Minnesota, closed the program with a stirring appeal to the young people to enlist in the fight for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Enthusiastic Words Inspire Members

At the Monday morning session, Miss Jennie Smith, National railroad evangelist, gave a Bible reading and spoke interestingly of her work among railroad men. Mrs. Cora D. Graham addressed the institute on "Essentials in Winning and Holding Young People," emphasizing the outward essentials of personal appearance and manner, signs of the true woman, and the necessity for eliminating all selfishness. Miss Mosher then explained the "Do Everything Policy." She urged the plan of giving each member work best suited to his or her talent. Miss Rose A. Davison told "How to Advertise," urging the use of clever, original methods which will attract attention. In the afternoon, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was greeted with the Maine rally cry,

"Prohibition still in Maine,
Shout the news afar.
Stevens led the great campaign,
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

"Never have I realized the power of thorough organization as I did throughout this campaign," said Mrs. Stevens. "The W. C. T. U., while following its own plans, co-operated harmoniously with other organizations."

Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell gave an explanation of the plan of work for colleges and schools. Miss Mahan of Missouri enlivened the afternoon's proceedings with a group of readings.

On Tuesday morning the staff from the offices came in with Mrs. Stevens and were greeted with a hearty white ribbon cheer.

Boys and Girls Factors for Temperance

Miss Anna Gordon addressed the institute on "Boys and Girls as Temperance Workers." "Go where they are, do what they like to do, and then link temperance with their interests," said Miss Gordon. Vividly she outlined the plan of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition in Maine, telling how the children in every village and hamlet in the "Pine Tree State" were appealed to to sign the muster roll wherein they pledged themselves to do all in their power to help Maine keep her prohibitory law. And 30,000 children marched and sang during that strenuous campaign, wearing their badges proudly, carrying their "Vote No" pennants and wielding an inestimable influence, as none realized better than the liquor dealers themselves. A rally cry heard in Illinois was adapted to the conditions in Maine, and the Young Campaigners stated the economic phase, in brief, when they shouted,

"Beefsteak, pork steak, huckleberry pie!
Good old Maine forever dry!"

The Legion's Part in the Work

Miss Edna Rowan, general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, presented the plan of work of that Branch. She urged the greater efficiency of the small Legion and gave, in detail, the method of organizing a band of children.

Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., discussed "Our Weak Points and How to Strengthen Them." "We have partially failed to reach the young people of the church with practical temperance work," she said, "and we have not reached the young men as we should. The Young People's Branch is a training school for citizens and its plan of work and course of study are adaptable to young people's societies in the churches."

Seeing Rest Cottage

A delightful feature of the institute was the trip through Rest Cottage conducted by Miss Gordon, who talked intimately of the home and the many articles of historic and sacred interest treasured there. Hannah Wesley's ear-rings attracted the young women, while the china in the dining room aroused their admiration, especially the set of fruit plates decorated with the flowers of the six Australian states, painted by an Australian white ribboner and presented by the W. C. T. U. to Rest Cottage. The "Den" was the most interesting room of all. Here are gathered so many choice volumes Miss Willard loved to read and the pictured faces of her friends filled the heart with thoughts of those gone but not forgotten. Very sweetly solemn was the moment, at the close of the tour in "The Den," when with clasped hands the little company stood and sang, "God be with you till we meet again."

Scientific Demonstration

One of the fine addresses of the institute was given by Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Mrs. Davis exhibited the United States Government charts of food analyses and other charts showing the order of development of brain centers and the effect of alcohol upon these. "The United States is a building whose walls and domes are of fair Anglo-Saxon marble, richly inlaid with ebony from Africa," said Mrs. Davis, "and within lie treasures from every land under the sun. Every year come thousands more who may or may not be treasures. This is the problem of the public school, for the school is the machine which turns the emigrant into the citizen."

Various Phases of National Endeavor Emphasized

Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, National Treasurer, explained W. C. T. U. finances and Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary, took the members of the institute on an imaginary trip across the country, showing the wonderful work done in many states through the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

A trip was made through the Literature Building and THE UNION SIGNAL editorial room claimed the interest of the workers as the managing editor, Miss Deane, explained "How THE UNION SIGNAL is Made," emphasizing the fact that the Y. P. B. pages could be "made up" more easily if the Y. P. B. workers would send in more news.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp was a welcome speaker, as she urged a larger subscription list for our papers and showed their helpfulness to our cause.

"Good and Bad Literature"

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, in speaking on good and bad literature, said, "There are books in our public libraries today which are pernicious to our cause. The titles of some of these are very misleading. Without literature worlds would be in darkness. One plan for the co-operation of the W. C. T. U., the young people and the children is to have a leaflet of one or two pages right to the point. Give each child a leaflet and later give some token of appreciation to the child who has secured the largest number of names of people who have read his leaflet. This is especially good in campaigns."

"Temperance Entertainments," as presented by Mrs. Mary Stewart Powers, of Ohio, brought forth much enthusiasm. She said, "The only worth-while good time is that which uplifts. There are four golden c's in connection with an ideal temperance social evening—congregating, co-operating, character building, and crime conquering." She also described a "Musical Geography Lesson."

The subject of "Temperance Music" was discussed by Miss Addie Austin, who urged the use of appropriate music in our work, and answered many questions in regard to the subject.

Miss Epha Marshall, in her address on "Co-operation With Other Young People's Societies," said: "Co-operate; do not do all the work." She quoted Dr. Crafts as saying that there are 33,000,000 young people in the United States between the ages of fourteen and twenty-eight, and pictured the opportunity the Y. P. B. has to reach many of these.

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner and Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, both presidents of prohibition states, gave convincing facts in regard to the results of prohibition.

Each session of the institute opened with devotional exercises and the sweetness and sacredness of the consecration hour, led by Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, will linger in the memory throughout the year.

Enjoyable Social Features

The social features of the institute were very pleasant. The first evening the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. (formerly the Evanston Y) gave a lovely reception at Headquarters. There were readings and music by the best talent in the city. Words of welcome were given by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon. As one

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Y. P. B.'S AT OHIO STATE CONVENTION

OHIO Y. P. B.'S ENTHUSIASTIC

When Japan attempted the herculean task of conquering Russia, it taught its students to say, "Russia *must* be conquered,"—and Russia *was* conquered. Ohio, at its 1910 convention, adopted the Young People's Branch of work, teaching its members to say,

"In 1912, Ohio, dry! dry! dry!
Who'll help to make it so?
I! I! I!"

The Branches were represented at nearly all county conventions, and at the state convention held a half-day institute and an evening public meeting, and "taught" a "Musical Geography Lesson." Over 500 meetings have been held and money has been raised for flower mission, hospital and mission work.

There are now sixty Y. P. B.'s with a paid membership of 874. The quadruple pledge is used and our motto for 1912 is,

"Every union the mother of a Y. P. B.
Which, in God's good time, means *Victory*."

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter II

"I could not do as well as this by you, Miss Rudolph, only that Cornelia Grey is not coming back," said Mrs. Ainslee, a plump, good-natured little body whom Celia had an instinctive desire to hug. "The view is good, and Constance will be pleased to have you with her, I am sure."

"O Mrs. Ainslee, is it Constance Farrell?" asked Celia with an ecstatic smile. "We came up in the hack together."

"Yes, Constance Farrell," repeated that young lady herself, coming in at the door, "and welcome to you, if you are to be my roommate."

"I was quite besieged by the older girls, Constance, but I think it is better to put the new girls with you older ones, at least until they become accustomed to things. There might, of course, be changes later on, if it seems very desirable."

"I think you are wise, Mrs. Ainslee. I had such a time getting acclimated my first year, for I was put in with a girl far greener than myself. We both turned blue, you may imagine, with homesickness and strangeness—I hope you will never know the misery of the feeling, Miss Rudolph."

"I am sure she will not, with you to help her get acquainted, Constance," added Mrs. Ainslee cordially. "The room looks a trifle bare until you get your little home touches added, but you must rest first, my dear," and the little lady hurried away to put other strange, homesick girls at ease in the large building.

"Isn't she a dear?" asked Constance when they were alone. "Of course she isn't required to give us this personal supervision, but she does it simply because she loves us. She would mother us and tuck us up at night with her own hands if she could."

"It would be quite a new sensation to me if she did," Celia replied with a wistful smile. "Mamma died when I was five, and I have just the sligbtest memory of her."

"You poor, dear girl," cried Constance with instant sympathy. "Why, my mother is the very dearest friend I have in this world."

Celia was very adaptable, and in a very short time she was quite at home among her new surroundings, and had passed her examinations and entered her classes with a very good record. She was quick to memorize and so had more spare time than those of the girls who were obliged to delve laboriously for all they learned. Constance, also, learned easily and so the girls had many pleasant hours for visiting and recreation, and already were becoming warm friends.

One thing troubled Constance. The contents of Celia's trunk had shown plainly that she had come from a home of luxury such as she had never known, and in fitting up the room Celia had bought lavishly, as she had always been used to doing, quite without a thought that Constance might feel embarrassed and humiliated. Celia was so evidently innocent in it all that Constance dreaded to say anything, and it was not until they were looking at student lamps, and Celia had chosen the most elaborate and costly one in the store that Constance said in a low voice, "It is beautiful, of course, Celia, but really I cannot afford even my share of anything so expensive," and Celia understood.

"Forgive me, dear," whispered Celia, turning away and at once looking at styles very much cheaper. "Here is one which will harmonize much better with our table fixtures, don't you think so, Connie?" she said aloud for the benefit of the clerk who waited on them, and the incident led to a better understanding between them, in regard to their financial relations.

"I would not for the world appear purse proud or vain," Celia said, when they were alone in their room at night, "but I have always had money to spend so freely that no doubt I have lost sight of its value. It means so little to me, Connie, so very little compared with that hurt look on your dear face."

"Then I will try not to look hurt any more," Constance smiled back at the warm-hearted girl so deeply in earnest. "I have always been obliged to consider the value of a dollar very carefully. There are four of us, and I must not forget that at home they are sacrificing and doing without, that I may have this opportunity."

"While I have no one to sacrifice for me," answered Celia almost mournfully, as the longing for brothers and sisters surged up in her warm heart. "I have no one but Papa, and he, poor old dear, only grieves that he cannot pour out more lavishly than I can spend."

"He must be very rich." Constance almost sighed. "It must be nice not to have the every-day cares and worries of life, the coal and the rent, for instance, and the 'wherewithal shall we be clothed.' My father has worked so hard to make us all comfortable, but I shall teach and the boys will soon be of an age to help, but even then we cannot smooth out the wrinkles and restore the grey hairs, I fear. He is such a dear father. Every one loves him."

"He is a physician, I think you told me," said Celia, deeply interested.

"Yes, and such grateful patients as he has. He is always bringing home some token of gratitude. One day it was a bush growing in a big tub and covered with the dearest little roses. A poor widow had summered and wintered it for him. Another day a little cripple boy wanted his dear doctor to have a pair of his pigeons, and so we started our dove-cote. We are popular if we aren't rich." Constance laughed merrily. Thoughts of home had quite dispelled the transient cloud from her sunny brow, and her heart was light.

All this time Celia had refrained from mentioning the visible source of her father's wealth. With an inherent instinct she recoiled from introducing "The Arrow Brand" into this atmosphere of refinement, as an intimate adjunct of her own life, and fortunately the name of Rudolph told no tales.

"What a pretty pin you wear, Constance," remarked Celia one day, some time afterward. "What are those letters on the enamel?"

"This is my W. C. T. U. pin. Mother pinned it on my dress the day I came away—she wears hers to bed with her, figuratively speaking."

Celia took into her hand the dainty little bow which Constance unclasped, a feeling of strangeness in her heart, for it stood for what she had known about only through her father's adverse criticism. Cranks, fanatics and "the like" were his descriptive terms in speaking of temperance workers, and naturally his daughter had been insensibly influenced by his opinions. "It is very pretty," she said at length, handing it back to its owner. "I think I never saw one before."

"Are there no temperance societies in your town?" asked Constance, in surprise.

"There may be, but I have not come in contact with them." Celia changed the subject quickly and Constance, for the time being, said no more, seeing that for some reason the topic was an unpleasant one to Celia.

Celia's letters to her father were full to the brim of school, her room and the girls whom she was beginning to know quite intimately, but she did not once mention that the dearest of them all, Constance Farrell, wore the white ribbon, and that morning, noon and night, by the silent influence of four silvery letters, which stood for an undying effort to wipe out the evil business which she was beginning to understand more fully, she was reminded of "The Arrow Brand."

Quite without thought or intention of wounding any one, the girls discussed temperance matters, as they did other topics of the day, and as a great battle for the right was being fought in the South, the home of several of the brightest girls in the school, it was quite natural that some of the speeches and speakers should be enthusiastically mentioned.

"Papa writes that Mrs. Armor cannot be beaten for logic and wit," remarked Carrie Watts on the campus one day, where she formed the center of a group of interested listeners. "She took our town completely by storm, in spite of all the liquor men had done trying to prevent the meeting. Even a street show they had brought in to offset it was neglected."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

A BOY ON PROHIBITION

(ADAPTED)

I have been asked to tell what we boys think about a prohibitory law for America. Well, we go in for it, of course. Why shouldn't we? Aren't they always putting prohibitory laws on us boys, and nobody ever asks us whether we want them or not. We can't ride a wheel as we want to, or go swimming, or skating, or coasting, or snow-balling, or anything, without danger of running up against a prohibitory law.

Now there is a steep hill on the main street of our village, and last winter there was a heavy rain storm, and then a freeze and that hill was like glass; and didn't we boys have a jolly time coasting down that hill until Billy Smith ran into a woman and scattered her two baskets of eggs all over the hill. Billy didn't mean to do it, but he was scooting when she got right in his way. Now that woman wasn't much hurt, and we boys chipped in and bought her some more eggs—and better than the ones she lost. Billy says so, and he ought to know.

Well, the next day there was a sign up, and it said: "Any boy found coasting on this hill will be sent to the lock-up."

Now, only a week before Tom Guzzle brought a load of wood to town, and then drank it up at the saloon at the top of the hill, and when he was mad with drink, he drove his team headlong down the hill, tore away a veranda, smashed a plate glass window and nearly killed a man who tried to stop him. But they didn't prohibit the saloon.

Then because a barn was burned, didn't the council pass a law that no firecrackers should be let off on any street in the village. They never proved that the barn was burned by firecrackers; but we all know that there was a big fight at that saloon on the Fourth and one man got hurt. And didn't one old man get drunk at that saloon and then go and set fire to his shop, and it burned up and himself, too? But they didn't prohibit the saloon!

Then because Tom Scorcher ran over a baby carriage that had twins in it, and tumbled it over, didn't the council the very next week prohibit anybody riding a wheel on the sidewalk? Now Tom didn't do it on purpose. The carriage was run right in front of his wheel and he took an awful tumble trying not to do it. And the babies weren't hurt much, because they were fat and the mud was real soft. Only they couldn't tell which from t'other till they were washed.

Only last year a man left his team in front of the saloon while he went in to drink, and didn't they get up a row in the bar and frighten the horses so they ran away and smashed the buggy and one of the ladies in the buggy was so badly hurt that she died. But the saloon goes on just the same.

Then didn't they prohibit snowballing on the street? And I'd like to know when they would have found the body of old Sam Toper if we hadn't seen one of his boots sticking out of a drift, when we were building a snow fort? But the saloon where he got drunk isn't prohibited yet.

Of course, if it's right to prohibit bad things, it can't be right to license what makes all the badness. And we boys say it isn't fair to prohibit fighting, and swearing, and lots of other things, while you license that stuff that makes men do 'em all. So, of course, we boys and girls are in favor of a prohibitory law for America now and forever.

—*Adapted from Royal Templar Medal Contest Selections*

SWING OUT A LIGHT

A Song for Very Little Singers

ANNA A. GORDON

(*Tune—"The Slumber Boat"*)

We are sailing out to sea;
Sea of life so fair;
Every little human boat
Must be sailed with care;
Swing out a light,
Father, brother dear;
Don't forget the little boats
Sailing very near.

Past the dangerous rocks of sin
If we safely steer;
You must keep the temperance light
Shining bright and clear;
Swing out a light,
Father, brother dear;
Don't forget the little boats
Sailing very near.

Like a star of radiant light
Prohibition gleams;
We can guide our little boats
By its radiant beams;
Swing out a light,
Father, brother dear;
Don't forget the little boats
Sailing very near.

—*Maine Campaign Prohibition Songs.*

Leo Lyons, the six year old singer in the Maine campaign, who made votes for prohibition by singing, "Swing Out a Light."

SOME GLAD DAY

KATHARINE LENT STEVENSON

All round the world, wherever children dwell,
There, in all climes, is found our L. T. L.
All round the world it speeds its glorious way
'Twill drive saloons from off creation,
Some glad day.

All round the world, where sounds the note of woe,
There in God's strength, our L. T. L. will go;
Sorrow's dark night must flee before its ray,
'Twill bring the world to God and temperance,
Some glad day.

All round the world, oh, come and join our band;
March in our ranks to conquer ev'ry land;
All round the world, God calls and we'll obey;
We'll bring the glorious, perfect vict'ry,
Some glad day.

CHORUS:

It's coming! It's coming!
The morn for which we pray;
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom,
Some glad day.

—*Marching Songs.*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

We are glad, this week, to resume the publication of Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis' weekly message from the Nation's capital—a feature of our paper which is of great interest and value. Every white ribboner should note carefully its closing paragraph, in which our National superintendent of Legislation urges all W. C. T. U. women to see that the information given in the circular letter, "Immediate work for Legislation" be sent broadcast through the states. Now is the time to begin work on legislative lines if anything is to be accomplished during the coming year.

Next week's Campaign number will present the views on the question of temperance of prominent legislators, labor leaders and members of the legal and medical profession.

The Days of the Crusaders

The twenty-third of December is a day sacred to the memory of the brave, true women who led in the movement to do away with the saloon, and we cannot give them too great honor, nor remind ourselves and the rising generation too frequently of the work accomplished by them. Nor must we fail at the same time to assure ourselves that the opportunity for crusading for the temperance cause is not past. We are but living another chapter of its history, and in the words of Frances E. Willard, "Christian women who once crusaded in rum shops are now crusading in halls of legislation, in primary meetings, and the offices of excise commissioners — work just as really Christian as praying in saloons in those other glorious days. Let us not limit God, whose modes of operation are so infinitely varied in nature and in grace."

The coming year will afford large opportunity, which always carries with it profound responsibility, for "crusading in legislative halls," the Capitol at Washington, and the council chambers of municipalities, and much of this work can be done effectively by frequent and tactful correspondence with the men who make and enforce our laws, by the education of the voters who elect these representatives of the people, and by the training of little children to become ideal future citizens.

Catholic College Protects Students from Saloons

Not only does the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, disapprove of drinking among its students, but it prohibits it and publishes in the local papers a warning to saloon-keepers that they must not sell liquor to students, notifying them that if they do so, they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The *Catholic Columbian*, in announcing this action, calls attention to the fact that the saloon-keepers of South Bend are very careful to make no mistakes when a student of Notre Dame is their patron, for they have had this advertisement before them for more than forty years and know the warning is no idle threat.

There is held annually a "spiritual retreat" for the students. This year the closing address was a strong sermon on the evils of intemperance, ending with a call to the thousand students to kneel, and in silence and prayer pledge themselves to total abstinence.

When all our large educational institutions, by prohibitive measures, constructive teaching and the example of the faculty, safeguard the physical and moral welfare of their students, the outlook for a saloonless nation will be bright.

Strong Testimony Against the Canteen from Army Officer

The attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union toward the canteen question is most ably supported by the strong and timely article by Colonel L. Mervin Maus, of the medical corps of the United States Army, which appeared in *The Continent*, of Chicago, and, by the courtesy of that paper, is this week reprinted in THE UNION SIGNAL. Colonel Maus has been in the active service since 1874, and, at the present time, is chief surgeon and chief inspector for the Central division of the United States Army, covering practically all the Central West. He has given the subject of the canteen much study, and is in a position to speak authoritatively.

As stated in the Annual Address of our National President, given at the Milwaukee Convention, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union unwaveringly stands for the retention of the Anti-Canteen law, and will oppose any and all efforts for its repeal."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY BARS LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Notwithstanding the vigorous denials of charges made by a Western millionaire as to drinking among college students, there still remains in the public mind a conviction that the presidents and faculties of our leading universities and colleges need to give careful attention and maintain constant vigilance in the matter. One of the direct results of this agitation has been the elimination from the college papers conducted by the students of Cornell University of all liquor advertisements. Clippings from these periodicals showing a large display of these advertisements were brought to the attention of President Schurman, and he immediately ordered their discontinuance.

RAILROADS FAVOR PROHIBITION

The list of railroad officials who have given testimony in favor of prohibition includes so large a proportion, if not all, of the men of that calling, that it seems hardly necessary to call attention to individual instances. The general superintendent of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va., says, "Since prohibition we have had but few cases of intoxication among our men which have required dismissal, while before prohibition it was a monthly occurrence of dismissing some one for this offense."

CIGARET HABIT FILLS HOSPITALS

It hardly seems possible in this enlightened day that intelligent, public-spirited women would try to raise money for beneficences by soliciting donations of cigarets, yet according to the statement of the *St. Louis Star*, this was done by a few young women of that city, for the benefit of a hospital fund. When this fact came to the notice of Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, the National superintendent of the department of Anti-Narcotics, she expressed her disapproval, in an interview with the paper, in a most emphatic fashion, saying, "I am sure that the money secured by the sale of cigarets would not greatly increase the hospital collection, but from the statements of prominent physicians, it does greatly increase the number of hospital patients, and therefore the expense of maintaining the hospitals. It is well known that cigarets injure the brain, morals and health of those who smoke them."

1911 Y. P. B. YEAR BOOKS

There are still quite a number of 1911 Year Books on hand. Any state or local union which desires these can have them for the postage. The programs will be found very helpful in arranging programs for institutes, conventions and local Year Books. Address National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

ADMIRAL ROSS DECLINES TO SERVE WINE

Admiral Ross, until recently commander of the North Shore Naval Training Station, at North Chicago, Ill., is a most insistent advocate of the navy rule that no liquor shall be served within five miles of a Government station. On the occasion of the recent visit of President Taft, Admiral Ross received from his brother a consignment of costly liquors for use in the entertainment of the Chief Executive of the nation. Without opening the bottles, the Admiral shipped them back to his brother, with the message:

"President Taft and his party will have nothing stronger than lemonade while they are my guests. Much obliged for the shipment, but we cannot use it here at the naval station."

THE UNION SIGNAL FOR 1912

Our News Service

The progress of prohibition throughout the Nation, in the various states, and communities will be accurately reported each week.

Our Weekly Washington Letter

Legislation having to do with the temperance and reform measures brought before the United States Congress will be reported by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, our legislative representative at Washington, who will, during the session of Congress, furnish us each week a "Washington Letter." In it you will find news on these vital questions which are either ignored or given scant space in the ordinary newspaper.

Campaign Edition

Once a month there will be published a Campaign Edition, prominent features of which will be special articles, statistics, cartoons and news designed to help in campaigns, national, state and local. It will be essentially a prohibition "vote-maker" and it is recommended for distribution in campaigns.

Young People's Branch News

In one issue each month, several pages will be given to the news and plans of the Young People's Branch. The National Y. P. B. secretaries representing the work in colleges, in the field, and at National Headquarters, will enliven these pages with their contributions. One section will be filled with material of interest to the young men, and will contain contributions from them, including frequent articles from "Jac" Lowell's clever pen, which will add vim and virility to the pages.

Our State Editions

THE UNION SIGNAL now publishes three state editions: Florida, Virginia and Montana. This gives to these states one issue each month of the official paper, including their own pages of local news and special articles. It furnishes the reader a happy combination of state paper and national organ.

Workable Ideas for Local Unions

Novel and ingenious plans and methods which have been tried by local unions will be given for the benefit of other workers.

World's W. C. T. U. Notes

World's W. C. T. U. Notes will be furnished by Miss Anna A. Gordon, one of the secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U. Among the foreign correspondents who will furnish interesting news letters are Miss Ruth Frances Davis from Japan, Miss Flora E. Strout from Burma, Ernest Gordon from Scandinavia, Miss Elma G. Gowen from South America, Miss Fannie E. Donaldson from Australia, Mrs. Fannie Cole from New Zealand, and Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher from the various countries she visits on her round-the-world tour.

Mother and Child Page

Articles and suggestions helpful to mothers will frequently appear.

Stories

A serial by Mrs. F. M. Howard, author of "The Inside Saloon" and other strong serials, telling the story of a brewer's daughter who through her college associates discovers the heinousness of her father's business, will run through December and the early weeks of 1912. Other phases of the temperance question will be treated in story form by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, Mrs. Mary P. Sayers, Mabel Claire Smith, Mabel Lewis Stuart, Mrs. Anna Guilbert Mahon, Eva Morley Murphy, Mabel L. Dufford, Mrs. Jennie N. Standifer, and others. The Children's Page will have some new and attractive features.

How You Can Help

If there is a campaign on in your state or community, help educate the voters by placing THE UNION SIGNAL in their hands. If no campaign is under way, circulate the paper in order to educate the people to the necessity for one. If you have a union, get all the members to subscribe for the paper in order to stimulate them to a higher degree of vitality, and if the town is without such an organization, advertise the achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union until they form one and enlist all the women in the community to fight the saloon. There is only one way you can do all these things, and that is

ASK EVERYONE TO SUBSCRIBE

LOCAL OPTION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DEFEATED

The defeat of Judge J. B. Russell, candidate for Governor of Georgia, was a stinging rebuke to the advocates of local option as a substitute for statewide prohibition. The fact of there being in the field two candidates each declaring himself a better prohibitionist than the other, divided the prohibition vote. The two prohibition candidates carried 126 counties, the local option candidate only 20 counties.

AN ENVIABLE OPPORTUNITY

In speaking to the students of De Pauw University, recently, Ex-Governor Frank M. Hanly, of Indiana, said: "Young college men and women, the responsibility is upon you to join your united efforts in this struggle against the liquor traffic. Your generation must solve this problem. I envy you your opportunity."

CAUGHT ONCE BUT NOT AGAIN

A working man, who was recently asked by an ex-saloonkeeper of his town to sign a petition to bring back the saloon, refused emphatically, saying, "Three years ago, under saloons, I had a mortgage on my home and you were getting all my money. Now the mortgage is paid and I can put my hand on a bunch of money."

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

WILL IT PAY?

Out from the hearthstone the children go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow—
A licensed wrong on the crowded street
Waits for the coming of guileless feet—
Child of the rich, and child of the poor
Pass to their wreck through the dram-shop's door.
Oh, say, will they ever come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

Out from the hearthstone the children fair
Pass from the breath of a mother's prayer.
Shall a father's vote on the crowded street
Consent to the snare for the thoughtless feet?
Ah! Fathers, your finest gold grows dim;
Black with the rust of such nameless sin!
You may pave the street with your children slain—
And light your ways with the price of shame,
But, say, will your dearest come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

—*Mary T. Lathrap*

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Flora E. Strout gave a month of most successful work to Massachusetts, beginning September 15, and closing with the state convention, October 19. During that time she attended thirteen county conventions and the state convention of the Loyal Temperance Legion, beside filling many engagements with local unions. The women everywhere were delighted with her work. She is an unusually forceful and eloquent speaker and her personality wins friends for our cause. She received a warm invitation to return again to Massachusetts, and would have no difficulty in securing engagements in the state for several months, if the World's W. C. T. U. could spare her for that length of time, writes the state president.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Association and Board of Trustees of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital will be held on Monday, January 8, at the hospital, 710 South Lincoln Street. The morning session commences at 10 o'clock a. m. and lunch will be served at noon.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

THIRD SUNDAY IN DECEMBER—*Peace Day.*
DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

LITERATURE

SUSANNA M. D. FRY

The year, Nineteen Twelve, ought to be the greatest the National W. C. T. U. has ever seen for the distribution of literature. Why?

Because all W. C. T. U. literature is centralized at National Headquarters, and one can make a single order for everything desired, instead of sending forty, or more, orders, as heretofore.

Because the superintendents of departments are improving and enlarging their helps.

Because the National W. C. T. U. is editing and bringing down to date the best of the literature already published and discarding that which is undesirable.

Because the National W. C. T. U. is creating new leaflets as fast as possible.

Because the time has passed when unions are willing to live on the reminiscences of "has beens."

Because leaders are now too intelligent to suppose that they can blaze the way, or blaze away, to any good result unless the people are tutored by the printed page, as well as by the word of mouth.

Because new unions have thirty odd years of history lying back of them, the main features of which they should be familiar with.

Because both old and new unions have battles ahead wherein they cannot win without ammunition.

Because the National W. C. T. U. has declared for nation-wide prohibition in the year 1920, and nine years is a short time in which to educate the people so they can successfully set themselves up against the acquired appetite of the multitude, the greedy vote-buying, law-breaking liquor lords, the deadened consciences of officials who "buildeth a city with blood" and the Federal Government which, for a bit of filthy lucre, is still insensible to the enormity of its guilty complicity with thieves and robbers and murderers.

Never was there such a call for information, never were there so many awakened consciences as now. Who is to answer the call for something to help to better conditions—to answer the questions: "What can we do?" "How can we do it?"

It is the mission of the W. C. T. U. to answer, to bring information, to supply ammunition. A few cents will bring to unions a bulletin of publications and desired samples of leaflets. Address the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The local superintendent of Literature, having informed herself, can enlist the union and it, in turn, must set the cry ringing for a no-license campaign, for a curfew law, for law enforcement, or whatever is most needed in the town, or vicinity, and then the union must not fail the public by its ignorance, or poverty, or timidity. Information will make brave and ingenuity will devise ways to get money for literature.

Get literature by all means. Get literature or the union will atrophy just as surely as will an unused arm. Get literature or the public will continue in its anaemic condition, superinduced by the presence of intoxicating liquors in the human system and in the system of the body politic. It is our business to help cure a disease which is worse than cancer, or consumption, but which, strange to say, is entrenched in the craving appetites of the multitude, and which cannot be cured save by reaching the intelligence and the consciences of the people. Get literature that the public may be reached and prepared for nation-wide prohibition.

For all general literature address the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

For a Plan of Work for the National W. C. T. U. department of Literature send to the National superintendent, Evanston, Ill.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYES POPULAR

An impetus has been given to the work of this department by the recent visit of Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, National superintendent, to the city of Fargo, N. D., where a most interesting parlor meeting was held by the local union. As a result of Mrs. Graham's talk, a superintendent for the department was appointed. An equally interesting parlor meeting, with similar results, was held at Jamestown. Mrs. Graham also presented the work of her department at a meeting of the W. C. T. U. of the Seventeenth district of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and aroused such enthusiasm that the district appointed a department superintendent and associate, who will come in touch with a large number of local unions in the territory. Another gratifying result of the visits of Mrs. Graham was the addition, through interest in her particular department, of new members to each union.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR CRUSADE DAY, DECEMBER 23

Reading—Crusade Psalm, (Ps. 146).
Singing—Crusade Hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears."
Paper—The Story of the Crusade.
(See article in UNION SIGNAL of December 15, 1910. A few copies of this number are still in stock, and orders for them, at two cents each, will be filled).
Reading—An Inspiring Picture of Crusade Days.
(See page 2 of THE UNION SIGNAL).
Paper—The Present Day Crusade: Education, Legislation, Law Enforcement, etc.
Singing—"All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined."

"MOTHER" THOMPSON HONORED

Beautiful Font in Memory of Crusader Unveiled by Her Daughter, Mrs. Rives, at Meeting in Crusade Memorial Room

It is a far cry from the introduction in Congress of a Constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the days of the Crusade, when, on the street, and in the saloons, a few far-visioned, faith-filled women inaugurated the war against the saloon. This historic period of our work is clearly recalled in reading an account of the interesting meeting recently held at Hillsboro, Ohio, in the Crusade Memorial Room, when a beautiful font, presented to the Presbyterian Church, in memory of "Mother" Thompson, was unveiled by her daughter, Mrs. Marie T. Rives. Among the interesting features of this meeting was a paper regarding Miss Maria Stuart, written by Mrs. Sherman of Chicago, and read by Mrs. Lavinia Dill, and one concerning Miss Grand Girard, presented by Miss Lizzie Kirby. Miss Girard will be remembered as having given the name of "Crusaders" to the band of seventy. An excellent sketch of Mrs. Robert Linn, prepared by Miss Margaret Linn, was read by Miss Maggie Wilson.

Mrs. Rives spoke of the temperance cause and its advocates from the spiritual and political standpoint, and lifting the veil from the beautiful memorial gift selected by her in honor of her mother, said, "May all who behold it now, and in the future, think of 'The Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove,' and pray for 'its quickening power' upon their souls." She explained that her mother's great fondness for birds had led her to select out of all the realm of art, "Pliny's Doves" as the design to be used for the font. The gift was accepted by Rev. Shields, who spoke enthusiastically of the work of the great organization established by that peerless woman, Frances E. Willard. Rev. Colley followed with an inspiring talk on the women who have been mighty factors in Christian civilization, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Louis E. Durr of the Hillsboro Episcopal Church.

A GET-TOGETHER CONFERENCE

Special Correspondence

In response to the call for a national prohibition conference, signed by reform workers, clergymen and prominent temperance people all over the country, a meeting significant of the progressive trend of prohibition thought was held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, December 5. The purpose and spirit of the gathering, as set forth in the call, was "union of effort of all those interested in securing the national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes," and "a general interchange of views and discussion and adoption of plans for the furtherance of this aim."

Among the signers were George W. Bain, Lexington, Ky.; Joseph H. Crooker, president Unitarian Temperance Society, Massachusetts; Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent National Temperance Legislative Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Richmond P. Hobson, member of Congress, Alabama; Charles Reading Jones, chairman Prohibition National Committee, Illinois; J. B. Lewis, president Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade and member Prohibition National Committee, Massachusetts; A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York; Luke Lea, member U. S. Senate, Tennessee; Robert H. Magwood, superintendent Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union; Oliver W. Stewart, field secretary National Temperance Society, former chairman Prohibition National Committee, Illinois; W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas; Charles M. Stuart, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Illinois; Charles Scanlon, general secretary Temperance Committee, Presbyterian Church.

Union of Forces

Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D., secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Society, presided. The point of first importance emphasized in his address and in various resolutions and speeches was the *getting together* of temperance forces—the uniting of all prohibition advocates on some basis for political action. It was made clear that this was not a convention of the Prohibition party, but a conference of opponents of the liquor traffic, and it was decided to hear what prohibitionists affiliated with so-called liquor parties had to say regarding the why of their position and the how of getting together. The discussion was spirited and enlightening. The speakers represented Republican, Democratic, and United Christian parties, various church denominations and the Christian Endeavorers.

The consensus of opinion in the conference seemed to be in favor of a new political party—a party with a name fitting progressive, affirmative issues no less than "prohibition." In line with this the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the time has come when sovereign voters of the United States who oppose the beverage liquor traffic should separate themselves politically from those who favor such traffic and should get together in one national political organization and stand together until the traffic is completely destroyed."

A committee of five was appointed to select a representative national committee whose duty it would be to formulate a definite working plan.

Psychological Moment

"Prohibition is in the air," said one speaker, "and it is the psychological moment for pressing forward the movement for national prohibition," a crusade already begun by the Christian Endeavorers and, as announced in Mrs. Stevens' proclamation of September 11, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In this connection important information—news hot from the wire—was brought to the conference by representatives of the National W. C. T. U.; news of the firing of the first gun for national prohibition in the Congress of the United States. Much applause greeted the announcement that only a few hours before (as per telegram received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters), in the newly assembled Sixty-second Congress, Captain Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama had introduced a bill providing for "an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol."

A telegram of thanks and appreciation was sent by the conference to Captain Hobson; also a message of congratulation and appreciation to the President of the National W. C. T. U.

Excerpts from Dr. Wilson's Address

The following are excerpts from Dr. Wilson's address:

"The men and women here assembled are to plan for the next step toward national prohibition. We are opposed by the mightiest trust in existence. The beverage poison traffic has become an organized temptation, a world embracing trust in narcotic stimulants, coining into cash the vices, the perverted appetite, and even the social craving of mankind.

"Not less than $1,000,000,000 of capital is invested in the production of alcoholic liquors. The consumption of beer and whisky for the last governmental year exceeded two billion gallons, an average of twenty-three gallons for every man, woman and child in America.

"The consumption of absolute alcohol, despite all of the victories achieved against the traffic, has increased, during the past forty years, from 1.36 gallons per capita in 1840 to 1.78 gallons in 1910, an increase due largely to the remarkable growth in the use of beer. To-day, malt liquors comprise 90 per cent of the total per capita consumption of intoxicating drinks and are responsible for more than 90 per cent of the actual increase during the past half century in the consumption of absolute alcohol. Chicago brewers assert that the sale of beer in this city alone will, on a summer day, reach one million gallons.

"Three million Americans are seeking work and finding none, because the liquor traffic has tied up $1,000,000,000 in an industry which pays only $90 in wages for every million of capital, while the average is $450 for every million of capital. . . .

"Every agency of the central government, including the privilege of interstate commerce, of treaty laws, of tariffs and revenues, of the mails, of local license permits, of consular services, of administration influence, is being constantly brought to bear upon those localities which are trying to rid themselves of the traffic, thus nullifying their efforts and substituting oppression for self-government. . . .

"Unbridled, unorganized forces are useless, but all things are possible to harnessed energy. Like that wild lightning which Job saw flashing in the Heavens is the moral sentiment of the temperance reform in America to-day; and possibly God is saying to this assembly, representing every creed and every party, but with hearts as one for the overthrow of the liquor traffic, 'Canst thou harness all this political, moral, religious, educational sentiment into a national organization that will force to the front in American politics the liquor problem, and make my people take steps to sweep the liquor traffic from the face of the earth?'

"If an inspiring spirit of unity and clear thought can come to us to-day we may be able to project just such a movement; and, from a million now desolate homes, will ascend to the King of Kings a glad thanksgiving hymn."

HERE AND THERE

A new departure has been inaugurated by the Mothers' Meetings department of the W. C. T. U. of Adrian, Mich. Miss Eugenia Holmes, its superintendent, is holding meetings in different parts of the city, a helpful program being carried out in each case, followed by the serving of refreshments. A committee to have charge of succeeding meetings is chosen from among the mothers present. In northern Adrian twenty-nine mothers took advantage of the privileges offered them.

Miss Louise E. Hollister, National organizer, who has been engaged for a time by the provincial W. C. T. U. of Nova Scotia, spoke recently in the Baptist Church of Bridgewater to a fair audience. She was entertained by the mayor's wife, and her visit resulted in the reorganization of the union, which for some years had discontinued work. Meetings are now being held in the courthouse, twice a month, and a crusade against the non-enforcement of law in the matter of the sale of cigarets to minors has been inaugurated.

The Daretown (N. J.) W. C. T. U., which has over eighty members, and whose efficient president is Mrs. William Richmond, recently celebrated its seventeenth anniversary. A literary program with a decided temperance key-note and a supper which consisted of the good things which often distinguish a country neighborhood, attracted to the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church, where the affair was held, a company of over 115 persons. Among the guests was Miss Emily R. Kirby, the county president, and Mrs. Laura Evans, president of the Elmer W. C. T. U. Mr. John Gantz, Isaac Prickett, Jr., Mrs. John Graf, Miss Mildred Newkirk, and little George Coombs helped to enliven the occasion by speeches, recitations, or music.

THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino county, Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

(Continued from Page Five)

looked upon the charming young women and stalwart young men gathered at this reception, she could but think how the sight would have delighted the heart of Miss Willard.

One evening a character party was given in the Literature Building, with Mrs. Fry as hostess. Each person was expected to represent, by dress or conversation, some temperance character. Little cards and pencils were given out, on which each one wrote the names of the characters supposed to be impersonated. There were games and refreshments, also.

The last evening Miss Gordon entertained, in a delightfully informal way, the other National General Officers and members of the institute.

Besides these larger gatherings, there were many smaller ones for chats and informal discussions of problems. Many warm friendships were formed.

At the close of the institute, each returned home determined, not only to herself attend next year, but to bring some one with her.

INSTITUTE JOTTINGS

The secretaries present decided to keep in touch throughout the year by means of a round robin letter.

The local papers of Evanston gave space, on their first pages, to the doings of the institute and were willing to use all the material which could be furnished them.

Misses Effie McLaird and Winona Jewell acted as secretaries, keeping very full reports in the book which will be kept for the minutes of future institutes.

The Young People's Temperance Chorus Book, which contains beautiful and appropriate Y. P. B. songs, was used during the meetings.

Mrs. Flora Hanson, Miss Winona Jewell, and Miss Rose Davison brightened the day sessions and social gatherings with readings and recitations.

Mrs. Adelia E. Carman read a fine paper on "The Medal Contest as an Aid in Reform Work." This paper will be published later in the Y. P. B. pages of THE UNION SIGNAL.

An event long to be remembered was the gathering, one morning, to hear the reading of the telegram giving final word of the victory in Maine. This was followed by a service of thanksgiving.

Miss Eva K. Foster, National press correspondent, was a welcome visitor and it was very entertaining to have an inside view of her experiences with editors.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, fresh from a campaign in Colorado, brought enthusiasm and news of victory.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., attended the institute and gave a heart-to-heart talk on the subject of purity.

Miss Clara Gebhardt, of Clinton, N. J., the new promoter of the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, was in attendance.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, National Assistant Recording Secretary, gave what might really be called a model parliamentary drill.

Both of the states which had made the largest gain in Y. P. B. members this year—Ohio and Michigan—were represented at the institute by their secretaries.

North Dakota sent not only her state Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Maude Santelmann, but also her L. T. L. secretary, Miss Georgia Chambers.

West Washington was represented by the state L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Flora E. Wartman.

Mrs. Harriet C. L. Vance, L. T. L. secretary for Nebraska, and Miss Nelne Bolton, L. T. L. secretary for Illinois, were visitors one day at the institute.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., was a caller and conducted noon-tide prayer.

The young women from the School of Oratory of Northwestern University were invited to Rest Cottage one afternoon, where they were addressed by Mrs. Scovell, who spoke to them of college work, and were shown through the home by Miss Gordon.

YEAR-END CHIMNEY-CHAT

"JAC" LOWELL"

Gifts and giving sweeten life,
And ah! how far they reach,
If we but learn false gifts to spurn,
And give ourselves with each!

Appreciation

"It is pleasant to be appreciated."

"Yes. Children and shut-ins are full of appreciation. Work for them is a joy. When a child smiles and says, 'Thank you,' for some favor, it makes you wish for dozens of chances to do that favor over."

"Yes, and when some shut-in writes and says that your work for the cause has come to her notice, and that it inspires her to keep on and on, bravely bearing the burden, you begin to understand that your work is decidedly worth while."

"I wonder if our workers pay enough attention to the shut-ins."

"We try to do our best for them, I think, but of course there are always new people to work for and new ways in which to work. A prominent worker said the other day, 'Don't neglect the shut-ins. They need us and we need them. Many of them are powers with their relatives and friends, for they are often sunny, lovable souls who have a wonderful influence.'"

"That is true. I know of many such cases. And as we said in the first place, they are so full of appreciation! We all need appreciation of the genuine sort. It lubricates the machinery of endeavor."

Calendars Again

"Speaking of gifts, calendars are not to be sneezed at!"

"Except in hay-fever time! But, joking aside, calendars do make very pretty and very welcome gifts. Why not make some out of those Y. P. B. postcards we had taken last summer, and put on a temperance motto or quotation? Oh, there are lots of ways!"

"Yes, indeed. Come, let's get to work. It's a good idea."

Convention Talk

"When is Miss Willing going to give that convention talk for us?"

"I don't know. I had forgotten about it, but it is important. We must speak to her about it."

"It isn't her fault. She's just as willing as her name suggests. She is merely waiting for us to arrange a date for her, that is all."

"I don't doubt it. I remember now that she told me how much she enjoyed the 'big convention,' and I well know that she has brought us a great many helpful points and suggestions."

"Of course she has. That is what she went for."

"To be sure. We have been negligent. We will arrange for her to give us a convention talk this very week!"

Information Ida

"Did you hear about the girl called 'Information Ida?'"

"No. Who is she? A telephone girl?"

"No. She's a member of the Workwell Branch, and they call her 'Information Ida' because she has so much valuable information at her command. A few years ago she was employed as stenographer for the manager of a big fair, and while there she gained the reputation of being the most valuable person in the manager's employ,—not because she was a good stenographer (she did little in that capacity), but because she took time and pains to become thoroughly acquainted with the position and character of each attraction the fair offered. People wanted to see certain things, and wanted to get to them at once. She told them the 'hows' and 'whens,' and she did it so well that the manager claimed that she more than doubled the total receipts. Now she is back home for a change, and they have asked her to assist in the building of the Workwell Branch. She is doing wonders for it, and all because she has learned the 'Branch business' from A to Z, carefully studied the best methods, and made enthusiasm doubly powerful by adding system to it."

"That's it,—system. We need more of it. Not the hard-headed kind which sees nothing but figures,—but real, practical, business-like system of which our cause is worthy!"

"Just that. And Mrs. Union says that there is an 'Information Ida' in every locality, if we but hunt for her. Perhaps it's you."

"Or you."

Have You Read It?

"By the way, have you ever read 'Alcohol and the Human Body?' Mother says that it is more than interesting."

"No, I must confess that I haven't read it, but I supposed you had."

"Did you? Well, I almost fooled myself into thinking I had until Mother began to talk about it the other day. She talked so well that I soon realized that I had never more than peeped into it, perhaps."

"We must read it. I have read many of the others in our list, but many of the members haven't, and I've been thinking that we ought to set the books to moving. That always helps more than just having the books on the library shelf."

"You are right. Let's paste a slip in each book and say,—'When you have finished this, please hand it to the next name on the list.' That will work well, I am sure. Now what books have we?"

"Let me see,—'Alcohol and Health,' 'Glimpses of Fifty Years,' 'Black Rock,' 'Black Beauty,' 'Toots,' 'What Frances E. Willard Said,' 'The Song of Life,' and that great big scrap-book in which we pasted the poems and stories from THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*."

"Fine! We'll start the books to moving right off. And when we have done that we must save up some pennies and buy three or four more."

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING. READ THIS! Send your friends some choice temperance or sacred SHEET MUSIC SONGS. A roll sent on approval. Make your own selections. All favorites. Price, 20c; 2 for 35; 3 for 50c. Order NOW. Address, ELLA S. CLARK, 719 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

CALIFORNIA'S EQUAL SUFFRAGE VICTORY—HOW IT WAS WON

MRS. HESTER T. GRIFFITH, President Southern California W. C. T. U.

"Senate constitutional amendment No. 8: A resolution to propose to the people of the Senate of California an amendment to Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution in relation to the equal rights of suffrage, approved by our Legislature, Jan. 9, 1911."

Thus read the text of the amendment upon which the men of California voted October 10, 1911, as a result of which a splendid victory for woman suffrage was won. Fifteen years ago the same privilege was given to the voters of the state. At the close of the campaign the splendid majority given by the men of Southern California was overcome by San Francisco's vote.

When three years ago the women again went to the Legislature to ask for equal suffrage, it was denied them, and before the session closed they had so successfully worked for the defeat of all candidates who had voted against them, that most of these were left at home, and our last Legislature was the best in California's history. Through the leadership of Governor Hiram Johnson of Northern California and Lieut. Governor A. J. Wallace of Southern California (who is a life member of the state W. C. T. U.) the machine rule was broken and good, true men were sent to the Legislature to represent the people.

A special election was called for October 10 to submit twenty-three amendments to "one-half" the people, among them the suffrage amendment.

To refute the declaration of many men that "women do not want the ballot," a systematic effort was made to have resolutions in favor of it pass the various women's organizations. The result was as follows: A majority vote by the Woman's Parliament of 2,000 members; the State Federated Woman's Clubs, 35,000; Federated College Clubs, 5,000; State Nurses' Association, 800; American Woman's League, 10,000; women's labor organizations, 36,000. In addition, there were fifty suffrage organizations, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state, with its 10,000 members already committed. These facts were printed on one side of a leaflet of yellow color; on the other, appeared the following:

"Give the Women of California a Square deal! They Want the Ballot, Why? *Because* those who obey laws should have something to say as to their making. *Because*, those who pay taxes to support government should be represented in the government. *Because*, those who have charge of the home and the children must be able to protect them. *Because*, 6,000,000 working women need it for their protection." Then followed words by Abraham Lincoln, Samuel Gompers, Judge Lindsey, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Mr. J. H. Brady, a retired business man of Los Angeles, personally interviewed and invited one hundred business men to a banquet, at his own expense, at which a "Men's Political Equality League" was organized, the first organization of its kind in the United States. This gave a tone and impetus to the work in Southern California.

Later, a banquet for men and women was given, at which the "Woman's Political Equality League" was born, destined to be an important factor in the success of the cause. "The Votes for Women Club," with Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, attorney, and a white ribboner, as president, did splendid work. Then began the system of education which influenced the entire state. The leading organization was the California Suffrage Association, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Watson, president.

The state was sown with such leaflets as "Woman Suffrage Endorsed," "Women Under California Laws," which was used to arouse the indifferent women and inform those opposed to the movement, "Women in the Homes," "Arguments for Woman Suffrage by the World's Great Thinkers," "Do You Know?" "Measuring Up Results of Equal Suffrage in California," "Opinions of Eminent Catholic Clergymen," "Why the Teacher Should Be a Suffragist," "The Undesirable Voter," "Why Women Should Be Given the Vote," "Why Women Should Be Given the Privilege and Responsibility of the Ballot," and many others. Some of these leaflets were printed in the necessary foreign languages.

"Vote for Women" buttons were worn, blotters and postal cards were used, songs were composed and sung by young women's quartettes. Special letters calling for funds were sent out; also a leaflet asking, "What Will You Do To Help? Lend an automobile? Distribute literature? Distribute window cards? Do typewriting? Canvass personally? Address envelopes? Help arrange meetings? Contribute money? Place a cross after one or more ways, giving name and address and telephone call."

MRS. HESTER T. GRIFFITH

The time came when a call was sent out for an affiliation of the forces, and a central committee was organized, with headquarters at Los Angeles, whose special aim was precinct work, each political precinct being in charge of one woman who organized it, held parlor meetings, distributed literature, called and listed votes, and attended to the polling places on election day. While each organization did its work, the harmonious spirit of this central committee inspired confidence and won the approval of the press.

The work of education by means of public meetings, indoors and out, the touring of the country with autos, (speakers in this way reaching remote towns) the plentiful distribution of well-selected literature and suffrage contests continued. Business men's clubs discussed the question and accepted our best speakers; ministerial associations passed favorable resolutions; children in the schools debated the subject; ministers preached on it to their Sunday congregations; letters of appeal were sent to fathers and mothers, calling attention to the fact that the vote has to do with the cost of living, sanitation, food supply, education and morals.

The press was the greatest factor in the educational work, most of the leading papers of the state championing woman's cause with splendid editorials oft-repeated, favorable cartoons, and fine reports, frequently soliciting articles and editorials from men and women engaged in the battle. When the famous "Committee of Fifty," which was composed of business men, came out as "antis," the press of Los Angeles published interviews with them, and used their names and pictures. This only aided our cause.

We took as our slogan, "Justice and human rights." The campaign was one of the sanest, most harmonious ever known in history, as we were of one mind. Our support came from educators, philanthropists, ministers, judges, lawyers, Congressmen, senators, assemblymen, and many others who stood for the uplift of humanity—all giving splendid addresses without compensation. When possible, men and women spoke at the same meeting, thus emphasizing our desire for equality. The Socialists were an inspiring factor, doing precinct work systematically. The old soldiers voted nearly 3 to 1 in our favor.

We had the people educated to vote for "No. 8" but when the ballots were printed, it was listed as "No. 4." This created consternation, but the press immediately took the matter up, doing all in its power to put this change before the voters. In spite of the tricks and untruths of the enemy we won, thus enfranchising more women than all the other suffrage states put together. In less than a month 27,000 of the women voters of Los Angeles were registering.

Fine compliments were frequently paid to our great organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by those who, at first, were on the opposing side. "The very best workers are among your women," "Your organization has done splendid work. Without it we could not have reached the rural voters who helped to overcome the San Francisco vote," were some of the comments made.

Suffrage was the key-note of our state and county W. C. T. U. conventions, and each issue of our state paper was full of helps to workers. We sang the "Star Song," the chorus of which runs:

"A ballot for the lady.
For the home and for the baby;
Come vote ye for the lady,
The baby, the home."

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DOMINION W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION

Special Correspondence

A larger delegation than usual attended the sixteenth annual convention of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at Sherbrooke, Quebec, November 21-26. November in Canada is not usually a bright month, but this year it forgot its record and gave us a taste of lovely Indian summer. Sherbrooke is very pleasingly situated, with two pretty rivers running through it, while an abundance of foliage makes beauty everywhere.

The convention proved to be one of the best, in many ways, ever held by our Dominion union. Our entertainers were so hospitable, the spiritual influence of the gathering so marked, the reports of the superintendents so encouraging and the evident intention of the delegates to renew their efforts for progress so manifest, that one could but feel that the blessing of God rested upon the session.

Executive Meeting Precedes Convention

An executive meeting was held on the Saturday evening previous to the convention, and a large representation of members was present. The president, Mrs. Gordon Wright, presided in her usual gracious and efficient manner and the preliminary arrangements for the convention were of the best.

On the following Sunday a number of the delegates occupied the pulpits and in the afternoon a Sunday school rally was the motive power which gathered together a large representation from all the Protestant Sunday schools in the city.

Monday morning the convention proper was opened by the president, Mrs. Wright, and throughout the entire session the meetings were replete with interest and enthusiasm and permeated by the spirit of good fellowship.

President's Comprehensive Address

The address of our president was received enthusiastically by the convention, a rising vote of thanks and the Chautauqua salute voicing the general appreciation of its comprehensive and statesmanlike character. Among other things she said that the consumption of cigarets in the Dominion of Canada had increased by 100,000,000 during the past year, and strongly urged a legislative campaign. Later, the convention unanimously decided to enter upon one, and already the initial steps have been taken. This seems the opportune moment for this advanced measure, as the present Government pledged its support, while on the opposite side of the House, to prohibitory legislation, when it came into power.

"Extension Policy" Adopted

An outstanding feature was the acceptance by the convention, amid much enthusiasm, of the "extension policy" outlined by the president in her annual address, which makes provision for reaching the children of foreigners now located in the western provinces. The thought, as outlined by Mrs. Wright, is to engage in an effort, through the L. T. L., whereby the children will be taught not alone temperance hygiene but personal purity, home sanitation, and the rudiments of domestic science.

Since the last biennial convention our indefatigable president has succeeded in obtaining over forty life members for the union, which represents a material increase in the treasury.

Mrs. Livingston Convention Speaker

Our convention speaker was Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. She was a most acceptable and charming speaker and gave a very interesting and clear presentation of facts in connection with the recent Maine campaign. Our hearts sang the doxology, as she pictured the victory gained.

We can chronicle progress all along the lines of our work. The W's, Y's and L. T. L.'s show a considerable advance in numbers. The official organ, the *White Ribbon Bulletin*, which last year was fettered by debt, now stands with a list of 4,000 subscribers and a balance to its credit in the treasury.

Suffrage Becoming Popular

The suffrage movement is receiving more attention and will be more generally heard from in the future.

A presentation of memorial spoons was made to the president, as a slight token of love and appreciation of her most faithful efforts along all lines of the work during the past two years.

JASPER DISTRICT (Missouri) COMRADES MEET

Special Correspondence

The fifth annual convention of the Jasper district (Missouri) W. C. T. U., held at Joplin, November 21-22, was unusually large. The Hoffman W. C. T. U. was the hostess and there were 150 voting delegates, and about 100 visitors and friends.

Feast of Good Things

Among the good things enjoyed were the annual sermon by Miss Estella Hammond, pastor of the Friends Church of Alba; the masterly annual address of our dearly loved president, Mrs. Kate F. Newton; the addresses of welcome by Mayor J. F. Osborn for the city, Rev. H. B. Foster, pastor of the Byers Avenue M. E. Church, where the convention was held, for the churches, Superintendent G. V. Buchanan for the schools, Mrs. E. W. Atkinson for the missionary societies, and Mrs. Nettie P. Anthony for the Hoffman W. C. T. U. Miss Permelia C. Mahan's inimitable readings also gave great pleasure.

Excellent Addresses

Tuesday night Judge William H. Wallace of Kansas City, president of the Constitutional Amendment Association, delivered a great address to a great audience, Judge Hugh Dabbs of Joplin introducing the speaker. The Douglass Male Quartet sang most delightfully.

Wednesday night Mrs. Nelle G. Burger gave an address at the First Presbyterian Church. She was at her best and greatly delighted her hearers.

A children's program by the newly organized L. T. L. closed the convention, Mrs. Mollie B. Blount, general secretary of the state L. T. L., having been in the city several days arranging for it.

800 Working for Temperance

Jasper district blazed the way for the organization of one county district. With its wonderful railroads and electric railway systems, which reach all the cities and towns, it has been able to complete an almost thorough organization, now having over 800 members and forty unions.

The officers are planning greater work along temperance lines for the future.

> So long as in this land the saloon is "legalized," every hand that keeps the license there is stained by the blood of all those who are victims of its iniquity.—*Bishop Luther B. Wilson*

HERE AND THERE

The W. C. T. U. of Dickson, Tenn., is doing excellent work under its new president, Mrs. Annie Tidwell Spencer. It held a gold medal contest on the evening of November 28, which put $35 into the treasury. A thanksgiving box was also sent to the county poorhouse and Miss Christine I. Tinling was engaged to visit all the schools of the city, where she presented the subject of scientific temperance instruction in a most convincing way.

On November 26 Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick, National organizer, closed a successful itinerary in Monroe county, N. Y. Her work took her into the public schools, parlors of homes, and the churches. Her addresses were listened to with great profit, new members were secured, and unions were greatly strengthened by the plans and wise hints given by "this most practical and helpful woman." The importance of wearing the white ribbon more faithfully was especially emphasized and is already bearing fruit.

A solid silver plate bearing the words, "Frances E. Willard Room—Furnished by Adrian W. C. T. U." is a constant reminder to white ribboners who visit the Bixby Hospital of Adrian, Mich., that they have a share in the good work which is being done by that institution. The hangings, curtains, chairs, and furniture form an harmonious, beautiful whole and altogether the room is worthy the memory of Frances E. Willard.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. has been very successful the past year in raising funds for its headquarters. At a rummage sale, recently held, the union cleared $110 and a New England supper netted the white ribboners nearly $100. A gift of $500 from an unknown friend was received by the president, Mrs. Martha A. Clowe, $400 to be used towards the headquarters, $100 to start a lunch room. Mrs. Clowe also received $100 in individual gifts. The union was asked to assist the town of Niskayuma in its efforts to become dry, by helping on election day. Twenty of the women took turns at the polls, passing out literature which was well received. Victory was won, the saloons were wiped out and only by one vote was the sale of liquor allowed to continue in hotels.

THE LOS ANGELES ELECTION

The result of the vote for local prohibition in the city of Los Angeles on December 5, is not difficult to understand in view of certain conditions existing. A tremendous fight was made by the liquor interests, with vast expenditures of money, in their effort to discredit woman suffrage, and the women voters in their general absorption in the socialistic features of the city election incident to the confessions of the McNamaras, overlooked the temperance issue, which was, indeed, not thoroughly understood, as too short a time had been given for an educational campaign.

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

"Well, I do think that a keen, brainy woman can make a better speech than any man I ever heard," commented Ina Carter, "and in discussing the temperance question she is on her native heath, as you might say."

"How do you make that out, Ina?" asked a tall girl with flashing black eyes.

"Because the evil effects of the wicked business fall most heavily on the woman. If it is her husband who drinks, she is shamed and impoverished, and if it is her son, she has nights of prayer and days of care and anguish before her—,"

"And if her daughter marries a drunkard she has her trouble to bear, also," interrupted another earnestly. "O girls, it is a subject which concerns all of us and Ina is right. I wish we had a Young People's Branch in the college."

"So do I. I would much rather belong to it than to these societies which take so much money and time, and do one no especial good," added Sallie Cummings, the black eyed girl.

"I think I must give my mother a hint," laughed Constance. "Seeing new Branches organized is better than meat and drink to her."

Celia had listened intently, with a personal interest which no one had suspected. No one of these bright, thoughtful students could be accused of being a crank or a fanatic, yet the opinion against liquor drinking had been unanimous. If it was such an evil to drink, it was a greater evil to make the drink which would tempt and ruin men, and her cheeks burned as she thought of the great brick buildings at home, the birthplace of "The Arrow Brand," and her first really definite purpose was then and there formed to conceal her father's business as diligently as ever Achan hid the stolen silver in his tent, and at whatever cost short of absolute falsehood.

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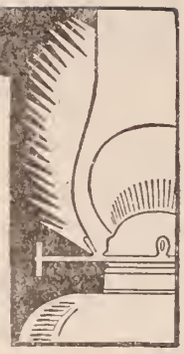

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

MRS. HELEN EDWARDS, Wood Lynn, Forestville

The twenty-third annual convention held in our headquarters has come and gone, and was voted on all sides the best we have yet held.

The circumstances under which we met, the record of splendid achievement in connection with our new headquarters, our bright hopes for the future, and the beautiful weather we enjoyed, all conduced to inspire the delegates with thankfulness for God's goodness during the past year, and with hopefulness for the future.

Monday afternoon was devoted to a prayer and praise meeting, led by Lady Holder, Australasian vice-president, and state Evangelistic superintendent, at which time several sisters gave short, helpful addresses.

At our tea and evening meetings the attendance was a record one.

Hearty Applause Greets President's Address

Our state president, Mrs. Nicholls, presided. Her annual address was interesting and comprehensive, and was received with heartiest applause by the large audience. The speakers who followed also referred to it in appreciative terms. In speaking of headquarters, she stated that we need not feel anxious about the money yet required, seeing the energy and goodwill that had raised nearly £4,000 in four years. She gave a resumé of the history of our world-wide Union, particularly outlining the growth of temperance sentiment in our state, and followed with a review of temperance activities throughout the world. She then dealt with the proposed changes in legislation in our own state regarding no-license, closing time of hotel bars, and the treatment of inebriates.

Revs. A. T. Brainsby and Huston were the other speakers. The former is just out from England, and promises to be a great acquisition, both as a preacher, and as a temperance advocate.

Tuesday morning witnessed the seating of the delegates and the business of the convention was begun. The corresponding secretary, Miss Lockwood, in her report stated that in this coronation year, it was fitting that, amidst all the rejoicings, the South Australian white ribboners should have the great joy of seeing the Union Jack flying from their own headquarters, and of entering into possession of their own home.

Important Petitions Named

Mrs. Nicholls referred to the following petitions having been circulated during the year: "*Bona fide*" travelers' clause, "Peace" and "No-license." This "*bona fide*" traveler's clause, I may say, in explanation, made it possible for a man to procure drink on the Sabbath at a distance of five miles from his residence, and was availed of to such an extent that our seaside resorts were made the scene of disgraceful drunkenness. This clause has now been abolished, and in its place complete prohibition obtains on the Sabbath.

Treasurer's Report Presented

The balance-sheet of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen Edwards, for the year ending August 22, showed that £351 had been paid into the general fund. The payments were within 3*s.* 6*d.* of the same amount. Donations to the headquarters fund were £1,038, and there was a credit balance of £20. From board, meals, and other small items £1,324 was derived, and credited to the W. C. T. U. rooms account, and £80 was still in hand. The headquarters premises were valued at £10,000, and the furniture at £700; but, as against that, there was a mortgage of £5,000, and loans totaling £550 to be met.

Other Speakers Discourse

On Wednesday afternoon Rev. D. C. Harris gave an address on "Why Liquor Won at Broken Hill." As one who had taken an active part in the fight, he could say that, though victory had not crowned the effort, at the same time, a real advance in temperance sentiment had been made.

Major Smeaton, M. P., followed, on "The Prospects of Temperance Legislation in South Australia." He said that the responsibility lay with the people, as no reform other than the voters demanded could be brought about.

In the evening, the Loyal Temperance Legion display took place, and on Thursday the gold medal contest was held, when the Minister of Education occupied the chair, and donated the medal.

Features of Interest

Superintendents' reports gave rise to helpful discussion. The daily Bible readings were a most helpful feature of the convention. The luncheon hour was a time of glad reunion with friends from far and near. The members of the Frances E. Willard "Y" union attended to the decorations, and made the church and luncheon tables beautiful with flowers.

Our closing sessions on Friday were filled with a considerable amount of business. All the officers were re-elected, and are as follows: Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, president; Miss Lockwood, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. Pengelly, vice-president; Mrs. S. W. Cooper, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Edwards, treasurer.

Our convention closed, according to our usual custom, by the members joining hands and singing, "God be with you till we meet again," and prayer by the president.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

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Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 3, Rosedale, Kans.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS

The Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL furnishes an ideal opportunity to each local union. Instead of sending flowers or Christmas cards, distribute subscriptions to this monthly edition among the families whose sympathy and support you wish to secure for your work. The paper will interest the father to vote for you, the mother to become a white ribboner and educate the children to believe in total abstinence and prohibition. Only 25 cents for each yearly subscription. Be sure, when sending it in, to say it is for the Campaign Edition.

OUR GENEROUS FRIENDS

We are indebted to Stratford (Conn.) W. C. T. U. for a generous contribution of $8.00 to THE UNION SIGNAL, and $5.00 to *The Young Crusader*, "to be used where most needed." Our papers have many needs which money can alone supply. This welcome gift from the Stratford white ribboners is greatly appreciated and will be expended with care.

THESE STATES ARE FIRST

The first Grandmother to send *Young Crusader* subscriptions for Christmas gifts lives in Oregon.

The first Aunt is an Illinois leader. The first subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL came from Indiana.

OUR 1912 PREMIUMS

Banners

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Vermont and Wyoming, will be awarded at the Portland Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership.

Cash Premiums Open to Everyone

Any person sending 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken), between October 14, 1911, and closing of books for 1912, will receive a cash premium of $25. If you unite to credit subscriptions to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium and thus honor your state and advance your own work. Credit must be requested when the subscriptions are sent to us.

For Small Clubs

Ten yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, either new or renewals, sent at one time entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, if she asks for it in the same letter. For five subscriptions sent at one time, either a six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, or two yearly subscriptions to *The Young Crusader*, may be taken. Premiums must be asked for when subscriptions are sent.

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

to all white ribboners! And let us remind you that our gift suggestions are quite as appropriate for New Year's as for Christmas. For your convenience, we list them, briefly:

BOOKS

"The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System," by Ernest Gordon. Price, paper, 50 cents.

"Alcohol and the Human Body," by Horsley & Sturge. Price, cloth, 50 cents.

"Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. M. M. Allen. Price, cloth, $1.25.

By Ralph Connor: "Black Rock," 30 cents. "The Sky Pilot," $1.25. "The Man from Glengarry," $1.50. Glengarry School Days," $1.25. "The Doctor," $1.50.

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward: "A Singular Life," 60 cents. "Jack, the Fisherman," 50 cents.

"Making the Best of Our Children," by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen. Two volumes, price, $1.00 per volume.

"The Moral Problem of the Children," by Rose Wood-Allen Chapman. Price, 25 cents.

"Two," by Edith Smith Davis. Price, 25 cents, paper; cloth, 40 cents.

"Georgia Spafford's School," a booklet by the same author. Price, 10 cents.

"Bee's Flower Children," by Frances Bennett Callaway, with a foreword by Miss Elizabeth Gordon. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Nineteen Beautiful Years," Frances Willard's beautiful tribute to her sister Mary. Price, cloth, 60 cents.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Who Was To Blame?" by Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's wife"). Price, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen.

"Historic Rest Cottage." An artistic booklet, profusely illustrated. Price, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

FOR CHILDREN

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, paper, 15 cents.

"Toots," a collection of short stories, by Anna A. Gordon. Price, cloth, 60 cents.

"The Little Captain," by Lynde Palmer. Price, cloth, 35 cents.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Pictures selected by the General Officers and enlarged from the most satisfactory photographs of Miss Willard. Size 20x24 inches, unframed. (See issue of December 7.) Price, $4.00 each, express charges prepaid. Be sure and order by number.

Also the new picture of Mrs. Stevens, ordered by the National Convention. Same size, same price.

A print of No. 3 (Miss Willard), size 18x22, specially designed for schoolrooms, 50 cents.

Plate for Frances E. Willard's Portrait. Three inches long, by one-half inch wide. The name, Frances E. Willard, is handsomely engraved on gold plate. Price, each, $1.75.

Photographs, cabinet size, of Miss Willard, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon, 25 cents.

PINS

Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters "W. C. T. U." Price, 60 cents. Smaller size, 40 cents.

Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters, 30 cents. Same on gilt, 25 cents.

Blue Enamel Buttons for honorary members, 25 cents each. State whether button or pin is desired.

Celluloid flag pin, 5 cents each.
Y. P. B. Pins, 30 cents.
L. T. L. Pins, 8, 10 and 30 cents.

W. C. T. U. SOUVENIR TEA SPOONS

Price, (sterling silver), $1.50; with gilded bowl, $2.00.

SANITARY DRINKING CUPS

of waxed paper, 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The 1912 Legion of Honor

The Honor Roll of the Portland Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between October 14, 1911, and the closing of the books for 1912, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must ask for the credit with each list of subscriptions sent in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her.

Four Campaign Edition subscriptions are counted as equal to one yearly one.

The subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL is uniform at $1.00 per year (foreign countries $1.52). Campaign Edition (monthly), 25 cents per year (foreign countries 37 cents). *The Young Crusader* is uniform at 25 cents per year (foreign countries 37 cents). No subscriptions are accepted at reduced price. There are no club rates or discounts to agents.

What is the influence of the licensed liquor traffic in the matter of child labor? Open your eyes in your own neighborhood—you don't have to go to New York. You will find that the boys and girls of fathers and mothers addicted to strong drink will be started to work in the mills and shops on the average of two years younger than those whose parents are abstainers. I have been before Legislatures in the interests of the children and there were never any representatives of the liquor interests working with us. If they were there, they were working against the children.

—*John B. Lennon*

L'ARALDO

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 21, 1911. No. 51

The Song of the Angels

"The angels sang in the silent night,
While the shepherds watched and the heavens were bright,
And tho' years like a river have flowed along,
Yet we are singing the angels' song;
Peace upon earth and to men good will,
And glory to God we are singing still.

"They heralded in the joyful morn,
When the Prince of Peace as a child was born,
And we look back through the ages dim,
And come like the shepherds to welcome Him,
Saviour, Redeemer, and Priest and King,
Our hearts are the gifts that to Thee we bring.

"So shall we welcome Thee year by year,
So shall Thou grow to our hearts more dear,
So shall no taint of the world's alloy,
Shadow the light of our Christmas joy,
While peace upon earth and to men good-will,
And glory to God, we are singing still."

CAMPAIGN EDITION

Special Articles in This Issue

The Health Conscience and the Drink Evil—Anti-Canteen Testimony—Our Washington Letter—Young Campaigners for Prohibition—Program for Concerted Prohibition Advance—Liquor, a "Measureless Evil"—"What Shall We Do If the Town Goes Dry?"

THE WORKINGMAN AND THE SALOON

John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor

I have worked in the factories, mills and mines of this country for many long years, and have seen the effect of the liquor traffic upon the security of the workingman's employment. In all legitimate occupations, the total abstainer has had the preference, for he can be relied upon to be at his work when he is expected, and not spend one-third or one-half of the first part of each week in getting over the influences of a drunken carousal. The railroad companies will not employ an engineer or a conductor that frequents the saloon, and in many other industrial walks the same rule obtains. Everyone backs such corporations up in this stand, and the workingmen are beginning to realize what such a practice means to them. When they fully appreciate the situation, there will be an absolute end to the liquor traffic.

HEALTH CONSCIENCE AND THE DRINK EVIL

CHARLES B. JOHNSON, M. D.

The following excerpts from a paper read by Dr. Charles B. Johnson of Champaign, Ill., at a meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, and published in *The Illinois Issue*, show the relation between the drink evil and disease in such a convincing manner that a perusal of them cannot fail to stimulate and develop the health conscience of the reading public.—EDITOR.

We have in this country a serious disease, concerning which there is urgent need that the public health-conscience should be aroused. That disease is alcoholism. Does someone express surprise at this allegation? If so, I will say that when one contemplates the great amount of sickness, the perverted nature, disordered mentality, pitiful poverty, horrid criminality and appalling aggregate of human suffering all chargeable to alcoholism, that disease assumes an even graver aspect than that other terrible malady, tuberculosis. Indeed, of tuberculosis, alcoholism is a fruitful cause.

Tuberculosis

In his article in the *Twentieth Century Practice* Dr. Adolphus Knopf says: "That alcoholism is one of the greatest direct and indirect causes that prepare the field for tubercle bacilli is now generally conceded, not only by all physicians and sanitarians, but by all sociologists who have studied the subject. It is not only a phthisiogenetic disease in life, but according to statistics carefully kept in European hospitals for children, in more than 50 per cent. of cases either father or mother, or both, were alcoholics."

Said the eminent late Dr. Brouardel of France: "Alcohol is in effect one of the most powerful factors in the production of tuberculosis."

Bernheim said: "The abuse of alcohol favors the breaking out of tuberculosis * * * and in France tuberculosis increases in a parallel ratio with alcoholism."

Speaking of the relation of alcoholism to tuberculosis, Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, said: "The lowered resistance (of the inebriate) is manifested by increased liability to contract the disease and the greater severity of the disease." It is estimated that about 140,000 deaths occur every year in the United States from tuberculosis. If we allow one in five of these to have had its inception in drink, directly or indirectly, we get 28,000 cases of tuberculosis as the result of alcoholism.

Insanity

Insanity is another terrible disease that in no small number of cases finds its etiology in alcoholism. And one of the world's leading alienists, Professor von Kraepelin, says that one-third of all the insane cases seen in Munich are the result of drink.

Dr. Clouston, superintendent of the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh, says that 42 per cent of the patients under his care owe their condition to alcoholism.

Said Dr. Theodore B. Hyslop, an eminent English authority, "My own experience leads me to believe that alcohol is a direct, or indirect factor in the causation of at least 50 per cent of the cases of insanity."

> "Why do we make unceasing war on tuberculosis, which harms only the body, while the drink disease is left free to not only prey on man's body, but likewise on his home, his family, his property, his mind, his character, his all?"

Magnan, a French alienist, says that of all insane patients received in the great public Asylum of Saint Aine during the year 1900, more than 31 per cent were simple alcoholics and 19 per cent were insane alcoholics, making a total of more than 51 per cent of primary cases of insanity from drink.

But the truth is a drunk man is really insane. Said Dr. Alexander of Philadelphia, "No one who drinks to excess should be considered sane and responsible. Intoxication literally is insanity and irresponsibility and will be so considered in the future."

Bebee says the inebriate is insane and should be prevented from contracting marriage and propagating degenerates.

It is estimated that there are about 160,000 insane in this country today and on the very conservative estimate that but one in four reached his unfortunate condition through drink, direct or indirect, we have a total of 40,000 cases of insanity from alcoholism.

Epilepsy

Epilepsy is another disease that finds in drink a most important factor in its etiology. Conservative estimates refer every fifth case of epilepsy to alcoholism, either in the victim or in his ancestry. There are said to be in the United States no less than 175,000 sufferers from this disease, and on the basis above given we get 35,000 epileptics who owe their condition to drink.

Those who have made a study of the subject believe that fully one-half the syphilitic infections in this enlightened land of ours is due to intoxicants. And how many prostitutes owe their unfortunate condition to drink the world will never know, as a glass of wine and a heartless companion have, without question, been the ruin of thousands of innocent girls who ever after led lives of shame.

Let Us Be Consistent

We pride ourselves on being members of a profession whose chief purpose is the relief of suffering and the cure and prevention of disease. And in these latter days, we are all in a sense sanitarians and as such are prone to push the good work of disease-prevention. But in this most commendable effort, are we at all times and in all things consistent? **If so, why do we quarantine scarlet fever and seek to check the spread of typhoid diseases that claim their victims in this country only in thousands, while alcoholism that meantime slays its hundreds of thousands, is left comparatively free and untrammeled to work its ruin and havoc.**

Why do we make unceasing war on tuberculosis that harms only the body, while drink is left free to not only prey on man's body, but likewise on his home, his family, his property, his mind, his character, his all?

DICTUM OF A GRAND JURY ON THE SALOON

This grand jury is greatly impressed with the fact that the saloon remains, as it always has been, a deadly corrupting influence on our youth; a mighty hindrance to happy development of the industrial classes; a blight on the prospects of the youth of the leisure classes; a center of vice and corrupting influence in politics; and produces a paralyzing effect upon the administration of law.—From the Report of Grand Jury of Hennepin county, Minnesota, at Minneapolis, April 27, 1911.

ANTI-CANTEEN TESTIMONY

COL. L. MERVIN MAUS

Chief Surgeon and Chief Medical Inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army

Statement of an Army Official who has seen many years of active service
Reprinted from *The Continent*, of Chicago

(Continued from last week)

Decrease in Sickness from Alcohol

The rate of admission to sick report for alcoholism from 1885 to 1900 was 41 per 1,000; from 1901 to 1910 it was only 26 per 1,000. These figures will, no doubt, prove a surprise to the beer advocates who claim that intemperance has been so much greater in the army since the prohibition act. From 1901 to 1910, during the prohibition of intoxicating drinks in the canteen, the rate of alcoholic admission per thousand was 40 per cent less than from 1885 to 1898, and 16 per cent less than from 1890 to 1900, during which two latter periods the beer canteen was in operation in army posts. When we consider the character of service from 1901 to 1910 as compared with that from 1885 to 1900, the alcoholic rate from 1901 would naturally have been much larger—if the anti-beer policy had not intervened to reduce it.

So far we have found nothing to lead any fair-minded person to conclude that the absence of beer from the canteen has increased the admissions to sick report, the ratio of constant sick or rate of alcoholism.

We will now look over the venereal statistics. The rate of venereal diseases from 1885 to 1900, when the soldiers enjoyed beer and light wines in their canteen, was 85 per 1,000. From 1902 to 1910 it averaged 162 per 1,000, which would leave the impression that it had about doubled during this period. But this impression would be erroneous, for it would not have taken into account one decisive element of the difference.

No Real Increase in Venereal Disease

From 1885 to 1900 no physical inspections of the men were made, and hence the only venereal cases which were recorded on the sick report consisted of the most serious cases—men who found themselves unable to perform duty and were compelled to go on sick report and reveal their condition. In my own observation I have found reason to estimate that cases thus voluntarily reported amounted to only about 33 per cent of the cases actually occurring in the command. There is no question in my mind but that the figures before 1901 would have exceeded 300 per 1,000 had all of the cases been taken up. But now rigid examination of all the men is made weekly, or twice monthly, which naturally brings the rate up to the present figures. Should such inspection be suspended tomorrow, I feel quite satisfied that the rate would not reach 50 per 1,000 during the next fiscal year.

In considering the statistics heretofore given, it would not seem either fair or correct for anyone to publish to the world lurid pen pictures to the effect that the army has gone completely to the bowwows because our young soldier boys are not allowed their peaceful stein of beer. The American soldiers have not been reared from infancy on beer, like some of their colleagues across seas. From the constant wails which ascend to the throne of Congress, the casual reader of our journals and dailies might well infer that our army was made up of young Germans. But reports received from Europe show that the German emperor has most decidedly taken a stand against beer drinking in the army, and has publicly advised both officers and men to abstain from it. The English war authorities in London have also recently authorized the establishment of canteens without the beer feature.

Soldiers and Civilians Compared

We have been taught through profane history and Holy Writ that mankind has been subjected to alcoholism, immorality and their attendant evils for thousands of years, and that the sexual instinct, craving for alcoholic drinks, and the art of distillation have existed among nations and primitive tribes since the creation of man. Soldiers are merely uniformed citizens and there should be no more reason for the disappearance of these natural cravings among them than ordinary citizens. From personal observation, however, I believe that the percentages of alcoholism and venereal diseases are greater among men in civil life than among military men.

Authorities Can Control the Evils

I will conclude by stating that the control of alcoholism and venereal diseases is within the power of the military authorities. In order to increase the efficiency as well as to improve the health of both officers and men, it is my belief that no officer should be allowed to indulge in intoxicating drinks while on duty, and all subsequent commissioned appointments should be made with that understanding. The Government, which becomes responsible for the support of incapacitated officers, should have some rights in the matter.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONFERENCE ON INTER-STATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC OPENS WITH GREAT BANQUET—WONDERFUL INTEREST MARKS MEETINGS

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

The past week has been one of exceeding interest to the temperance forces of the country. The American Anti-Saloon League held its biennial convention in the First Presbyterian church of this city, with a large attendance at both day and evening meetings. The latter were held in Calvary Baptist church, John G. Woolley, on the first evening, with all his old-time fervor and eloquence, giving a new lecture, "Prohibition With the People Behind it." On the second evening, Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson, M. C., of Alabama, gave a masterly arraignment of the liquor traffic and on the third, George R. Stuart of Tennessee and Earnest H. Cherrington of Ohio were the speakers.

Conference Opens With Great Banquet

Thursday evening occurred the opening of the conference held in Washington "to consider the growing evils of inter-state liquor traffic," the call for which was signed by 250 prominent men, including Governors of states, presidents of colleges, judges, ministers, doctors, lawyers and laymen. The opening meeting was devoted to a great banquet, at which 500 sat together, over fifty members of the Senate and House being present. Speeches were made by ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, Representative Jackson of Kansas, Representative Webb of North Carolina, and others.

Wonderful Interest Marks Meetings

The next morning, Friday, December 15, the conference convened in Calvary Baptist church, Governor Mann of Virginia presiding. Three secretaries were elected, namely: Prof. Charles Scanlon of the Presbyterian Church committee, Rev. H. J. Mead of the National Temperance Society and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The need of interstate commerce legislation to remove present conditions was the theme of the day. Wonderful interest was manifested; speeches by men from every section, all demanding immediate legislation to provide an effective remedy for present inter-state laws followed one after the other. Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, President of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., was present, having been appolnted by the Governor of that state; Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District of Columbia W. C T. U., were also in attendance. A business and resolutions committee was appointed, its members, Hon. S. E. Nicholson, District of Columbia, Rev. A. J. Barton, D. D., Texas, Oliver W. Stewart, Illinois, and Judge Alexander. The following expresses the sentiment of the conference:

Purpose of Conference Set Forth in Strong Resolutions

"Whereas, the people of the several states, numbering more than 44,000,000 in the aggregate, acting within their admitted rights and for the public welfare, have excluded by law the traffic in intoxicating liquors from more than two-thirds of the territory of the United States, and

"Whereas, such laws are being systematically and persistently broken, brought into disrepute, and their effectiveness and stability impaired, through advertisements sent into such territory by means of the Federal mails and through shipments into such territory of intoxicating liquors under the cover and protection of interstate commerce; and

"Whereas, the Federal Government daily collects revenue taxes from and issues receipts therefor to persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors in such territory in defiance and violation of the laws of the respective states forbidding such sales and thereby sanctions such illicit traffic and encourages the defiance of such laws; and

(Continued on Page Twelve)

YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS FOR PROHIBITION

ANNA A. GORDON

The plan for enlisting the young people and boys and girls as Young Campaigners for Prohibition was found by the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be exceedingly helpful and successful and one that is sure to add many members to the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Widely Advertised

At the opening of the campaign the widest possible publicity was given the plan through the newspapers, and through sending printed copies to other temperance organizations, to Sunday school officials of all denominations, leading educators everywhere and members of the Grange, as well as to all white ribboners in the state. All these forces were urged to unite in this W. C. T. U. plan for enlisting the active help of the youth of the state and "publicity" of methods and results was a watchword throughout the campaign. The fact that the unfriendly papers gave much space to criticism of the movement, and through cartoons and caricatures sought to ridicule it out of existence, is proof that the liquor trade feared the combined active influence of the young people.

The plan included signing a muster roll, as follows:

Campaigners' Muster Roll—I promise to wear the campaigners' badge and do all I can to help keep Maine's prohibitory law.

(Signing this agreement constituted the only condition of membership.)

We had a motto—*Maine Must Keep Prohibition;* a badge—a button with pine cone and initials Y. C. P.; and our rally cry, given with great vim, was this:

"Maine! My Maine! My!
V—I—C—T—O—R—Y!
Maine Must Keep Prohibition!"

Practical Suggestions

The Maine W. C. T. U. sent out the following suggestions:

First of all, circulate the muster roll for signatures, and, if possible, secure first the names of the older young people. Let those who have signed the muster roll at once aid in securing additional signatures. Ask as quickly as possible the co-operation of the clergymen, Sunday school officials and teachers, young people's societies, and all temperance and other organizations of adults and young people. Choose a popular, wide-awake leader, either man or woman.

(On our circular we were careful to give in each case the address for literature to be used in connection with each division of the plan, giving also prices. Much of the literature used was secured at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, but in some cases it was necessary to publish literature bearing directly on campaign conditions in the state.)

Campaign Chorus—Young Campaigners can lead the singing at the campaign meetings and give special musical programs at campaign concerts, etc. (Here followed the address where the song book could be obtained, one having been issued especially for the Maine campaign. The *Temperance Songster* was also specified as helpful in chorus programs. The Maine campaign prohibition songs are all so distinctively of a Maine flavor that they cannot be used in any other state, nor were they of value at the close of the campaign.)

Public Campaign Rallies—Young Campaigners for Prohibition can take a helpful part in public meetings by discussing the campaign issue, either through short, original addresses, or through addresses prepared for them by good speakers or writers in the community. (The Maine W. C. T. U. used many of the programs issued by the National W. C. T. U. and had a few of its own to recommend. Neighborhood and schoolhouse meetings were advised, to be addressed by local speakers, and to include a short program of songs and recitations by the Young Campaigners.)

Distribution of Campaign Literature—Young Campaigners can help place campaign posters in the best localities; can distribute suitable leaflets in the meetings or in the homes, and can help address literature to voters to be sent through the postoffice. (Samples of literature were gladly furnished on application.)

Campaign Parades—Many of the public meetings during the campaign were preceded by a march by the Young Campaigners, each carrying banners and one of the "Vote No" pennants, thus helping to call together an audience for campaign speakers. On election day the Young Campaigners were everywhere out in force with rally cries, songs, pennants and banners. (State W. C. T. U. headquarters furnished suggestions for banner material and mottoes.)

Campaign Orchestra or Band—An effort was made to enlist all the musical talent available for campaign meetings, parades, etc. Many a drum corps was organized to march in parades and help enlist the service of the boys. In connection with the suggested plans, we urged all receiving the circular to make the plans known as widely as possible through the Sunday schools, churches, social meetings, newspapers, etc. We asked each friend of the cause to secure an enlistment of the young people in his own or a nearby community and wherever he had acquaintances in the state.

The muster roll should be prepared with a blank indicated for the name of the locality, also the name and address of the leader. Request that the signatures be numbered, as written, as this will save much time in counting, and ask that names be written only on one side of the paper. The address to which muster rolls are to be sent and the date on which it is desired to receive them should be given. We closed the circular by stating where extra copies could be obtained and where any and all additional information could be secured.

The muster roll was displayed in many meetings and, by pasting the names on muslin, has been made into a permanent document. At the close of the campaign, in which the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. members naturally led off in Y. C. P. activities, the state W. C. T. U. at convention, by unanimous vote, made the Young Campaigners for Prohibition a department of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion. The Young Campaigners are being invited to join the Branches and hundreds of them will remain active temperance workers because of the interest created during the campaign. It is planned once a year to have a great parade in each locality of the state, commemorating the victory the Young Campaigners helped to gain.

TRUE MEANING OF "PERSONAL LIBERTY"

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

The claim of saloon-keepers to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, sin and pauperism. Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty—all that the age admires—is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual conscience is the first arm in opposing it, but the individual conscience has to be strengthened and supplemented by law.

Program for Concerted Prohibition Advance Toward "A Saloonless Nation by 1920"

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

The following excellent suggestive program has been written by Congressman Hobson for *The Christian Endeavor World*. It outlines some of the methods to be pursued to make the United States a "saloonless nation by 1920," and is especially interesting in view of the introduction, on December 4, in the House of Representatives by Congressman Hobson of a prohibition amendment—EDITOR.

1. A saloonless nation can be realized only through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the sale and manufacture for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

2. The program to secure this by July 4, 1920, would call for submission by 1917, after the general Congressional election in 1916, with attention to Senatorial election in 1914.

3. The result can be accomplished only by a nation-wide movement of scientific education begun at once, on the subject of the effect of alcohol upon the human organism, upon the nation, upon civilization and the race. The work should reach all students and scholars hereafter entering universities, colleges, normal schools, preparatory schools, high schools, by lectures and scientific documents and through the teacher should reach all scholars in graded and elementary schools. It should enlist at once all preachers, teachers, doctors, and as far as possible all directors in transportation, mining, manufacturing, mercantile, financial, and other business associations.

Adapted from cartoon in Youth's Instructor

WHAT UNCLE SAM OUGHT TO DO

4. To organize and direct the great movement, a committee of the Endeavorers should proceed to confer with all denominations of churches, all temperance and prohibition organizations, all patriotic associations, and, using judgment, with civic, ethical, social, economic, fraternal bodies, bringing them together in a national council.

5. The national council should proceed to organize committees on organization, ways and means, appropriations, education and publicity, recruiting, discipline, strategy, and tactics, and should proceed to take an inventory of the nation, a survey of prohibition states, and to subdivide it into departments and divisions, and lay out the policy, plans, program, and grand strategy.

6. In my judgment success will require the co-operation of the women of the land, not only in present status, but with the franchise, and concerted efforts should be made to this end.

7. In the work of education, Congress should be utilized and campaigns ordered as found necessary to arouse the attention and interest. The results of research and science should be printed in public documents and thus become frankable.

God speed the great enterprise.

LIQUOR A "MEASURELESS EVIL"

OPINION OF PROMINENT SOUTHERN JURIST

Judges of criminal courts, speaking from official experience, have again and again called attention to the drink habit as the principal cause of crime, and just recently Chief Justice Hill of the Court of Appeals of Georgia has handed down an opinion in a manslaughter case which is a clear revelation of the awful evils attendant upon the use of liquor. He declares that three-fourths of the cases that go before the state court of appeals are due directly, or indirectly, to the excessive use of intoxicants, and asserts:

"The facts of the case before us present another of the daily occurring instances showing the monstrous and measureless evil of intoxicating liquors. This hydra-headed and remorseless monster, with ceaseless and untiring energy, wastes the substance of the poor, manufactures burdensome taxes for the public, monopolizes the valuable time of courts, fills jails, penitentiaries and asylums, ruins homes, destroys manhood, terrorizes helpless women and innocent children, baffles the church and mocks the law, and answering its inexorable demands, 'each new morn new widows mourn, new orphans cry, new wrongs strike heaven in the face.'

"These are the products of a curse imposed, not by the decree of God, but self-inflicted by the voluntary conduct of man, its weak and wicked victim. I cannot refrain from saying that after years of observation of the cases that have been before this court, three-fourths of the crimes are due directly, or indirectly, to the excessive use of intoxicants, and that if the church and the state and public sentiment could ultimately make a state sober, the prisons would be vacant, the chain-gangs empty, and the cities, towns and country would be filled with prosperous and happy homes."

RELIGION CONTROLS THE SITUATION

FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS

Religion has been and is concerned with a great evil which occupies widespread attention—it has undertaken to restrain the liquor traffic. Think of the homes it has destroyed; the hopes it has blasted; the wrecks it has cast upon the shores of time. Religion has boldly challenged a commerce which strikes at the very heart of all we hold dear; which debauches men and undermines the very foundation upon which the home rests, and imperils our social order and threatens the moral fiber of the community itself. There is no law, either constitutional or statutory, for the regulation of the liquor traffic which has not been written and enforced by the aroused religious sentiment of the country. Take religion out of the equation, if you will, and we would witness a saturnalia of crime and bloodshed, betrayals of trust, domestic infelicity, murders and arson, woe and misery, which the gifted pen of a Dante could not describe.

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter III

After the first weeks of strangeness had passed, time went very rapidly, and almost before Celia realized it, the holiday vacation was near at hand, and the girls were talking eagerly of home pleasures. There were a few, however, who lived so far away that the short vacation scarcely paid them for the long journey, and Constance's friend was one of these.

Christmas, at its best, was rather a dismal celebration in Celia's home, for her father scoffed at it, though in a mild way. "As if I couldn't give you a present any other day just as well, Cely," he would say. "Now, New Year's seems more like and a proper season to happify everybody." He always gave his daughter as elegant a gift as if he believed in the day, but the spirit seemed lacking, and it was because of this indifference that Celia was reconciled to spend her short vacation at the college.

Constance came flying in one day, excitedly waving a letter. "O Celia, isn't it fine? Mother has written to invite you to come home with me for vacation. Cousin Jimmy will be there and we'll have no end of fun, for he always carries his good times with him." Constance was talking so fast that she gave Celia no chance to accept the invitation. "There'll be skating and coasting, Christmas trees and everything delightful. Do say you will go."

"Of course I'll go if you will give me time to say so," laughed Celia, her eyes shining like stars with the pleasure of the thought, for she had dreaded the lonely days at the college, with the few girls who would remain, most of whom were strangers to her. "Who is Cousin Jimmy, please? I do not think I have heard of him before."

"O just Jimmie, you know," replied Constance, with a mischievous smile. "You may not like him, but don't dare to confess it, for we are great chums."

Two weeks later, Dr. Farrell's sleigh was waiting at the station, when Constance and Celia arrived, and Celia was welcomed with a warmth which left no doubt as to its sincerity. "My daughter's friends are my friends," he said with quiet courtesy, as he shook hands. "Hold Major, will you, Connie, while I bring the luggage. He is a little suspicious of these things that toot around here. Jimmie wanted to come for you but all the other children were jealous, so I settled it in my own way." Celia's impression that Cousin Jimmie was a schoolboy, also on a vacation, was strengthened.

The town was much more of a city than Celia had expected to find it, and every window of the large, homelike house to which she was driven, was bright with light. At the first sound of the bells, the door was thrown open. "There she is! Connie's come, and I'm so glad," cried two childish voices, while two little figures danced impatiently on the wide porch.

After a few moments of tumultuous welcome, Celia found herself in an embrace which brought the tears to her eyes, and the kindest of voices was saying, "I am so glad you are here, my dear. Connie has written so much about you that we almost feel you really belong to us." Celia instantly felt at home. The four months spent in such intimate association had cemented the friendship between the two girls, and Celia had often pictured, in her own mind, the mother of her friend, and now looked at her with a quite pardonable curiosity.

Mrs. Farrell was yet a young woman, though the grey hairs were beginning to thread the pretty, wavy tresses which outlined a broad, noble forehead. Dr. Farrell was just as she had imagined him, hearty and cordial, with Connie's eyes and features, but Jimmie, otherwise Mr. James Otis, court reporter and embryo lawyer, was an interesting surprise as he came forward. He was evidently a thorough man of the world and far beyond the schoolboy stage of existence, and Constance smiled mischievously, as Celia greeted him with a flush of natural embarrassment. It was her little joke at the expense of her friend.

"Well, Aunt Nettie, how goes the temperance cause?" asked Mr. Otis, at the tea table. "I have been here six consecutive hours, and I have not yet heard a word about it. I am alarmed."

"Well, you have no need to be. It is only wrapped in pink cotton, for the time being, with the other Christmas surprises," replied Mrs. Farrell laughingly.

"You'll hear all about it New Year's Eve, Cousin Jimmie, for we're going to have a big entertainment, we L. T. L.'s." Bert's big brown eyes were full of light and enthusiasm.

"Oh, are we? No ancients need apply, I presume," laughed Mr. Otis.

"Yes, indeed, we want all the old folks to help, of course," added Kitty, earnestly.

"And give you little things all the glory? Well, that's cool, even for this time of year." Mr. Otis dearly loved to tease his little cousins, of whom he was very fond.

"New Year's Eve seemed a suitable time at which to emphasize temperance principles, in view of the fashionable misuse of the day which is gaining such a foothold here, especially among the young people," said Mrs. Farrell.

"Yes, Jimmie, last year Will Evans was carried home so dead stupid that he didn't come out of it till almost noon the next day. He lost his place in the bank, and Mrs. Evans' heart nearly broke with the disgrace of it."

"Pretty dear price to pay for a New Year's whistle, you think, Donald, and I agree with you." Mr. Otis' fine eyes were bent approvingly on his young cousin's expressive face. Donald was seventeen, and he and Constance were close friends, while Bert and Kitty, aged twelve and fourteen, were quite inseparable. Like Mary and her lamb, where one was, the other was sure to be, and Kitty was as fond of all athletic sports as was her lively brother.

Celia listened, with a full heart, to all this conversation. How perfectly charming it must be, she thought, as she looked with fascinated eyes down the long table, to have brothers and sisters. The play of feeling on each bright, animated young face was a source of real pleasure to her. What did it matter if the carpets in the home were old, and the rooms almost shabby because of the worn furniture; there was such a strong home interest that no one need to think, or care, for mere things. Constance herself seemed almost another girl in this home atmosphere. Her serene face fairly glowed with joy and satisfaction, and her bright sallies of wit quite surprised Celia, who thought she had known her friend well before.

"You just ought to see Holt's hill, Connie," remarked Donald, when the meal was nearly over. "It is one solid glare of ice, and we can go down four blocks on it."

"And walk back six," added the Doctor, with a shrug. "I ought not to complain, however, for I've had two sprained ankles and a broken arm out of it, so far, with a long season yet to go on."

"Now, Papa Farrell, it's too bad of you to get up a scare when you know those accidents came from sheer carelessness," cried Donald earnestly. "We must make up a coasting party for tomorrow night, Connie, if you are not too tired. Do you enjoy coasting, Miss Rudolph?"

"I am sure I shall in such merry company, though my home is in a prairie town, where there aren't any hills to speak of," replied Celia.

"O my," exclaimed Kitty, with a tremendous sigh.

"That strikes Kitty in a tender spot," observed Mr. Otis. "She has to be pried

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

> Then let every heart keep its Christmas within,
> Christ's pity for sorrow, Christ's hatred of sin,
> Christ's care for the weakest, Christ's courage for right,
> Christ's dread of the darkness, Christ's love of the light;
> Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night.
>
> —*Phillips Brooks*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

BUD'S CHRISTMAS NURSE

(The Little Sister's Story)

HASTINGS RAY

It seemed hard to have Bud sick at Christmas time. We always called him Bud because he was the youngest of the Gavins, and because he looked sort of like a bud—a pretty rose-bud.

Our home in the back of the big tenement house was awful dismal till Bud came. Bud seemed to cheer us all up, seemed to help all of us. Papa didn't drink so much, Mama felt happier, and all of us children felt glad and gay.

Bud had been with us a little over two years when he caught a bad cold that made him sick. It was Papa's fault, some ways, for Papa and Tim Hazen went away and when Papa came home he didn't have anything in his pockets except an empty bottle and some tobacco. We didn't have money enough to buy wood, so the fire went out and we all had to huddle together to keep warm.

We tried to keep Bud covered up, but in the night it grew colder and colder, and he shivered and cried. In the morning he was sick. Mama knew it first, and pretty soon we all could see that he wasn't the same boy. He wanted to stay in bed; he wouldn't talk or smile. Mama tried to doctor him the best she could, and Papa went to hunt for work. I stayed home, and the other children went to school.

Bud seemed to grow worse, and in two or three days he got so bad that Mama told me I must go for a doctor, even if we couldn't pay one. I went and called for Doctor Bane and told him about Bud. He said he would come as soon as he could, but it was almost ten hours before he came, and then he didn't act very pleasant or kind. Mama said it was because he knew we didn't have any money.

He left a little bottle of brandy and told Mama when to use it, but he didn't say anything about coming again. Somehow, I didn't think that he was the doctor for our Bud. I guess I was right, for Bud grew worse and worse. Even after we built a nice fire with some baskets of wood which one of the mission ladies sent, Bud coughed and choked and cried.

Papa couldn't find any work. He came home and sat down by Bud's bed, and wouldn't speak to any of us. Mama and I tried to keep cheery, but it was too hard. We gave up, and cried as hard as we could cry. Tom and Nell wouldn't go to school that afternoon. They cried too, but Tom had been to Miss Howard's Legion class and he said that he had heard about a charity nurse who went to some of the tenement houses, and that he had asked Miss Howard to send the nurse to Bud.

Tom seemed to think she would come. I had heard of her. They called her Mrs. Baker. I knew she was good and kind, and that Miss Howard would tell her to come to us, but I didn't believe she would.

Papa and Mama didn't believe so, either, and when on the day before Christmas Bud seemed to choke up so he couldn't cough, and then went to sleep all hot and feverish, Papa was so frightened that he went and begged Doctor Bane to come again.

The doctor said he would come right after office hours. He told Papa to give Bud a little of the brandy, and then wait for him to come. Papa got the bottle. When he took out the stopper his eyes looked wild and he breathed hard. He acted as if he had forgotten all about Bud. I was ashamed of him, and still I felt sorry for him. Poor Papa!

Mama snatched the bottle away, and pushed Papa down into a chair. Then she got a spoon. I saw that she was going to give some brandy to Bud. I didn't like it. I told her she mustn't do it! I had learned that it was all wrong, and that it wouldn't be good for any sick boy. But she shoved me away and said I was only a foolish kid.

Just about then somebody tapped on the door, and a woman stepped in. She was strong and clean looking, and she acted as if she knew her business. She had a small leather bag on her arm. She was Mrs. Baker, the charity nurse.

Mama was bending over the bed, trying to get Bud to take the brandy. The nurse walked over to Mama and took hold of her arm. I suppose she knew the brandy by the smell, for she spoke a few words to Mama, then took the spoon away and turned the brandy into the ash-pan.

Mama and Papa looked queer, but the nurse was so kind and pleasant that they just didn't dare to scold. She asked who gave them the brandy or told them to use it. They told her that the young doctor ordered it, and that he would soon be there.

The nurse felt of Bud's hands and head, and when the doctor walked in, she was putting her ear close to Bud's chest. She seemed to know the doctor, and quick as a wink she asked him about the brandy.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

A CHRISTMAS SECRET

Christmas is a time of secrets,
So I'll whisper one to you;
Grandpa says that all who try it
Find that every word is true:
"Would you have a happy day?
Give some happiness away."

Grandpa says this little secret
Should be carried through the year,
And if all would try to heed it
Earth would soon be full of cheer,
"Would you have a happy day?
Give some happiness away."

—*The Silver Cross*

A PROPHECY

When St. Nick was young and his limbs were fleet,
He traveled from house to house on his feet.
As he grew older his limbs gave way
To eight fine reindeers and handsome sleigh.
He next decided that he would like
To trade his reindeers for a bike.
He is getting too old to pedal his wheel,
And this time will come in an automobile
He changes so often, the next time I ween,
The old fellow will come in a flying machine!

—*The Deaconess Advocate*

"For somehow not only at Christmas,
But all the long year through,
The joy that you give to others
Is the joy that comes back to you.
And the more you spend in helping
The poor and lonely and sad,
The more your heart's possessing
Returns to make you glad."

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, December 21, 1911

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION

We publish this week the initial number of the Campaign Edition. As heretofore stated, it is our purpose to give in this edition the views of men and women of affairs as to the evils and dangers of the liquor traffic. The subject is this week presented to our readers through the eyes of a physician, a judge of one of the higher state courts, a labor leader, an army officer and an ex-Vice-President of the United States. Practical suggestions for campaign work are given in articles by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, Miss Anna A. Gordon, leader of the Young Campaigners for Prohibition, and a medal contest worker of Texas. Reports of the splendid conferences in the interests of prohibition legislation, recently meeting in Washington, D. C., and in Nashville, Tenn., are among the leading articles. You will see the value of these articles in educating voters. Send the Campaign Edition to those whom you wish to influence.

On page 12 we give again the text of the joint resolution for national constitutional prohibition, introduced December 4, in the House of Representatives, by Congressman Hobson. Many thousands of copies of the proclamation of our National W. C. T. U. President, in support of this amendment, have been called for, and the requests for them daily increase.

The article, "Anti-Canteen Testimony," by Col. L. Mervin Maus, published in THE UNION SIGNAL, has been leafleted, and can be procured for 35 cents per 100 from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Where Are the White Ribboners Who Favor the Canteen?

The *Army and Navy Journal*, in a recent number, refers to the statement made by our National President at the Milwaukee Convention to the effect that the report afloat that the W. C. T. U. had changed its attitude in regard to the Anti-Canteen law, (and that a communication so stating had been published by someone purporting to be a W. C. T. U. woman) was utterly false, and that the W. C. T. U. will oppose any and all efforts for the repeal of the law. It says, "Mrs. Stevens apparently has reference to an article which appeared in these columns giving the substance of a letter from a member of the W. C. T. U. urging the restoration of the army canteen as one of the most important steps toward the cause of real temperance. There is an active movement in favor of the restoration of the canteen in which many women, including members of the W. C. T. U., are taking part. Mrs. Stevens may express her own sentiments but she certainly does not express the views of all the members of the W. C. T. U."

In reply to this we would say that we have heard of only one woman wearing the white ribbon who has advocated the repeal of the Anti-Canteen law, and she had not long been on the list of members when she discovered that her views on the question were not in accord with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whereupon she withdrew from the organization. If any reader of THE UNION SIGNAL knows of any white ribboner who favors the canteen, we would be very glad to have the name of such individual sent to the editor.

The W. C. T. U. is not by any means alone in the position it takes, as is shown by the able article by Col. L. Mervin Maus, chief surgeon and chief medical inspector of the Central Division of the United States Army, a part of which was given last week and a continuation of which appears in this issue.

The Christmas "Good Fellow"

Time was when the term, "good fellow," was used to indicate an individual of somewhat lax habits of life and one inclined to dissipation. The expression seems this year to be retrieving its original honorable Anglo Saxon meaning, and in a certain section of the country, at least, is now used to designate a class of generous-hearted, benevolently inclined individuals who are making it their business to search out and look after the Christmas wants and desires of little folk whom the traditional Santa Claus has failed to locate. A large majority of these boys and girls, it is needless to remark, have been brought to this sad plight by the reckless living of their fathers who have wasted their Christmas substance in riotous living.

God speed the up-to-date knights-errant of these forlorn little people and may their tribe increase and prosper. But let us hope most sincerely that their benefactions will not cease with the holiday season, but be spread over the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, and that they may make it their business not only to relieve temporary distress at Christmastide, but to work and vote to free the nation from a traffic which, for many, makes forever impossible "Peace on earth and good-will to men."

STRONG ORGANIZATIONS FAVOR PROHIBITION FOR WEST VIRGINIA

There are some things happening in the West Virginia Amendment campaign which are peculiarly disconcerting to the opponents of the measure. One of them is the adoption of a resolution favoring the amendment by the West Virginia Lumber Industries Association, the members of which association represent twenty-three large lumber industries in the state, and employ an aggregate of about 3,500 voters. Another is similar action recently taken by the West Virginia Farm and Orchardists' Association. The *Wheeling Intelligencer* warns the liquor men that the attitude of these influential bodies shows something of the real strength of the prohibition amendment, for the men who are in favor of it are intelligent, enthusiastic and well organized—three characteristics which are almost certain, in any enterprise, to make for success.

UNDERTAKING A HOPELESS ENTERPRISE

Some reckless individual has had the hardihood to start a paper in Kansas, advocating the resubmission of the prohibition amendment. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* comments pertinently upon its chances for success, in these words:

"A paper in Illinois, advocating the abandonment of corn-growing, or one in Louisiana demanding the cutting of the Mississippi levees, or one in New York clamoring for the abolition of the Government's quarantine station, could not have much slighter prospect of success. Kansas has been a trifle uncertain on some questions at some times, but prohibition principle and practice are not in the doubtful list."

LARGE VOTE FOR PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand voted on the question of national prohibition on December 11, and the result of the referendum vote was 55.93 per cent of the total vote cast for prohibition, while only 60 percent is required to make it a law. Public sentiment in favor of a prohibition law has been growing rapidly, and it is confidently believed that in 1914, when the next referendum on this question will be taken, it will pass. If this should be the outcome, it is said that the nearest saloon to New Zealand will be 1,200 miles away. The complete returns show that 255,864 persons voted in favor of the measure, while 202,608 voted against it.

Belief in Value of Alcohol Becoming Obsolete

"According to recent development of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft," said *The London Times*, in a recent article. It continues, "Most, if not all, physiologists are agreed that alcohol contributes nothing to the permanent powers of the healthy organism, whether physical or intellectual. No man, it is said, is the stronger for taking it, and no man is the wiser. The experience of insurance societies, now very extensive, seems to place it beyond doubt that even the moderate, regular use of alcohol in any form is on the whole contributory to the shortening of life."

INTEREST IN NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Throughout the country great interest is being manifested in the measure providing for a national constitutional prohibition amendment, introduced by Congressman Hobson in the House of Representatives. In the near future there will probably be hearings upon this and other bills embodying the recommendations and resolutions of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Convention, which have been or will be introduced in Congress. At these hearings our National organization will, of course, be represented, and it is hoped that during the winter there may be at Washington a National W. C. T. U. day and evening, at which time many white ribboners will be present.

WHAT A NOTED GEORGIAN PREACHER SAYS REGARDING RECENT ELECTION

Dr. Len G. Broughton, the noted preacher and evangelist, of Atlanta, Georgia, upon his return home from a trip abroad, expresses himself as being supremely grateful over one result of the recent election in his state, namely, that the candidate who advocated local option as a substitute for state-wide prohibition was defeated, and declares he believes, with Judge Russell's defeat, local option went down forever in Georgia. Dr. Broughton calls upon the defeated candidate to resign his place as a member of the Court of Appeals, saying, "Judge Russell should not resume his place in this court to sit in judgment on the law which he had ridiculed, laughed at and made sport of, and declared should not be enforced."

The prophecy of Dr. Broughton that at the recent election "local option went down forever in Georgia" may well be believed when one considers what a small minority—20 counties out of 146—voted for the local option candidate as Governor. The fact of there being in the field two candidates for prohibition, each declaring himself a better prohibitionist than the other, caused a division of the prohibition vote.

THE W. C. T. U. CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSE ON ALCOHOL

For some time there has been a feeling that the W. C. T. U. should provide for its members a correspondence study course on alcohol. At the recent National Convention, held in Milwaukee, a committee was appointed to examine such a course, which, by request, had been prepared to present to the Convention. The course of study examined by this committee was approved, and the Executive Committee voted that this study should be made a part of the work of the Medical Temperance department.

The course of study consists of twelve lessons on each of the books, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, the famous London surgeon, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. Martha M. Allen.

The state presidents who examined this course of study at the National Convention expressed the opinion that it would be of incalculable value to temperance workers. These two books contain a mine of information, and the recitation questions of the study course bring out clearly and simply what otherwise might be difficult to apprehend readily.

The course can be taken alone, or in W. C. T. U. classes. Women's clubs and missionary societies have earnest study classes. The W. C. T. U. should take advantage of this opportunity to bring bright women who are fond of study into our ranks.

Those desiring to know more about this new departure in the W. C. T. U. should write to Mrs. Martha M. Allen at her new address, Forest Hills Gardens, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, sailed from New York on December 16, on the steamship, "Minnehaha" of the Atlantic Transport Line. At Liverpool Miss Strout will take a steamer for Rangoon, Burma, her new field of work, where the white ribbon sisterhood will welcome her most cordially. Miss Strout's comrades in this country will follow her during this long trip to Burma with prayerful good wishes for a safe voyage and successful work in Burma.

The General Officers of the National W. C. T. U. were given a delightful reception on the afternoon of December 15, at the home of one of Evanston's most distinguished citizens, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. Mrs. McCulloch is well known as a foremost suffrage worker and is at present a justice-of-the-peace in her home city. The reception followed a meeting of the Evanston W. C. T. U. A large number of women, leaders in educational and philanthropic movements in Evanston, joined with the white ribboners in greeting the deservedly popular hostess of the afternoon and the guests of the occasion.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Our Gift-time Endeavor

To give gladly and generously.
To receive gracefully and gratefully.
To so glorify the Gift-time that its Radiance may brighten all the Year-to-come! —"J." L.

Now be thanks to our God that this
Eve of the Christmas,
Uniting two worlds with its radiant
Isthmus,
And joining again what transgression
had riven,
Is the children's own road to the Kingdom of Heaven!

—*Benjamin F. Taylor*

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Henry B. Wisner, husband of Mrs. H. B. Wisner, a faithful white ribboner of Berea, O., who passed to his heavenly home during the closing days of November.

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National superintendent of Institutes, has recently been called upon to part with her beloved father, Rev. Cairns, who, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, passed away at Seattle. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist denomination, and the funeral service, participated in by all the Baptist ministers of the city, was held in Fremont church, which was built by him, and of which he was pastor for the ten years preceding his eighty-fifth birthday. He was always an enthusiastic friend and supporter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to the very last wore upon his breast his honorary membership pin.

Upon the return of Mrs. Munns and Mrs. Platt to their "Faith Cottage" home, a telephone message brought the news of the death, in Virginia, of the oldest and much loved brother of Mrs. Platt. Mrs. Munns and Mrs. Platt have the sympathy of their many white ribbon friends in their bereavement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Attention is called to the change of address of Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National superintendent of Medical Temperance, from Marcellus, N. Y., to Forest Hills Gardens, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

DECEMBER 23—*Crusade Day.*
JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day* (the birthday of Madame Willard).

SUPERINTENDENTS

EVANGELISTIC

MRS. MARY E. KUHL

Dear Comrades of the Evangelistic Department:

It is with serious thoughts that I assume the responsibility of the National Evangelistic department, knowing the efficiency of our retiring superintendent, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, who has done faithful service and has covered so wide a field in the earnest of the spirit.

But as God said to Joshua, "Be of good courage, for as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee," I am encouraged to go forward, being assured that every National and state evangelist will help to set new forces in motion, in their several states, that the spirit of evangelism may spread and grow till its power shall be known and felt in every department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

It needs to be remembered that evangelism is not a profession nor a sentiment, nor yet a condition of mind, but that it means real hard, earnest work along all moral, intellectual and spiritual lines, for the saving of men, for the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and for a complete revolution of the world from the death of sin into the life of Christ.

Every white ribboner is pledged to this work. Our work-day-plan, by your superintendent, is ready, and a Christmas letter will be sent out to all state evangelists.

The following is our first lesson-study:

Sharpened Arrows

Said the psalmist, who was an expert marksman and a sharpshooter, "Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the king's enemies, whereby the people fall under thee." Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them—arrows which are sharp, pointed, penetrating arrows of God's deliverance, which shoot out and destroy.

Isaiah was called a polished shaft hidden in the quiver of God. These arrows of truth, well sharpened with prayer, polished by constant use in the hands of white ribboners, may be made to sink deep in the heart of our enemy so that every thrust of the dart shall deal a death-blow to the liquor traffic.

Let your loins be girded with truth and have your quiver full of the darts of the Lord's deliverance, and ever set the saloon as a mark for this arrow.

The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill.

The Value of the Medal Contest in Campaigns

First-hand testimony as to the value of the medal contest as a sentiment-maker is given by Mrs. I. B. Reeves, a medal contest superintendent residing in Sherman, Texas. During the recent campaign for state-wide prohibition she secured six highly educated, fine-looking boys from the college at Austin, and had them learn orations exactly suited to the issue at stake. She writes: "I took them from town to town on interurbans, and they attracted more attention and larger audiences went to hear them than attended the meetings of any speaker Sherman had ever had. I had bills posted and my husband and my daughter Hilda helped in the work. One night especially I want to mention. We were billed for Denison, the hardest town in the state to reach along temperance lines. We had been well advertised and the boys were to speak in the street from a fine platform which had been erected for them. We took our places just as it began to rain. The committee who had made arrangements for the occasion thought the opportunity to speak before the 10,000 people assembled ought not to be lost, especially as only a block away the speakers for the antis were holding forth, also out-of-doors. Well, the rain was too much for the latter. They had heard that young Austin College boys were advocating a dry state and to satisfy their curiosity, half of them came to hear what we had to say! Our speakers told their stories from beneath a large umbrella. When the campaign was over, the committee said the medal contest work had been among the most powerful factors of the campaign."

LIFE AND MEMORIAL MEMBERS

By request we print the list of Life Members and Memorial Members whose names were presented at the Milwaukee National Convention:

Life Members

Mrs. Louise Babcock, Rhode Island.
Miss Lillian Cade, Delaware.
Mr. George Cox, Mississippi.
Mrs. Emma W. Grover, Kansas.
Miss Rozette Hendrix, Minnesota.
Mrs. Imogen Clifton Kent, Delaware.
Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, Kansas.
Mrs. Jessie A. Mearns, Delaware.
Miss Esther M. Frances, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Minnesota.

Memorial Members

Ella Ames Bates.
Anna E. Batten.
Lovisa Mix Beverly.
Abbie Ellsworth.
Joseph Marshall Graham.
Mary Marilla Hobbs.
Philena Everett Johnson.
Leander La Chance.
Mary Elizabeth Hill Low.
Dr. Francis H. Monroe.
Carrie A. Nation.
Rebecca A. Rider.
Phoebe Elmer Riley.
Abbie Harris Riley.
Moses B. Sewall.
George P. Sewall.
Sarah R. Sullivan.
Mary Wood-Allen.
Elizabeth S. Tobey.

PROSPERITY OF PROHIBITION CITY

The Mayor of Riverside, Cal., says: Riverside never had so much prosperity before as since the saloon ceased to exist. Stores do not become empty, but on the other hand, rentals have steadily increased, and the class of tenants and business generally have become very much better.

Street work with us has increased tremendously, and in addition to general taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, our people voluntarily asked for $230,000 worth of Vrooman act work on streets, sewers and sidewalks.

Our electric light plant is the envy of every public utility company in the state and we can make good money at lower rates than the company gives.

There is no comparison between a town without saloons and one with them. There is absolutely no necessity for saloons either from a business standpoint or for any other reason.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

In response to numerous requests for a list of helpful, reliable books which may be recommended to public libraries, we give the following, all of which can be secured from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.—EDITOR.

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge, $.50
The Breakdown of the Gothenburg System, Ernest Gordon, $.50
Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, Martha M. Allen, $1.25
Inebriety, T. D. Crothers, M. D., $3.00
The Drink Problem in its Medico-Sociological Aspect, T. N. Kelynack and fourteen medical authorities, $2.50
Weaning the Nation, William R. Vansant, $1.50
Sanity and Temperance, (various authors) (Issued for free distribution by the Unitarian Temperance Society)
The Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic, William E. Johnson, $1.00
The Legalized Outlaw, Judge Samuel R. Artman, $1.00
Profit and Loss in Man, Alphonso A. Hopkins, Ph. D., $1.20
Wealth and Waste, Alphonso A. Hopkins, Ph. D., $1.20
Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem, Henry S. Warner, $1.00
The Saloon Under the Searchlight, George R. Stuart, paper, $.20; cloth, $.35
Reminiscences of Neal Dow, Neal Dow, $1.50
What Frances E. Willard Said, Anna A. Gordon, $.75
A Century of Drink Reform in the United States, August F. Fehlandt, $.50
Bible Wines versus the Saloon-keepers' Bible, Rev. Orin B. Whitmore, $1.75
Intoxicating Drinks and Drugs in all Lands and Times, Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts and others, $.35
The Psychology of Alcohol, George B. Cutler, $1.50
The Gulick Hygiene Series, Luther Halsey Gulick, M. D., Good Health, $.40; Town and City, $.50; Emergencies, $.40; The Body at Work, $.50; Control of Body and Mind, $.50; The Body and Its Defenses, $.65
The Moral Problem of the Children, Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, $.25

Fiction

The Enemy, Frances S. Hallowes (India)
Ralph Connor's Works: Black Rock, $1.25; Glengarry School Days, $1.25; The Sky Pilot, $1.25; The Man from Glengarry, $1.50; The Doctor, $1.50
The Darlingtons, Elmore Elliott Peake, $.60
The Reaper, Edith Rickert, $1.50.
The Story of Frances E. Willard, Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, paper, $.15
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's Works: A Singular Life, $.60; Jack the Fisherman, paper, $.50.
Philip Strong, Charles M. Sheldon, $.25
The King and His Wonderful Castle, George P. Brown, $.35
Particeps Criminis (illustrated), (The Story of a California Rabbit Drive), Ervin S. Chapman, D. D., LL. D., $.50
Jean Mitchell's School (Nature Studies) Angelina W. Ray, $1.00
Unto the Third Generation, Hope Waring, $.75
Growing Toward the Light, Mrs. Henry M. Doudney (South Australia)
Two, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, paper, $.25; cloth, $.40

Stories for Young People and Children

Three Times Three, "Pansy," Faye Huntington and others, $.50
Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders, $.30
Beautiful Joe's Paradise (Sequel to Beautiful Joe), Marshall Saunders, $.50
Black Beauty, Anna Sewall, $.30
Loveliness, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, $1.00
The Strike at Shanes, $.30
Dickey Downy (Autobiography of a bird) Virginia S. Patterson, $.30
Pussy Meow, S. Louise Patteson, $.30
A Break in Schedule Time, Faye Huntington, $.35
Toots and Other Stories, Anna A. Gordon, $.60

"WHAT SHALL WE DO IF THE TOWN GOES DRY"

The lines first given were circulated in the form of a campaign leaflet by the liquor advocates. They are followed by a pertinent poetical reply from Mrs. Florence D. Richard, National organizer. This was given by her at the National Convention at Milwaukee as a part of her report as organizer, and is published at the request of many of our workers who desire copies for use in local campaigns.—EDITOR.

Citizens, neighbors, you and I,
What shall we do when the town goes dry?
We may get along without our drink;
But who'll it hurt the most, do you think?
What are you going to do, if the town goes dark?
Not enough money for the electric spark.
Not enough money for the water plugs.
This city at the mercy of fire and thugs.

Who's going to pay for needed police;
Who's going to furnish the needed grease
To oil the wheels of the city's machine,
To keep the town healthy, the streets to clean?
What shall we do? Shall we issue bonds
To pay our Mayor and drain our ponds?
What shall we do in the case of fire,
With our firemen fired and none to hire,
When insurance goes up and property goes down,
With never a job for a man in town,
When the market is gone for the farmers' rye,
And his corn and his barley, when the town goes dry?
I'll tell you friend, 'tis a serious thing
Some of these fanatics to the town would bring.
The only thing left when they stop the cup,
Is to lay down our lives and go straight up.

Mrs. Richard's Reply

What shall we do if the town goes dry,
Citizens and neighbors, you and I?
We'll destroy the whisky, every bit;
Make men of the brutes made so by it.
We'll take the money now spent at your bars,
Give our children a ride on the trolley cars;
And once in a while, we'll buy a big sliver
Of choice tenderloin, instead of old liver;
We'll spend the money now given to you
For boots and shoes and clothing, too,
And still have some for the hardware man
To buy a new stove and a frying pan.
We'll cut off the expense of the extra police,
And much of our taxes will then soon cease;
For every dollar you help pay of freight
To take care of your product it cost us eight.
So there'll be no need of the town going dark,
For there'll be plenty left for the electric spark;
By stopping the factory which makes the thugs,
We'll save enough money for the water plugs.
What shall we do when the town goes dry?
How care for the farmers' corn and rye?
The answer to you we can easily tell,
He'll raise more cattle, and these he'll sell,
The farmer will not then have to compete
With the man who owns the saloon on the street;
For the biggest cinch around the brewers' den
Is the place where he has his feeding pen.
Where his hogs and cattle are kept so fat
On the slops and malts from their brewing vats;
For the brewer knows, with malicious greed,
That with alcohol out, it's still good feed.
So, then, liquor sellers, don't be gay,
We'll prove our point on election day,
That this dear city shall never die
But be better far, when the town goes dry.

HERE AND THERE

Kentucky's state president, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, has been doing her usual fine work in organizing new unions recently. In the past few days she has organized seven unions in the Seventh and Eighth districts of her state.

Mrs. Agnes L. Eifort, president of the Boyd county (Ky.) W. C. T. U., has been appointed, by the state Sunday School Association, superintendent of the departments of Temperance and Purity for Kentucky.

A W. C. T. U. school of health is held in the W. C. T. U. building, 522 Sixth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., the third Wednesday of each month. Practical demonstrations of the means by which health may be promoted and energy conserved are given at each meeting and the program covers a variety of helpful subjects.

Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U., recently gave echoes of the Milwaukee National Convention for the benefit of white ribboners attending the convention of Hillsborough county, held December 6 at Hudson. She took pains to present the merits of the National official papers, urging the women to subscribe. An address was also given by her at the silver anniversary convention of the Rockingham county W. C. T. U., held December 11 at Exeter.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 4, 1911, by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson,

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol.

Whereas, Exact Scientific Research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree their average standard of character, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens, and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States: 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, and importation for sale of beverages containing alcohol, are forever prohibited in the United States and in all territory under their jurisdiction. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Three)

"Whereas, the states are without power to act in matters touching either the Federal mails, interstate commerce or the collection or levying of Federal revenue, the General Government alone having such power;

"Therefore, be it resolved, by this conference representing thirty-nine states of the Union, and convened pursuant to a call heretofore made by 250 men of prominence in the public, social and civic life of the country;

"That it is the duty of the Federal Government to withdraw the aid, protection and encouragement it is now giving to the infraction of such laws—

First. By the enactment of a law denying the use of the Federal mails to all such liquor advertisements.

"Second. By ceasing to collect revenue taxes from or to issue revenue tax receipts to persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquor who are not duly licensed thereto under the laws of the state in which such sales are to be made.

"Third By the enactment of legislation withdrawing the character of interstate commerce from interstate shipments of such liquors into inhibited territory within the several states.

"That it is the high duty of the Federal Government to uphold the sovereignty and sustain the sanctity of every law enacted by a state within its sphere and admitted rights.

"That, if the General Government would have its laws respected and obeyed, it must do what it may to secure respect for an obedience to the duly enacted laws of the states. That it should continue to be the aider and abettor of the destruction of laws lawfully enacted by the free people of the states is intolerable and ought to cease.

"Be it also further resolved that we hereby urge upon all our people everywhere to do whatever they may or can do by way of request, petition or counsel to obtain action in this behalf at the present session of the Federal Congress."

Committee of Ten to Decide Best Form of Bill

It was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to consider the best form of bill to be introduced in Congress to secure adequate inter-state commerce legislation. These are its members: Rev. A. J. Barton, D. D., Texas, chairman; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, District of Columbia, secretary; Representative E. Y. Webb, North Carolina; Senator Curtis, Kansas; Representative Morris Sheppard, Texas; Representative F. S. Jackson, Kansas; Rev. W. F. Crafts and E. C. Nicholson, District of Columbia; Fred S. Caldwell, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

The result of the deliberations of this committee will appear in the next letter from Washington.

"AFTERMATH BANQUET"

An aftermath of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, in the form of a largely attended banquet, was given December 12 by the Milwaukee W. C. T. U. at Schuster's. The banquet room was handsomely decorated by the proprietors and it should be mentioned that at Schuster's no strong drink is ever served. The guests of honor were Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon. Greetings from the other General Officers were presented and many regrets were expressed that they could not be present. Mrs. W. A. Lawson as toast mistress, felicitously introduced the speakers, Reverends McMullin and Haywood, Rev. Father Ryan, Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, Mrs. M. M. Hill, county W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. A. M. Ford, Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, Miss Fociski, Miss Mary Money, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon.

It was an interesting incident that it was Mrs. Ford's birthday and she was very happy in manner and speech and was the recipient of beautiful flowers and hearty congratulations. Rev. Father Ryan expressed his deep interest in the temperance cause and said he should use his influence not only for total abstinence but for prohibition. He declared himself to be in favor of woman suffrage and said he should do all he could to bring it to pass in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Stevens said it was extremely difficult to take the time to attend the banquet but the General Officers felt a deep sense of gratitude to Wisconsin comrades for their very generous and excellent entertainment of the Convention. She congratulated them for being able promptly to pay all Convention bills and to have a remainder to help the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. in the work of the coming year along woman suffrage and other lines of W. C. T. U. endeavor. Miss Gordon spoke interestingly and altogether the "Aftermath Banquet" was a very enjoyable and profitable occasion.

THE FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT AS A MEMBER-GETTER

A department can influence in more ways than one, but as a member-getter its field is a broad one. The new members gained last year through the influence of the Flower Mission department, Miss Lella M. Sewall, its efficient superintendent, is an example of this truth. The names of 1,357 were added to the enrollment as a result of the activities of workers in this especial line of W. C. T. U. work. A far-reaching influence for the creation and advancement of temperance sentiment is exerted by this department through the numberless meetings held in prisons and other public institutions; in the observance of June 9 and Arbor Day, also of Christmas and other special seasons.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR STATES HIS POSITION

The unusual frankness of one of the candidates for nomination as Governor of Arkansas—Attorney General Norwood—commends itself to all true lovers of the cause. In a public statement issued by him, he says:

"The temperance people have a right to expect all candidates to take a positive stand upon this question. No man has a natural right to sell liquor. Those who do so are merely exercising a privilege granted to them by the state. No vote was ever taken to see whether the majority was in favor of granting this privilege. Why should a vote be required before the privilege is revoked? There appears to be some division among the prohibition leaders as to the best method of obtaining statewide prohibition. I have never posed as a reformer but I suggest that the best procedure is to elect legislators who will enact a law prohibiting the further sale of whisky in Arkansas. If, with sixty-five 'dry' counties and twenty-seven 'dry' senatorial districts, prohibitionists cannot get enough members to pass such an act what hope is there to win state-wide prohibition at the general election? If the white men who vote, assisted by the influence of more than 200,000 white women, cannot elect men who will give us state-wide prohibition what may we expect in the general election when practically the solid negro vote will be against state-wide prohibition?"

TENNESSEE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

"There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

At a conference of temperance advocates of Tennessee, held recently in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol at Nashville, in response to the call of Governor Ben Hooper, a campaign committee of eleven members, one from each Congressional district, and one from the state at large, was appointed "to keep burning the fires of law enforcement."

The attendance of 300 delegates from various sections of the state, and the enthusiastic determination displayed by all to work for strict enforcement of the state-wide law showed there had been no change in the sentiment in favor of the perpetuation of prohibition. Mrs. Silena M. Holman, state W. C. T. U. president, was among the delegates present, and offered the following resolution:

"Believing that Congress should protect prohibition territory from illicit liquor selling by the passage of an effective inter-state liquor law that will enable states to enforce their own laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor, without interference from parties living outside the state, we, representative temperance people from every section of Tennessee, assembled in Nashville, at the call of the Governor of the state, petition Congress to pass such a law and earnestly urge our Senators and Representatives to use their utmost influence to secure its passage."

The conference was opened by Governor Hooper. In the course of a strong and vigorous speech, outlining the purposes of the meeting, he said it had been asked why the conference was to be limited to a discussion of enforcement of the prohibition laws; why it did not have to do with the enforcement of all the laws. He characterized this as an absurd question, inasmuch as there is no organized conspiracy to nullify any other than the prohibitory law. He said the question had also been asked why the subject of the law should be agitated, and he declared that the answer was that all the agitation had come not from the temperance advocates, whose work should have been completed when the law was placed upon the statute books, but it had come from the whisky trust and the political leaders who are seeking to nullify and do away with the law.

He further said, "The statement has been made by opponents of temperance that there is considerably more liquor sold in Tennessee than there was before the temperance laws were passed. That is absolutely false. Not only have the saloons been closed in the small towns of the state, but the control of the saloon interest over the town and county politics has been completely destroyed." The Governor closed with this ringing challenge, "There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

off that hill with a crowbar, after sensible people have gone home to their little beds."

"I never do, Cousin Jimmy," retorted Kitty, flushing hotly.

"After the folks go home is the dandiest time of all for a good coast, isn't it, Kit?" said Bert, coming manfully to the rescue of his beloved sister.

"O Constance, how lovely it all is," remarked Celia, when the two girls were alone in their room at night.

"Shabby old house and all?" In spite of her previous resolution to make no excuses for her home, Constance involuntarily let the word slip.

"Is it 'shabby,' Connie? I really hadn't noticed, and all I care for is the people. Your dear mother! I do envy you her, Connie." Tears stood in Celia's bright eyes.

Constance was greatly touched. "I wish I could really share her with you," she said wistfully, "but you shall have all of her that is possible, dear. I am so glad you like her."

"How could I help it? And little Kitty and Bert are so bright and amusing, and Donald is such a dear boy. Connie, you are rich in the nicest kind of way." The millionaire's daughter, as she undressed for bed in a room which Eliza would have scorned as being quite too plain for her own use, felt poor indeed.

"I am glad you think so, Celia," Constance replied thoughtfully. "I feel so poverty-stricken sometimes, when I see so many things I would like to do with mere money, that I guess I do not estimate my blessings as I should. Yet if even one of my treasures should be taken away from me—O Celia!"

"Yes, Connie, you could not spare even one. I do not know much about death, but I do know what it is to be without a mother, and the only child of my father."

"Fathers can never be mothers to their girls! I found that out when Mama was so ill. I had never realized what she was to me until I so nearly lost her; none of us had, and poor Papa went about like a man bereft. You would not have called us a happy family in those days, Celia."

"And yet you were happy, Connie, in that you had love and hope even then, and could do for her what no one else could."

BUD'S CHRISTMAS NURSE

(Continued from Page Seven)

He began to argue with her, and pretty soon he asked her who was stuffing her head with temperance rules. She said that she had been a volunteer nurse only a little while, and that she had learned about alcohol and pneumonia from a piece in a paper called THE SIGNAL. Then she said that she was sure she was right and that there was no time to waste talking.

She began to open her leather bag. The doctor scowled at her and told her that if she wanted such a hopeless case she could have it; and he went out and banged the door.

Papa was mad. He jumped up and told the nurse that her foolishness had driven the doctor away, and that Bud would surely die. But she didn't seem to hear Papa. She was too busy. She was telling Mama to get this and get that, and all the time she was working over Bud as hard as she could work.

Papa muttered something, grabbed his hat, and went stamping down the stairs. Mama and the nurse looked up, but that was all. Bud was beginning to cough again, and the nurse seemed glad. She said the sleep was bad for him, and that the brandy would have been worse.

Oh, how she did work! Mama couldn't help trusting her. Neither could I, and when Bud opened his eyes and looked up at her, I knew that he trusted her, too. All the afternoon and long after I had lighted the lamp, she worked over Bud, and when he went to sleep again, she sat down by the bed, took hold of his hand and watched him. She seemed to love him most as much as Mama and I did.

I was asleep in my chair when Papa came in. There was a man with him—a little, wise-looking man in a big fur coat. I knew it was Doctor John McKay, the great doctor who went to the rich houses on the avenue. Papa had teased him to come and see Bud.

The nurse was still holding Bud's hand and watching his face. Papa was telling how she had acted about the brandy. I wondered if the great doctor would be cross to her. I hoped not, for I knew how hard she had tried. She looked up and bowed.

Doctor McKay went over to the bed and looked at Bud. He took hold of his hand, and listened at his chest. My legs felt weak and my hands felt queer and nervous. I dreaded to hear what the doctor would say.

He looked at the nurse. Then he dropped Bud's hand and looked at Mama. "I am glad that I can wish you a Merry Christmas," he said. "Your nurse did the right thing, and your boy is going to get well!"

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OUR NATION'S SCHOOL OF VICE

JOHN F. CUNNEEN

Excerpts from address of well known labor leader, delivered in Marion, O., and reported by the *Marion Mirror*

The saloon is a school wherein husbands and fathers learn to be at ease about ill-clad and ill-fed wives and children, and to fling away those airy notions called honest pride and laudable ambition, for the gratification of their palates, and "feeling good" all over. It is a school wherein sons learn to despise the quiet, pure joys of home, to become vile in word, in act, in aspiration, and to fetter themselves body and soul with the drink demon's chains. It is a school wherein daughters learn the shortest way to break their parents' hearts, to think a blush a weakness, to prize drink more than decency.

The saloon is the friend of the drunkard, the gambler, the prostitute, the blasphemer, the profaner of the Sabbath, the corrupt politician, the ballot-box stuffer, the "repeater," the law-breaker of every name. The saloon is, in a word, the friend of all that is evil, of naught that is good. It defiles all that it touches. It makes the good bad, and the bad worse. Like a vulture, it thrives on carrion; cholera-like, it feeds and fattens on physical and moral dirt, disease and degradation. It breaks hearts, wrecks homes, infects society, betrays the state, and is the foremost agent against Church and God.

Out by many by-ways go the graduates of the saloon. In the gutters they wallow; in low dens and brothels they lead living deaths; in gloomy prison cells they pine. In mad men's cages they rage. On grim scaffolds they pay the price of blood. Only God's omnipotence can snatch them from the one ending of the road they have taken.

The American saloon is no respecter of nationalities, and as the people of each nationality and their descendants become Americanized they will find the American saloon their worst enemy, if they prove friends of it.

We see in our land that as the saloon flourishes drunkenness increases. As drunkenness increases, so do licentiousness and poverty, until we might say in the words of the poet, slightly changed:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where saloons accumulate and men decay."

No Model Saloon

Is there such a thing as a model saloon? Years ago, near where I live in Chicago, there was a man who took compassion upon the poor workingmen he saw going into saloons, leaving their money and going home drunk to their families. He decided to start a model saloon, so that the poor workingmen could get their drink and go home sober to their families. He had property and money to spare, and he started his model saloon. He would not sell liquor to any one who ever got drunk, would allow no minors in his saloon, and would allow no cursing or obscene language in his place. He would sell only two drinks to any one; he closed the saloon at ten o'clock at night and did not open it at all on Sunday. He kept a model saloon, but he lost money until he was forced to give it up. Some time ago the papers gave an account of a man starting a model saloon in Detroit. He was going to elevate the whole saloon business of the United States, but three months later there was an item in the papers telling how the sheriff had taken possession of the model saloon, the model saloonkeeper having become bankrupt. It is a peculiar characteristic of the saloon that those who patronize it prefer the free-and-easy saloon, and the man who tries to conduct a respectable place is driven out of business by the man who has no scruples about the business. There are few independent saloonkeepers today, as saloons are more and more becoming monopolized by the trusts, and the agent who brings to the trust the greatest profits, no matter how obtained, is the kind of a man they want.

"It is the duty of the Government to make it easy for the people to do right and difficult for them to do wrong," said the great English statesman, Edmund Burke. When the state licenses saloons, it makes it easy for the people to do wrong and difficult for them to do right.

Personal Liberty

We hear the liquor element crying out, "We want personal liberty." For what does the liquor traffic want personal liberty? It kills 80,000 people in our country every year; that means 5,600,000 people in a man's lifetime of seventy years; and it wants personal liberty to continue the slaughter. The liquor traffic produces 75 per cent of our criminals, 80 per cent of our pauperism, and 50 per cent of our insanity; and it wants personal liberty to continue to do so. It takes $1,200,000,000 of the people's money every year, and it wants personal liberty to keep on taking it. Personal liberty should end where it becomes a menace to the community; and the liquor traffic long ago became a menace to the community and it should have no further personal liberty to destroy the people.

I believe that God guides the minds and the hearts of the American people and brings them safely through every crisis. I believe that the idea of this great moral revolution now spreading over the land was instilled into the minds and hearts of the people by Almighty God, that our nation might not be destroyed by the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic is changing this "land of the free and home of the brave," into "the land of the spree and the home of the knave." I believe that if this nation lives, the saloon must die. We are not called upon today to shoulder a gun and go forth to war to suffer the terrible privations of a soldier's life; to, perhaps, bleed or die that our country may be victorious. All that we are called upon to do is to go to the polls and cast a ballot that will save our nation. Every man who loves his country should cast the vote that will crush the saloon, the worst enemy of America.

Where does the saloon win? Go to the part of the city where Christianity is weak, morality low and where there are poor specimens of manhood and womanhood, and there we find the saloon winning, and the more degraded the people, the greater the majority the saloon rolls up. Go where Christianity is strong, where morality prevails, where there is manhood and womanhood and there we find the saloon going down in defeat. It is a grand tribute to a people when they vote out saloons and the greater the majority against saloons the greater the tribute to the people.

To license the liquor traffic means to surrender to an evil. No-license means war against an evil. Good and brave men will not surrender to an evil.

WOULD PROTECT HELPLESS GIRLHOOD

The outrageous miscarriage of justice in the case of one poor girl in Mississippi, who, because of her age, fifteen years, was beyond the power of the law to protect from the charge of loss of virtue—has so stirred white ribboners in the state as to make it seem to them imperative "to batter at the doors of legislative halls until the law is framed on a juster basis for helpless youth and childhood." A strong editorial on the subject in the state W. C. T. U. paper, the *White Ribbon*, by Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, state president, is calculated to insure a raise in the age of consent from twelve to eighteen years. The age for Mississippi is lower than for any other state in the Union with the exception of Georgia.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Alabama, at its meeting December 6, unanimously voted not to admit to its membership any man in any way connected with a saloon or liquor manufacturing plant.

The article by Col. L. Mervin Maus on the Army Canteen, parts of which were published in the newspapers, was approved by a Chicago policeman, says the *Record-Herald*, in these words: "Drink is the curse of the army, and at posts where there is none, the men are always in better shape for duty." This particular patrolman has seen the "beerless canteen" in operation at the Standing Rock Indian agency in South Dakota, and states that the absence of drink is a fine thing for the seventeen companies of soldiers stationed there.

ARKANSAS FILLED WITH PROHIBITION ZEAL

Special Correspondence

With consecration, determination and zeal did we Arkansas delegates assemble in our thirty-third annual convention, held in Pine Bluff on November 9-12. We fully realized that we were entering the enemy's country, for all along the "White Way" of Main street are dotted more than twenty saloons with their midnight spiritual darkness.

With such hostesses as Rev. Mr. Davidson and wife, in whose church the convention was held, we bespeak for Pine Bluff a great change in temperance sentiment. There are many others who are valiant workers, but we have known Mrs. Davidson in other fields of temperance work where she has proved a veritable general-in-chief and so we speak advisedly of what we believe will surely come to pass.

Convention Speaker Highly Appreciated

Our convention speaker was the peerless Katharine Lent Stevenson of Boston, who a little more than twelve months ago returned from a two years' tour around the world in the interests of our work. We, therefore, felt great confidence in her fine addresses and believed that we had, in truth, an adviser of rare knowledge and experience. Her Sunday sermon was, indeed, sublime as she answered the question of her text: "Who are these arrayed in white?" She showed that they were the white ribbon host coming in the name of the Lord to help bring deliverance to the people from the bondage of the drink traffic. The usual courtesies, such as a reception and an automobile ride, were extended and gratefully accepted by the delegates.

Urges "The Ballot for Women"

Rev. Mr. Cline of the Christian ministry gave a thirty minute speech on "The Ballot for Women," saying, at the close, that he spoke in behalf of his wife and three daughters.

Our own Mrs. Rutherford, in her classic style, on Saturday evening led the audience up to the climax of the theme so dear to her heart—that of the protection of childhood—by giving pictures on a canvas, which indicated conditions under which children labor and suffer.

A plea for THE UNION SIGNAL was made by Mrs. Stevenson and others which resulted in nineteen subscriptions. O, if every woman who believes in woman's work for prohibition would only take THE SIGNAL, what a rousing spirit of enthusiasm would possess the organization! And a spirit of enthusiasm means contagion and contagion means interest and work which tells.

Mrs. Markwell Receives Demonstration

The old officers were re-elected. Our president, Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell, who has been a regular Moses to the W. C. T. U., protested against serving again, on account of her health, but the insistence on the part of the delegation was so earnest that amid tears and smiles she accepted the position. She has been loyal all through the years of the organization in the state and we could ill afford not to have her guiding hand of wisdom at the helm in the coming crucial days, for Arkansas is soon to be in such a stir as she has never before known.

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IOWA'S FIGHT WITH THE LIQUOR EVIL

Special Correspondence

The conflict in Iowa daily deepens. The saloons of Lyons county will doubtless be closed before this report is published. This will leave only eleven wet counties out of ninety-nine. White ribboners throughout the state are urging voters to send letters to their state Representatives and Congressmen at Washington, asking them to use their influence for the enactment of a law forbidding the shipment of intoxicating liquors into prohibition states.

The Des Moines Federation of the W. C. T. U. is securing the names of all minors seen smoking cigars, or cigarets, on the streets, and will report them to the police. These will also be publicly posted as violators of the law against smoking by minors.

New unions are being formed and new members gained, and our state president and secretary are urging the organization of county unions as rapidly as practicable.

The wife of our Governor, Mrs. B. F. Carroll, recently addressed large audiences in the churches of Sioux City, on Purity. She also visited the schools and Morningside College. Wherever she spoke, she was greeted by appreciative audiences.

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HERE AND THERE

Every enthusiastic report of the National Convention ought to be the means of bringing about the same happy result as did the interesting report given by Mrs. Sue M. Davis, president of the Fifth district of Kentucky, at the quarterly meeting, in Louisville, December 7, namely, the organization of a new union. In this case one was formed at Parkland, Ky.

After a heated campaign on both sides, Ashtabula county (O.) voted to remain dry by a majority of 2,558.

At the election in Warren county, (O.) which remains in the dry list by a majority of 121, women patrolled the alleys all day to prevent possible vote buying.

Two counties of Nevada—Churchill and Elks—will soon blossom forth in unions, it is expected, as a result of the faithful work of their respective presidents, Mrs. Merritt and Mrs. Weeks. The local union at Fallon, where the state convention was held, is holding interesting monthly mothers' meetings, which Mrs. L. W. Simmons has in charge. She is also helping the Y. P. B. to take up medal contest work. The W. C. T. U. of Reno will again this year send THE UNION SIGNAL to pastors.

In a recent parlor meeting held by the local W. C. T. U. of Jamestown, N. D., Mrs. Evalyn N. Graham, National superintendent of Work Among Railway Employes, gave a very pleasing address on her especial work. There was a goodly attendance both of visitors and members and several new names were added to the list of white ribboners. The union has placed THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* in the city library and subscribed for the latter paper for all grade teachers in the city schools.

Visitors at a certain hotel in Hudson, Mich., are assured, immediately upon their arrival, of the character of the place by the sight of the white ribbon worn by both the proprietor and his wife, and also an office clerk. They do not need to advertise the fact of their keeping a temperance hostelry; it is self-evident.

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CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION

Judiciously distributed subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will revolutionize antagonistic sentiment in any community. Try it! If you cannot send THE UNION SIGNAL each week to every minister, superintendent of schools, and the homes which control the thought of friends and neighbors, you can at least send them the once-a-month Campaign Edition. Try twenty-five subscriptions and start the papers at once. Educational work takes time, but it is exceedingly effective and lasting in its results.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

The Field

The department of Circulation of National Official Papers should have a superintendent in every union from the local to the state. That old workers may be helped and new ones interested and enlisted, the wider reading of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* is of vital importance to every officer and department superintendent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Superintendent

The requisites for one who successfully superintends the work of this department are enthusiastic interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accuracy and promptness. The interest which grasps the greatness of our work, its wide possibilities, recognizing the marked efficiency of the workers whose minds are stored with information and practical suggestions, grows as we take up any of our numerous lines of endeavor. In THE UNION SIGNAL alone each one finds the information which makes our work a powerful force. The interest in our papers and the need for their circulation develops as we work. Both promptness and accuracy can be acquired, if need be; any earnest white ribboner may become a valued and efficient superintendent. This department should not be expected to bring personal profit to its superintendent. Its necessary expenses should be paid by the union, exactly as it pays for the expense of conducting any other line of work. Our papers are published at as low a price as possible, and commissions on subscriptions can only be given by raising the subscription price.

Of General Interest

It is important to read every issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* with care, and file them for ready reference. Especially notice the "Circulation" column in the SIGNAL and "Talks" in the *Crusader*, for here you will find special plans and helpful suggestions. Watch for the official communications of the National superintendent. When leaflets are offered in these columns send for them and file for future use. Study the premium offers as soon as announced each year, select one (or more) you can hope to win and unite your forces to secure it. A well planned campaign will accomplish seeming impossibilities. The union of endeavor means even more than the honor of winning a premium or special recognition for yourself or your union.

Write the papers for a list of subscribers in your field, if you do not have one. Often the ones who are not subscribers are only waiting for your tactful invitation to become readers of our papers. Send for sample copies before making a personal canvass and give a copy to the one you are inviting to become a subscriber. Either mark or call attention to the articles in the sample paper which you think will be of most interest to the one to whom it is given.

WHY MEIGS COUNTY (O.) VOTED TO STAY DRY

1. Because former hard drinkers have applied their money to brightening their homes and the lives of their wives and children.

2. Because temptation has been removed from the weak man and the unsophisticated boy.

3. Because a county treasury that showed a balance of about $20,000 in October of the year saloons were voted out, this year under similar circumstances, after three years of "no saloons," shows a surplus of $65,000, notwithstanding the loss of saloon license money.

4. Because liquor is a luxury, to say the least, and a financial drain on a community that affects everybody in the community, excepting possibly the dealers.

5. Because the sight of repulsive, irresponsible drunken persons on the streets and at public gatherings is reduced to a minimum.

6. Because business is better.

7. Because more men spend more time in their homes since the saloon loafing parlors are not beckoning them.

8. Because the good Book forbids it.

9. Because the law of the state is against it.

10. Because there is not a single good reason why the saloons should come back.—*The Republican of Middleport*, O.

For the Home or Traveler

All ways the best. Catalog on request.
BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.
121 N. Dearborn St. -:- Chicago, Ill.

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

HELPS FOR LOCAL WORKERS

The Annual Leaflet for 1912 contains Statement of Principles, W. C. T. U. Catechism, List of Officers, Departments, etc., and other information absolutely necessary to the white-ribbon worker. Price, one cent each; 75 cents per 100.

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book. This is supplementary to the Annual Leaflet and is published under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary. It brings to newly organized unions plans that have been tested in all the States and has the hearty endorsement of the General Officers. Words of Frances E. Willard concerning "The Local Union" are followed by a message from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President. Then come information, instruction and valuable hints for organizing and carrying on local work—a little booklet of 45 pages brimfull of just the things a new union wants to know. Price, 5 cents each.

Superintendents' Manual. A pamphlet of 64 pages compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes. It gives the Plans of Work of the 40 National Departments—the purpose and methods of each being set forth by its superintendent. A book to inspire greater interest in and a better understanding of W. C. T. U. Department work. Price, 10 cents each; $8.00 per 100.

Legislative Manual. Prepared by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation. A study of governmental methods in this republic. In the seventy pages of this manual unions will find "How bills are introduced and passed in Congress;" "Hints as to procedure in legislative matters;" "How to petition;" "How to address public officials," etc., etc. Price, 10 cents.

"Achievements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. A fourteen page leaflet of great value to white ribboners who would answer intelligently the question, "What has your organization done?" Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. L. A. Scott, presents our organization as a "labor-saving machine," and as "God's thought for busy women." An appeal to all Christian workers. Twelve pages. Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Hints and Helps for Local Unions," by Mrs. Mary E. Hoover. A four page folder showing how to build the local union upon a firm foundation. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Year Book of the Young People's Branch. Contains directory of officers and state secretaries; plans of work; monthly programs for the year's course of study; practical suggestions as to "Things a Branch can do;" also much other information and instruction indispensable to Y. P. B. work. Price, 2 cents each.

Plans for College Young People's Branch contains messages from the College Y. P. B. Secretary, from our Round-the-world Missionary, and from various college presidents; gives Plans of Work, instructions as to study of the temperance question and suggestive programs. Price, 5 cents each.

Hand Book of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch bears the same relation to the L. T. L.'s that the Year Book bears to the Y. P. B.'s and the National Hand Book to the W.'s. Tells how to "get the children afield" and how to make their work count as young campaigners. Price, 2 cents each.

Calendars

A choice collection of calendars at 35, 25 and 15 cents each.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

TENNESSEE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

"There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

At a conference of temperance advocates of Tennessee, held recently in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol at Nashville, in response to the call of Governor Ben Hooper, a campaign committee of eleven members, one from each Congressional district, and one from the state at large, was appointed "to keep burning the fires of law enforcement."

The attendance of 300 delegates from various sections of the state, and the enthusiastic determination displayed by all to work for strict enforcement of the state-wide law showed there had been no change in the sentiment in favor of the perpetuation of prohibition. Mrs. Silena M. Holman, state W. C. T. U. president, was among the delegates present, and offered the following resolution:

"Believing that Congress should protect prohibition territory from illicit liquor selling by the passage of an effective inter-state liquor law that will enable states to enforce their own laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor, without interference from parties living outside the state, we, representative temperance people from every section of Tennessee, assembled in Nashville, at the call of the Governor of the state, petition Congress to pass such a law and earnestly urge our Senators and Representatives to use their utmost influence to secure its passage."

The conference was opened by Governor Hooper. In the course of a strong and vigorous speech, outlining the purposes of the meeting, he said it had been asked why the conference was to be limited to a discussion of enforcement of the prohibition laws; why it did not have to do with the enforcement of all the laws. He characterized this as an absurd question, inasmuch as there is no organized conspiracy to nullify any other than the prohibitory law. He said the question had also been asked why the subject of the law should be agitated, and he declared that the answer was that all the agitation had come not from the temperance advocates, whose work should have been completed when the law was placed upon the statute books, but it had come from the whisky trust and the political leaders who are seeking to nullify and do away with the law.

He further said, "The statement has been made by opponents of temperance that there is considerably more liquor sold in Tennessee than there was before the temperance laws were passed. That is absolutely false. Not only have the saloons been closed in the small towns of the state, but the control of the saloon interest over the town and county politics has been completely destroyed." The Governor closed with this ringing challenge, "There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

off that hill with a crowbar, after sensible people have gone home to their little beds."

"I never do, Cousin Jimmy," retorted Kitty, flushing hotly.

"After the folks go home is the dandiest time of all for a good coast, isn't it, Kit?" said Bert, coming manfully to the rescue of his beloved sister.

"O Constance, how lovely it all is," remarked Celia, when the two girls were alone in their room at night.

"Shabby old house and all?" In spite of her previous resolution to make no excuses for her home, Constance involuntarily let the word slip.

"Is it 'shabby,' Connie? I really hadn't noticed, and all I care for is the people. Your dear mother! I do envy you her, Connie." Tears stood in Celia's bright eyes.

Constance was greatly touched. "I wish I could really share her with you," she said wistfully, "but you shall have all of her that is possible, dear. I am so glad you like her."

"How could I help it? And little Kitty and Bert are so bright and amusing, and Donald is such a dear boy. Connie, you are rich in the nicest kind of way." The millionaire's daughter, as she undressed for bed in a room which Eliza would have scorned as being quite too plain for her own use, felt poor indeed.

"I am glad you think so, Celia," Constance replied thoughtfully. "I feel so poverty-stricken sometimes, when I see so many things I would like to do with mere money, that I guess I do not estimate my blessings as I should. Yet if even one of my treasures should be taken away from me—O Celia!"

"Yes, Connie, you could not spare even one. I do not know much about death, but I do know what it is to be without a mother, and the only child of my father."

"Fathers can never be mothers to their girls! I found that out when Mama was so ill. I had never realized what she was to me until I so nearly lost her; none of us had, and poor Papa went about like a man bereft. You would not have called us a happy family in those days, Celia."

"And yet you were happy, Connie, in that you had love and hope even then, and could do for her what no one else could."

BUD'S CHRISTMAS NURSE

(Continued from Page Seven)

He began to argue with her, and pretty soon he asked her who was stuffing her head with temperance rules. She said that she had been a volunteer nurse only a little while, and that she had learned about alcohol and pneumonia from a piece in a paper called THE SIGNAL. Then she said that she was sure she was right and that there was no time to waste talking.

She began to open her leather bag. The doctor scowled at her and told her that if she wanted such a hopeless case she could have it; and he went out and banged the door.

Papa was mad. He jumped up and told the nurse that her foolishness had driven the doctor away, and that Bud would surely die. But she didn't seem to hear Papa. She was too busy. She was telling Mama to get this and get that, and all the time she was working over Bud as hard as she could work.

Papa muttered something, grabbed his hat, and went stamping down the stairs. Mama and the nurse looked up, but that was all. Bud was beginning to cough again, and the nurse seemed glad. She said the sleep was bad for him, and that the brandy would have been worse.

Oh, how she did work! Mama couldn't help trusting her. Neither could I, and when Bud opened his eyes and looked up at her, I knew that he trusted her, too. All the afternoon and long after I had lighted the lamp, she worked over Bud, and when he went to sleep again, she sat down by the bed, took hold of his hand and watched him. She seemed to love him most as much as Mama and I did.

I was asleep in my chair when Papa came in. There was a man with him—a little, wise-looking man in a big fur coat. I knew it was Doctor John McKay, the great doctor who went to the rich houses on the avenue. Papa had teased him to come and see Bud.

The nurse was still holding Bud's hand and watching his face. Papa was telling how she had acted about the brandy. I wondered if the great doctor would be cross to her. I hoped not, for I knew how hard she had tried. She looked up and bowed.

Doctor McKay went over to the bed and looked at Bud. He took hold of his hand, and listened at his chest. My legs felt weak and my hands felt queer and nervous. I dreaded to hear what the doctor would say.

He looked at the nurse. Then he dropped Bud's hand and looked at Mama. "I am glad that I can wish you a Merry Christmas," he said. "Your nurse did the right thing, and your boy is going to get well!"

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the two beautiful birthday cards we offer. They cannot fail to please you, as well as the friends to whom they are sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

Send ten cents for one of each or twenty-five cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Universal or Chinese Shorthand

By MRS. JULIA BARRETT

The book is a self instructor. Price 50c

The New Book Store, 400 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

The proceeds for the publication of the New Testament.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

EDITED BY FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Our great convention is past. All present greatly enjoyed every meeting, and are full of courage for the new year. Many who confidently hoped to attend, could not do so. We regretted exceedingly your absence, and were sorry for you, and sorry for ourselves that you were detained.

No new departments were adopted; but it was determined to strengthen the work of the old ones in every possible way. Especially was it deemed very essential to secure systematic work in the Scientific Temperance Instruction department. Local unions everywhere are urged to offer prizes for essays in the public schools. We have been slow to push this work. Let us delay no longer. The state offers $10 prizes for high school and grammar school contests. Our new superintendent, Mrs. Mary D. Abel, Terra Ceia, will gladly give all particulars. Write her today, then you will be ready to introduce the work in your schools on their opening in January.

The Medal Contest and the Sunday School departments—the other special educational departments—are urged upon the attention of every union. We have set before us the aim of winning the voters. There is but one way to do this —educate along scientific and commercial lines and teach the young people the truth about prohibition and total abstinence, and in a few years the voting will be right.

Another line of work in which all are going to double their efforts is the Press. Every union is going to make friends with the editors of its local papers and have news and valuable articles in the papers constantly.

It is *forward, progress, gain,* this year. This means more devotion on the part of each member. Pray that you may have a realizing sense of *your* responsibility for the morals and laws of your community. You owe your city your best endeavor to make it righteous. It is not the men's state. Florida is *ours.* Then we have a responsibility to make it clean and progressive. Will you show a little more interest and work a little harder this year? We shall not then be disappointed in the results.

Loyally your comrade,
MINNIE E. NEAL

Jacksonville

A WORD FROM THE SECRETARY

Dear Comrades:

Perhaps you think you will not hear any more from me about reports until next September, but I am going to start right now. What did your delegate say about your union's report when read on the floor of the convention? Did she say she believed everything that you had done the past year was fully reported? I am sure she could not say as much. Now, won't you make a new resolve that your union will have a good accurate report for next year, and that this report will be ready by the first of October? So many reports were handed to me while I was in Tampa. That was better than to give no report at all, it is true, but it is not what we want. When a report is handed to me on the floor of the convention, I cannot insert it in my report in time to read it with the others, though it may be inserted in the printed report. I would be glad to receive a letter from your corresponding secretary after each and every specially interesting meeting. I file these letters and they will certainly be included in your annual report.

Pleading with you for **Reports,**
Yours sincerely,
MRS. JOHNNIE L. PATTISHALL,
Corresponding Secretary

DeLand

COLLECT SOON—PAY PROMPTLY

Dear Fellow Workers:

Here we are at home again after a most successful convention, by which we all profited, I am sure. Many of us know each other better for having met "face to face," so we are better prepared to do the work of the coming year because of the fresh inspiration to greater love and service, and because of the personal contact with other lives devoted to the same great cause.

Since you have honored me by reelecting me as custodian of state funds, I wish to bring you a brand new message for your work the coming year—*Collect, Collect, Collect, Collect,* etc." If you choose to sing it, you may use the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Use it anyway, just so you get the thought of collecting your dues *early* in the year and sending them in quarterly. I have said this so many times, that I hope it will not be necessary to repeat it again. Which union will be the first now to send in dues this quarter, that ends February 15, 1912?

In your financial plans for the year, be sure also to remember the fact that each union is going to try to give something to the state work, and is going to pay the expenses of at least *one* delegate to the state convention next fall. This is important, so keep it in mind all through the year.

I said all these things at convention, but some of you were not there, so I have to repeat it here.

I bid you a hearty "God speed" in your work for 1912, and may all that is most worth while come into the lives of our white ribbon workers this year.

MRS. GEO. I. DOIG,
Gainesville Treasurer

To the Presidents of Unions and the Evangelistic Superintendents:

As the Evangelistic work of the unions was laid upon me at the state convention, I want to express to you my appreciation of the honor you have bestowed on me and the confidence you have in me, and I will say, I will do all I can, God helping me, to advance the Evangelistic department. I feel unfit to do it but with your prayers and your help, I feel sure we can accomplish something.

I have read the suggestions in the little Evangelistic Hand Book and will try to follow them. I wish each union would get a copy for its Evangelistic superintendent and follow the suggestions. The Hand Book was prepared by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, 35 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and can be purchased for five cents a copy.

The evangelistic work will mean a great deal to the spiritual life of the members of the unions, and let me urge upon you to set aside one day each month for a special day of prayer. Read a portion of God's word and pray. Let us observe January first, and take for our topic "Prayer." Find out from God's word when to pray, how to pray, and where to pray; and then pray, yes, pray for your state officers, for your own union, for your own people, and especially for those weak brothers and sisters all over our land who need our prayers. You know who they are. They are in every community and in every town. May we make the unions more spiritual and permeate the various departments with the evangelistic spirit. May we have weekly devotional meetings, a series of Bible readings, a wide distribution of gospel and temperance literature, and cottage prayer meetings.

Will you please observe *with me* the noon-tide prayer and get as many as possible to take a course of Bible study.

It is my prayer as I take up this work, that I may be drawn nearer to my Saviour and that I may be an inspiration to others.

(MRS.) HARRIET S. WETHERELL,
Evangelistic Superintendent

405 Boulevard, Tampa, Fla.

Dear White Ribboners:

The editor says I may have a little letter in this issue of our UNION SIGNAL, so I am going to tell you a few things I wish you to remember:

Remember to pass on to others the Medal Contest enthusiasm you got while at the state convention.

Remember that any one can hold Medal Contests, whether she is a member of the W. C. T. U. or not.

Remember that we must do better than we did last year.

Remember there are eighteen recitation books; that the Medal Contest department agitates, educates and organizes; that you must have a Silver Contest before you can have a Diamond Contest.

Don't forget those six contests you promised yourself you would urge your union to hold this year.

Remember that your state superintendent keeps supplies.

Yours for hard work,
MRS. ETTA B. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent Medal Contests

EVANGELIZE THE PRESS

By Irene Galloway Adams

If never a word was printed
That angels would blush to see,
How blest the Press in its mission,
How pure human minds would be.

If never vile thoughts were printed,
Indelibly blotting with black
Message of crime and dissension,
That ne'er can be "taken back."

If only the virtues Christ taught us
Were spread on the printed page,
Instead of promoting perdition,
The Press all ills might assuage.

Sin thrives by being repeated,
The Press like a burning brand
May sweep with its blasting menace
Every good thing from the land.

Or, purged, ennobled and chastened
Till angels shall smile at its creed,
The Press may redeem the nation
By smoth'ring vice, crime, and greed.

Lake Helen

THE U. S. S. "FLORIDA"

Tuesday, December 19, is the time appointed by Captain H. C. Knapp, commanding officer, for the presentation of our comfort bags. The distance is so great and the time so inopportune, that not many members of the unions can arrange to attend. The presentation will be made by State President Neal. Mrs. W. H. Fox, of Jacksonville, Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary from Macedonia, who has been lecturing in the state this month, and probably others from near-by unions, will assist in the service. An account of the day will be given in the next UNION SIGNAL.

FLORIDA W. C. T. U.

OUR GREAT CONVENTION

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Florida Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened in beautiful Tampa on the Bay, November 21-24. From the opening session "Welcome night" in the music room of the Tampa Bay Hotel, to the closing session at the Baptist Tabernacle, the convention was one continual note of enthusiasm. Never had delegates received heartier welcomes than those received from the homes, the voters, the churches, the women, and the children of Tampa. It was a happy, satisfied delegation that gathered in the auditorium of the First Methodist church, Wednesday morning, for the first business session.

Our beloved president, Miss Minnie E. Neal, bubbling over with new thoughts and plans from Milwaukee, presided in her usual forceful way. She touched vigorously upon every phase of the liquor evil, "Woman's Responsibility in Legislation" being the keynote of her address. Miss Neal said, "Women should know legislative facts and let the men know that they know them. Be intelligently posted, choose the men for office, watch them, and let them know the women understand and care."

The many departments adopted in this state were ably handled, many superintendents being present and demonstrating a marked improvement along all lines. Papers carefully prepared by absent superintendents were proof sufficient of deep interest in the work throughout the state.

Two demonstrations given by the superintendents were much enjoyed. The first was a magnificent report, given by Mrs. J. P. Coffin, superintendent of Sunday school work, with children to demonstrate each point as she gave it. The children used the Bible, a lamp, American flags and other flags on which were printed mottoes. The little boys who came last made quite an impressive demonstration against cigarets and tobacco.

This demonstration was followed by one by Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, UNION SIGNAL agent, assisted by ten other ladies interested in the National organ, most of whom were local UNION SIGNAL agents. The exercise used was published in THE UNION SIGNAL last March. Many pledges for subscriptions were secured.

Despite the discouraging ending of our campaign year, the treasurer reported a gain in membership over last year. A greater number of unions sent delegates than ever before, there being 121 in attendance. And at no time did there creep into the sessions a note of discouragement, but on every hand were heard optimistic views of our ultimate success.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the returned missionary from Macedonia, added not a little to the convention. Her thrilling recital of her six months' imprisonment among Turkish brigands, filled the big Baptist Tabernacle with men, women and children. Miss Stone said that the greatest obstacle in the mission field today is that which is the greatest menace to civilization—the liquor traffic.

Another pleasing feature of the convention was "An Hour with Our Senators," those noble South Florida men who, through two sessions of the Legislature, fought so bravely and stood so firmly for all "prohibition bills."

All state officers were unanimously reelected for another year: Miss Minnie E. Neal, Jacksonville, president; Mrs. Joe Trueheart Franklin, Plant City, vice-president; Mrs. Johnnie L. Pattishall, DeLand, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mabel Perkins Dean, DeLand, recording secretary; Mrs. George I. Doig, Gainesville, treasurer.

The Diamond Medal Contest, the first held in this state, was a fitting close to our "best yet" convention.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

St. Augustine—Two crowded houses greeted Miss Ellen M. Stone on the occasion of her visit, December 3, and her thrilling addresses greatly helped the work of the union. The president, Mrs. C. E. Mackey, presided at both meetings, and all the exercises were very pleasant.

Lake Weir—Dr. Agnes Jones, the former president, wrote Dr. Wiley of Washington for a copy of the Pure Food law. In replying, Dr. Wiley sent copies of the various decisions under the law, and offered to send to others. Dr. Jones sent the names of all members of the union, and soon two extra mail sacks of documents arrived, creating quite a stir in the little city. Our women propose to "know things." Why do not all our workers write for Government documents? There are so many things we can all get for the asking.

Interlachen—The first meeting this fall was held at the home of the president, Mrs. M. V. Millard, one and one-half miles in the country. Conveyances were provided which carried out twelve, among them visitors from Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, and New Hampshire. Refreshments were served and an interesting program rendered.

Daytona—At the November business meeting, held in the social hall of the Congregational church, the former officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Julia Bolles; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Edmonson; secretary, Mrs. Lillian C. Keech; treasurer, Miss L. A. Cross.

Eau Gallie—Six new members were received at the November meeting. The first meeting of December was most interesting, being evangelistic in nature, and a special number was the reception of new members. A public meeting with excellent program was held Sunday evening. The January meeting will be under the direction of the superintendent of Mothers' Meetings.

Arcadia—One of the most valuable meetings of the year was that devoted to the Press. Various interesting topics were discussed, and Mrs. Mateer told of the value of a press clipping bureau. It was voted to have such a bureau. Each member was to bring in six items on temperance during the year or be fined ten cents—the money to be used in buying press literature. The following officers for the year were elected: President, Mrs. W. B. Hare; vice-presidents, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. H. McL. Martin and Mrs. S. J. Carlton; secretary, Mrs. H. R. Morley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. E. Carlton; treasurer, Mrs. J. P. Hendry.

Tampa—The December meeting had for its topic, "Joy to the World." The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Laura Hernois of St. Joseph, Mo., who also gave a talk on "The Christmas Spirit in the Home." Mrs. R. D. Burchell interested all in a practical talk on "Christmas Shopping." Mrs. C. H. Barrow, a missionary to China, told of "Motherhood" in that land.

Lake Weir L. T. L. has a stirring rally cry:—

Who Are We?
Hear! Hear!
We're the L. T. L.'s
Of Lake Weir.

Pierson had its second medal contest last month, the winner this time being a girl. The superintendent, Mrs. Carl W. Hagstrom, expects to have two more contests this month.

North Tampa—A Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. was organized by the young people of North Tampa community. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Lila Tanner; recording secretary, Miss Fannie Robles; corresponding secretary, Miss Pearl Wells; treasurer, Miss Maud Robles; press reporter, Mrs. Coucheta Tanner; superintendents: Medal Contests, Miss Lila Tanner; Flower Mission, Miss Margaret Penn; Social, Miss Katie Wells; Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Miss Fannie Robles; Temperance Literature, Miss Katie Wells.

TAMPA BAY RECEPTION

The first event on the program of the annual convention was a reception given at the Tampa Bay Hotel. The spacious music room was nearly packed with delegates and visitors. A short program was rendered, consisting of prayer by Rev. W. J. Carpenter of Tampa; a solo, "If I Were a Rose," by Mrs. A. R. Bond, accompanied by Miss Frances Bond; and addresses of welcome by Rev. C. W. Duke in the name of the voters, Mrs. N. W. Hensley for the women of Tampa, Miss Myrtle Fielding for the children. Mrs. Mabel Perkins Dean very graciously responded to these addresses. Announcements and a few good remarks were made by the presiding officer, Miss Minnie E. Neal, state president. All present were invited to remain longer and join in a social hour, which was made very enjoyable by the music efficiently rendered by the High School Orchestra. Delightful refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests retired to the pleasant homes assigned them, declaring the evening one of the pleasantest of their lives.

VISIT TO MISSION SCHOOLS

On Friday of the convention, the Tampa ladies divided the delegation into companies and escorted them to the different mission schools of the city. To hear the little ones in these schools sing and repeat the Psalms and other recitations was a great delight to all. Each school had prepared a program and served some light refreshments to the guests. How the children did delight in serving us! They seemed so eager and ambitious, and perfectly obedient to their teachers.

The teachers were very cordial to the visitors and seemed pleased to see us. Although they have so many callers all the time, they took pains to explain everything. The visit was indeed a treat and during the remainder of the convention everyone was talking about the delightful experience.

SUPERINTENDENTS' EXHIBITS

A great addition to the annual convention was the different exhibits of literature and supplies by many superintendents. A number of superintendents presented the leaflets and explained a great deal about each department. These exhibits were in the Sunday school rooms of the Methodist church. Each superintendent had a table of her own with a big placard giving the name of her department, and she remained at this table to sell the leaflets and answer any questions. Much of the literature was sold, and the delegates seemed pleased to have it arranged this way, because it assisted them in knowing just what was most needed in these departments.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1 75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION

Judiciously distributed subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will revolutionize antagonistic sentiment in any community. Try it! If you cannot send THE UNION SIGNAL each week to every minister, superintendent of schools, and the homes which control the thought of friends and neighbors, you can at least send them the once-a-month Campaign Edition. Try twenty-five subscriptions and start the papers at once. Educational work takes time, but it is exceedingly effective and lasting in its results.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

The Field

The department of Circulation of National Official Papers should have a superintendent in every union from the local to the state. That old workers may be helped and new ones interested and enlisted, the wider reading of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* is of vital importance to every officer and department superintendent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Superintendent

The requisites for one who successfully superintends the work of this department are enthusiastic interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accuracy and promptness. The interest which grasps the greatness of our work, its wide possibilities, recognizing the marked efficiency of the workers whose minds are stored with information and practical suggestions, grows as we take up any of our numerous lines of endeavor. In THE UNION SIGNAL alone each one finds the information which makes our work a powerful force. The interest in our papers and the need for their circulation develops as we work. Both promptness and accuracy can be acquired, if need be; any earnest white ribboner may become a valued and efficient superintendent. This department should not be expected to bring personal profit to its superintendent. Its necessary expenses should be paid by the union, exactly as it pays for the expense of conducting any other line of work. Our papers are published at as low a price as possible, and commissions on subscriptions can only be given by raising the subscription price.

Of General Interest

It is important to read every issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* with care, and file them for ready reference. Especially notice the "Circulation" column in the SIGNAL and "Talks" in the *Crusader*, for here you will find special plans and helpful suggestions. Watch for the official communications of the National superintendent. When leaflets are offered in these columns send for them and file for future use. Study the premium offers as soon as announced each year, select one (or more) you can hope to win and unite your forces to secure it. A well planned campaign will accomplish seeming impossibilities. The union of endeavor means even more than the honor of winning a premium or special recognition for yourself or your union.

Write the papers for a list of subscribers in your field, if you do not have one. Often the ones who are not subscribers are only waiting for your tactful invitation to become readers of our papers. Send for sample copies before making a personal canvass and give a copy to the one you are inviting to become a subscriber. Either mark or call attention to the articles in the sample paper which you think will be of most interest to the one to whom it is given.

WHY MEIGS COUNTY (O.) VOTED TO STAY DRY

1. Because former hard drinkers have applied their money to brightening their homes and the lives of their wives and children.

2. Because temptation has been removed from the weak man and the unsophisticated boy.

3. Because a county treasury that showed a balance of about $20,000 in October of the year saloons were voted out, this year under similar circumstances, after three years of "no saloons," shows a surplus of $65,000, notwithstanding the loss of saloon license money.

4. Because liquor is a luxury, to say the least, and a financial drain on a community that affects everybody in the community, excepting possibly the dealers.

5. Because the sight of repulsive, irresponsible drunken persons on the streets and at public gatherings is reduced to a minimum.

6. Because business is better.

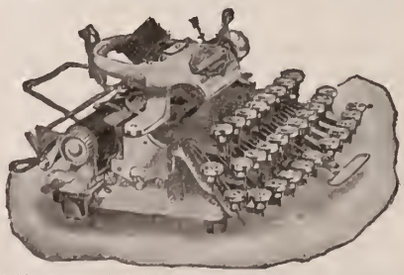
7. Because more men spend more time in their homes since the saloon loafing parlors are not beckoning them.

8. Because the good Book forbids it.

9. Because the law of the state is against it.

10. Because there is not a single good reason why the saloons should come back.—*The Republican of Middleport*, O.

For the Home or Traveler



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HELPS FOR LOCAL WORKERS

The Annual Leaflet for 1912 contains Statement of Principles, W. C. T. U. Catechism, List of Officers, Departments, etc., and other information absolutely necessary to the white-ribbon worker. Price, one ce t each; 75 cents per 100.

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book. This is supplementary to the Annual Leaflet and is published under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary. It brings to newly organized unions plans that have been tested in all the States and has the hearty endorsement of the General Officers. Words of Frances E. Willard concerning "The Local Union" are followed by a message from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President. Then come information, instruction and valuable hints for organizing and carrying on local work—a little booklet of 45 pages brimfull of just the things a new union wants to know. Price, 5 cents each.

Superintendents' Manual. A pamphlet of 64 pages compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes. It gives the Plans of Work of the 40 National Departments—the purpose and methods of each being set forth by its superintendent. A book to inspire greater interest in and a better understanding of W. C. T. U Department work. Price, 10 cents each; $8.00 per 100.

Legislative Manual. Prepared by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation. A study of governmental methods in this republic. In the seventy pages of this manual unions will find "How bills are introduced and passed in Congress;" "Hints as to procedure in legislative matters;" "How to petition;" "How to address public officials," etc., etc. Price, 10 cents.

"Achievements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. A fourteen page leaflet of great value to white ribboners who would answer intelligently the question, "What has your organization done?" Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. L. A. Scott, presents our organization as a "labor-saving machine," and as "God's thought for busy women." An appeal to all Christian workers. Twelve pages. Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Hints and Helps for Local Unions," by Mrs. Mary E. Hoover. A four page folder showing how to build the local union upon a firm foundation. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Year Book of the Young People's Branch. Contains directory of officers and state secretaries; plans of work; monthly programs for the year's course of study; practical suggestions as to "Things a Branch can do;" also much other information and instruction indispensable to Y. P. B. work. Price, 2 cents each.

Plans for College Young People's Branch contains messages from the College Y. P. B. Secretary, from our Round-the-world Missionary, and from various college presidents; gives Plans of Work, instructions as to study of the temperance question and suggestive programs. Price, 5 cents each.

Hand Book of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch bears the same relation to the L. T. L.'s that the Year Book bears to the Y. P. B.'s and the National Hand Book to the W.'s. Tells how to "get the children afield" and how to make their work count as young campaigners. Price, 2 cents each.

Calendars

A choice collection of calendars at 35, 25 and 15 cents each.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christi n Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

TENNESSEE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

"There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

At a conference of temperance advocates of Tennessee, held recently in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol at Nashville, in response to the call of Governor Ben Hooper, a campaign committee of eleven members, one from each Congressional district, and one from the state at large, was appointed "to keep burning the fires of law enforcement."

The attendance of 300 delegates from various sections of the state, and the enthusiastic determination displayed by all to work for strict enforcement of the state-wide law showed there had been no change in the sentiment in favor of the perpetuation of prohibition. Mrs. Silena M. Holman, state W. C. T. U. president, was among the delegates present, and offered the following resolution:

"Believing that Congress should protect prohibition territory from illicit liquor selling by the passage of an effective inter-state liquor law that will enable states to enforce their own laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor, without interference from parties living outside the state, we, representative temperance people from every section of Tennessee, assembled in Nashville, at the call of the Governor of the state, petition Congress to pass such a law and earnestly urge our Senators and Representatives to use their utmost influence to secure its passage."

The conference was opened by Governor Hooper. In the course of a strong and vigorous speech, outlining the purposes of the meeting, he said it had been asked why the conference was to be limited to a discussion of enforcement of the prohibition laws; why it did not have to do with the enforcement of all the laws. He characterized this as an absurd question, inasmuch as there is no organized conspiracy to nullify any other than the prohibitory law. He said the question had also been asked why the subject of the law should be agitated, and he declared that the answer was that all the agitation had come not from the temperance advocates, whose work should have been completed when the law was placed upon the statute books, but it had come from the whisky trust and the political leaders who are seeking to nullify and do away with the law.

He further said, "The statement has been made by opponents of temperance that there is considerably more liquor sold in Tennessee than there was before the temperance laws were passed. That is absolutely false. Not only have the saloons been closed in the small towns of the state, but the control of the saloon interest over the town and county politics has been completely destroyed." The Governor closed with this ringing challenge, "There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

off that hill with a crowbar, after sensible people have gone home to their little beds."

"I never do, Cousin Jimmy," retorted Kitty, flushing hotly.

"After the folks go home is the dandiest time of all for a good coast, isn't it, Kit?" said Bert, coming manfully to the rescue of his beloved sister.

"O Constance, how lovely it all is," remarked Celia, when the two girls were alone in their room at night.

"Shabby old house and all?" In spite of her previous resolution to make no excuses for her home, Constance involuntarily let the word slip.

"Is it 'shabby,' Connie? I really hadn't noticed, and all I care for is the people. Your dear mother! I do envy you her, Connie." Tears stood in Celia's bright eyes.

Constance was greatly touched. "I wish I could really share her with you," she said wistfully, "but you shall have all of her that is possible, dear. I am so glad you like her."

"How could I help it? And little Kitty and Bert are so bright and amusing, and Donald is such a dear boy. Connie, you are rich in the nicest kind of way." The millionaire's daughter, as she undressed for bed in a room which Eliza would have scorned as being quite too plain for her own use, felt poor indeed.

"I am glad you think so, Celia," Constance replied thoughtfully. "I feel so poverty-stricken sometimes, when I see so many things I would like to do with mere money, that I guess I do not estimate my blessings as I should. Yet if even one of my treasures should be taken away from me—O Celia!"

"Yes, Connie, you could not spare even one. I do not know much about death, but I do know what it is to be without a mother, and the only child of my father."

"Fathers can never be mothers to their girls! I found that out when Mama was so ill. I had never realized what she was to me until I so nearly lost her; none of us had, and poor Papa went about like a man bereft. You would not have called us a happy family in those days, Celia."

"And yet you were happy, Connie, in that you had love and hope even then, and could do for her what no one else could."

BUD'S CHRISTMAS NURSE

(Continued from Page Seven)

He began to argue with her, and pretty soon he asked her who was stuffing her head with temperance rules. She said that she had been a volunteer nurse only a little while, and that she had learned about alcohol and pneumonia from a piece in a paper called THE SIGNAL. Then she said that she was sure she was right and that there was no time to waste talking.

She began to open her leather bag. The doctor scowled at her and told her that if she wanted such a hopeless case she could have it; and he went out and banged the door.

Papa was mad. He jumped up and told the nurse that her foolishness had driven the doctor away, and that Bud would surely die. But she didn't seem to hear Papa. She was too busy. She was telling Mama to get this and get that, and all the time she was working over Bud as hard as she could work.

Papa muttered something, grabbed his hat, and went stamping down the stairs. Mama and the nurse looked up, but that was all. Bud was beginning to cough again, and the nurse seemed glad. She said the sleep was bad for him, and that the brandy would have been worse.

Oh, how she did work! Mama couldn't help trusting her. Neither could I, and when Bud opened his eyes and looked up at her, I knew that he trusted her, too. All the afternoon and long after I had lighted the lamp, she worked over Bud, and when he went to sleep again, she sat down by the bed, took hold of his hand and watched him. She seemed to love him most as much as Mama and I did.

I was asleep in my chair when Papa came in. There was a man with him—a little, wise-looking man in a big fur coat. I knew it was Doctor John McKay, the great doctor who went to the rich houses on the avenue. Papa had teased him to come and see Bud.

The nurse was still holding Bud's hand and watching his face. Papa was telling how she had acted about the brandy. I wondered if the great doctor would be cross to her. I hoped not, for I knew how hard she had tried. She looked up and bowed.

Doctor McKay went over to the bed and looked at Bud. He took hold of his hand, and listened at his chest. My legs felt weak and my hands felt queer and nervous. I dreaded to hear what the doctor would say.

He looked at the nurse. Then he dropped Bud's hand and looked at Mama. "I am glad that I can wish you a Merry Christmas," he said. "Your nurse did the right thing, and your boy is going to get well!"

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the two beautiful birthday cards we offer. They cannot fail to please you, as well as the friends to whom they are sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

Send ten cents for one of each or twenty-five cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

Universal or Chinese Shorthand

By MRS. JULIA BARRETT

The book is a self instructor. Price **50c**

The New Book Store, 400 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

The proceeds for the publication of the New Testament.

MONTANA W. C. T. U.

MONTANA NEWS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
REV. A. B. HOAG.....Cascade
MANAGING EDITOR
MRS. M. W. ALDERSON.....Marysville

Printed third Thursday of every month
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MERRY CHRISTMAS

"I am thinking of you today, because it is Christmas and I wish you happiness. And tomorrow, because it will be the day after Christmas, I shall still wish you happiness; and so on clear through the year." M. L. A.

EDITOR'S GREETING

Your editor extends a loving Christmas greeting to the W. C. T. U. sisterhood of Montana. It is with gladness, that I again address you from my own home, though the past summer with friends and relatives in the East gave me much pleasure and benefit.

But I can scarcely express my disappointment and sorrow that it was reported at the National Convention that our state had sustained a loss in membership, owing largely, it was said, to non-payment of dues. "Not slothful in business," should be the motto of Christian women, who are working for reform measures. The payment of dues is simply a business matter, which, if neglected, defrauds both state and National of funds and members. Think of it, sisters.

Have you all secured and read a copy of the Report of our last convention? Have you noticed how painstaking our recording secretary has been in compiling this Report? Have you recognized that time and work, real brain work, has been expended to give us a creditable pamphlet—one that is an honor to our Montana organization, and second to none, though smaller, because our membership is smaller and our work less? Have you noticed, too, the advertisements that have been secured by the editor, through miles of travel and with many a rebuff? But through great perseverance they have been secured, thus adding to our finances and giving much publicity to our work in a very creditable way. Now if there is any union that has not a full supply of this Report, please show your appreciation of dear Mrs. Alderson's ability and faithful work, by sending to her, at once, an order to supply at least one half of your members.

The pamphlet of our state temperance laws will soon be published. This should be in the hands of every member, and it would be well for unions to distribute it widely, that the public may be informed concerning our laws for the public welfare. The Prophet Hosea said, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." This is true today, and an important part of our work is "to educate," that an intelligent and successful warfare may be waged against all the social evils. This can be done only by knowing our laws and endeavoring to enforce them.

ALICE BARNES HOAG

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The next issue of the Montana Edition will be printed January 18. Send reports and other communications for it to your managing editor by January 8. Address them next month to Mrs. M. W. Alderson, *Bozeman, Montana, Box 732.*

EDITORIAL NOTES

Increase your membership in the local unions by sending the Montana Edition, the Annual Report, and our compilation of Laws Relating to Public Morals to non-members.

Mrs. Wilder Nutting started out on an organizing tour the first of the month. She formed a union at Manhattan, Mrs. B. F. Sanborn president, and continued on to Belgrade, Twin Bridges, Ruby Valley and Pony.

Our state organizer, Mrs. Anna A. Walker, December 9, entered the field to organize, speaking the same night at Simms.

One splendid W. C. T. U. worker writes: "I really can not afford to pay the dollar dues, but I can less afford not to be a member and have my one child—a daughter—grow up with the knowledge that her mother was not a W. C. T. U. woman."

Our congratulations are extended to our Park City president on the recent arrival of a little daughter in her home. God bless the little white ribbon recruit!

Our sympathy goes forth to Mrs. Atkinson, Havre's faithful recording secretary, on her late loss of a grandfather, fallen asleep at the ripe age of ninety-two, and a dear little daughter of sixteen months.

In the home-going of Mrs. Margaret Forrest Hamilton of Walkerville, a life member of the Montana W. C. T. U. and an honored member of the Anna A. Walker union of Butte, the temperance cause has lost a worker of rare Christian character, a most devoted wife and mother and a staunch friend. "We sorrow not as those without hope."

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Our Official Board has adopted the department of Legislation and Law Enforcement and made the writer superintendent. I wish a representative in every local union, to whom I will send free a copy of our compilation of those laws which we will work together to have enforced. If all these laws were enforced, we should have no boy under eighteen smoking in Montana; no minors in saloons; no gambling; no lottery schemes; no Sunday theatres; no food adulteration; no dishonest weights or measures; no white slavery; no houses of ill-fame. If the liquor laws were enforced, much of the liquor selling would be stopped and many of the saloons closed.

As I have often said, law enforcement depends largely on the individual citizens. Officials will not generally enforce a law that is not supported by public sentiment. Let us not expect too much of those elected to enforce law. Battles are not won by generals who are not supported by a fighting rank and file. Let us acquaint ourselves with the laws passed for our protection and in the interest of good morals, and stand by our officials and encourage them to enforce those laws. A law prohibiting vice, or crime, may be violated, but its aim is to give every one a better chance to be moral.

Let us at first consider our law prohibiting smoking by any boy under eighteen. We have a good enough anti-cigaret law. Under it last month the proprietor of a notion store in Helena was fined $25 (the least penalty) for selling tobacco, or cigarets, to a young lad. Let us gather evidence and secure a general enforcement of our anti-cigaret law. I wish each union would appoint a member to make a list of the names and addresses of every boy in her community who smokes. I wish the member also to learn, wherever possible, where each boy obtained tobacco, cigars, cigarets, or cigaret paper, and send the list to me. The names of those giving information will not be revealed.

We can not have good government without respect for law and law enforcement. Let us study our laws, that we may know our rights. Let us sustain good laws and repeal harmful ones.

MARY L. ALDERSON
Superintendent Legislation and Law Enforcement

CONVENTION NOTES

Great, grand, glorious Milwaukee Convention! Milwaukee, the "Cream City"—so called by those not in sympathy with the beer business! Truly the delegates received the cream of all that was good while in the city!

Only two of the 2,135 saloons closed their bars during the Convention in honor of the W. C. T. U.

The principal feature of the first day was Mrs. Stevens' great Annual Address, in which she rehearsed the incidents of those strenuous days in the greatest political battle that ever was fought—the Maine campaign. Mrs. Stevens was cheered to the echo, again and again, and no one could listen to the great leader and not feel that there were other battles that must be fought and *won.*

As we watched the demonstration of the 420 L. T. L.'s of Milwaukee, with their banners and pennants, we realized what an important element the children are in the temperance work, and that with proper training from the W. C. T. U., they will help to bring about national prohibition in 1920.

Nearly 500 men, women and children took part in the fifty pantomimes which represented the various departments of the National W. C. T. U.

A banner, proclaiming that ninety percent of the world's crime is caused by the liquor traffic, was carried by the department of Penal, Reformatory and Police Work.

The delegates formed a great body of earnest, enthusiastic, determined women, with seemingly one object in view—the downfall of the legalized liquor traffic.

MRS. WILDER NUTTING

DECEMBER'S ROLL OF HONOR

Collins has the honor of having sent in the first order for our little folder containing "Montana's Laws Relating to Temperance and Public Morals." And Collins has ordered her copies of the Montana Edition and her copies of the Annual Reports. Hurrah for loyal Collins!

The unions which sent us paid-up subscriptions to our Montana Edition before December first are: Victor, 32; Glendive, 32; Deer Lodge, 16; Three Forks, 5; Hamilton, 18; Collins, 10; Havre, 20. Paid-up subscriptions received since: Billings, 5; Libby, 5; Corvallis, 4; Forsyth, 3; Philipsburg, 15; Roberts, 2. Total, 167. Added to November subscriptions, this gives us 858 subscriptions to our Montana Edition.

NOTICE

We need some more subscriptions to our Montana Edition. And we need purchasers for our Annual Report. To every one who sends in an order for *ten* Reports before December 29, the managing editor will send free a copy of Montana's Temperance Laws. Any order for *twenty* copies sent before December 29, will be filled for $4.00. We wish every copy of the Report in circulation this year.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Beloved Comrades:

After our great convention at Butte where I wish every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Montana could have been present, I come to you with loving greetings to thank you for the honor conferred upon me and to arouse our workers to greater activity for the year before us. In some ways the Butte convention surpassed any previous convention held in our state. But we must be constantly on the alert, knowing that the enemy never sleeps.

Thanks to the Anaconda union for the beautiful Frances E. Willard souvenir spoon, which they presented to me during the Butte convention.

I am also grateful to all our workers who made it possible for me to attend the National Convention. It was a wonderful gathering and Montana had five representatives present.

We can hardly realize what the Convention would have been like, had Maine failed to retain her constitutional prohibitory law, for the very word Maine was enough to call forth cheers and shouts from all parts of the great Auditorium. Our National President, in her masterly Annual Address, after explaining conditions in many parts of the United States, turned to Maine. The pride, joy, love, and confidence that went out to our great leader from every white ribboner within reach of her voice while she stood and told of the great battle fought and won in Maine, no pen can describe. She was the main woman in Maine in those days.

The Milwaukee Convention will remain in the memory of those who attended it. Others will tell you of its wonders. We hope many Montana women may go to the annual gathering in Portland, Oregon, next year.

We must now salute our state paper in its National and world-wide covering—THE UNION SIGNAL, and hope it may prove a great blessing to those who have not heretofore had the pleasure of reading the National official paper.

Dear local unions, the only thing that debarred us from having a part on Jubilee Night at the National Convention was the failure of a few of our unions to send their dues in time. But we won three of the National prizes—the L. T. L. flag we had two years ago, a Frances E. Willard picture and a golden star offered for Institute work.

On my way home I spent three days in the field. At Wibaux I found splendid Christian men and women. A union can be organized there when a leader can be found. My train lay four hours behind a wreck and I missed my Sunday appointment, but held a meeting next day. I visited Glendive and Miles City, at both places giving a report of the National Convention.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance has completed a twenty-four day trip in our state. She organized at Benchland in the Judith Basin (president, Mrs. I. S. Cruzon) and also at Shelby and Cut Bank on the Great Northern. I hope the officers will write those unions and send them helpful literature.

Let us all push ahead as never before for God and our great cause.

Yours ever to serve,

ALLIE UPDYKE HUTCHINSON

REPORTS OF UNIONS

Butte—Mrs. C. B. Huffman, assisted by Mrs. W. M. Jordan, entertained the union, November 13. "Amusements" was the subject considered, Mrs. R. F. Foote and Mrs. Seward reading splendid papers, which were discussed at length.

Forsyth is holding interesting meetings and hoping and praying for the success of the cause.

Collins—President, Mrs. Lora Bailey; vice-president, Mrs. Alphia Sandberg; secretary, Miss Idelle Bailey. This union supports several departments, Mothers' Meetings and Medal Contests being most successful. Medical Temperance, Flower Missions and Christian Citizenship, the first under Dr. Wilson, are also doing good work.

Helena—At an enjoyable social at Mrs. Franklin's, December 1, a musical program was followed by an epoch-making address by Rev. L. A. Wilson, in response to which the union adopted resolutions containing an emphatic protest against the re-opening of a low dive closed by the district court and a petition against the proposed removal of Police Judge Working for refusing to accept blackmail collected from inmates of houses of ill-fame and turned into court as "fines."

Glendive—Mothers' meeting in M. E. church parlors under direction of the superintendent, Mrs. J. H. Hunt, November 6. After the program a 25 cent supper was served to eighty-one people, clearing $20.25 for the rest room. On December 5, the union had a fine program of readings and music. A lunch was served which netted $8.15 more for the rest room fund.

Park City—Mrs. Peck, the president, is back in town from her ranch home and the union is planning work for the year. Rev. Calvert is a temperance worker and a help to the union.

Billings—New officers: Mrs. W. H. Morris, president; Mesdames Mayo, Maples, Esseltyne, Crampton and Wood, vice-presidents; Mrs. John Hayden, secretary; Mrs. D. F. Slayton, treasurer. At a regular meeting, November 25, Mrs. Nutting gave a brief talk on plans of work and the union is planning taking up new lines.

Conrad—New officers: Mrs. Alice Hunt, president; Mrs. Laura Stone, first vice-president; Mrs. Eugene Hammer, second vice-president; Mrs. R. A. Earhart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. G. Hanson, recording secretary and treasurer. The union now has twenty-one members and is arranging for a medal contest.

Stevensville union is busy as always. October 25 a Purity meeting was held, Mrs. J. B. Parnall, leader. The following excellent papers were read, each being followed by lively discussion:—"Books and Their Influence," Mrs. Hartman; "People of the State vs. Harry Jocker," Mrs. Roe; "A Warning to Daughters," Mrs. Rinehart; "Consecration of the Affections," Mrs. Parnall. November 22 a mothers' meeting was held at Mrs. Emhoff's. Mrs. McLaren gave an interesting talk on "Every Day Life."

Victor union secured the observance of World's Temperance Sunday on October 12 by the Victor Sunday school, which had a temperance program including pledge signing. A gold medal contest, held October 17, concluded a series of nine contests. Receipts were $31.65. Over fifteen new members joined that night. On October 18, at a regular business meeting at the home of Mrs. George Oliver, reports of officers and committees were followed by a discussion of plans. A mothers' meeting on the afternoon of January 12 will be followed by a supper and a fathers' meeting in the evening.

Kalispell—A splendid institute was held November 14 in the Baptist church. At the afternoon session, three of the local pastors engaged in the general discussion of ways and means for city improvement. At the evening session, a matrons' silver medal contest with seven contestants was held. The institute was well advertised by the three papers, one of which gave over two columns of space, printing the paper on "Suffrage." Another printed a paper on "Mothers' Meetings." Kalispell is working to forestall the starting of a new saloon, as the town has already more saloons than the law allows. It has the assurance of the county treasurer that no more licenses will be issued. It will take a decided part in the spring election.

Havre—New officers: Mrs. Mary Owen, president; Mrs. Maud Sands and Mrs. Mary Homan, vice-presidents; Mrs. Jane Sutherland, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lillian Atkinson, recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret Clark, treasurer. The officers of the active Y. P. B. are Mr. Thomas Logan, Miss LaVerne Peelman, Mr. Virgil Hardin, Miss Hazel Auld, Mr. Ray Peelman.

Hamilton—Splendid meetings held regularly and reported by Mrs. Bell Badger. At the meeting held at Mrs. Goff's, October 11, these officers were elected: Mrs. Cornell, president; Mrs. Sullenger, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Waugh, second vice-president; Mrs. Goff, secretary; Mrs. Johnson, treasurer. Superintendents of departments of Mothers' Meetings and Medal Contests were appointed. Convention report by Mrs. Waugh—refreshments. Mothers' meeting at Mrs. Chillcot's, October 12. A paper on "Heredity" by Mrs. Spencer was discussed at length. The program was followed by a business and social session with refreshments. October 31 a reception for the teachers of Hamilton was given at Mrs. Sullenger's. A pleasing program and refreshments. Meeting on November at Mrs. Cornell's. Prohibition songs were sung. Mrs. Goff was appointed superintendent of the Literature department—lunch and a social afternoon. November 22 a mothers' meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Waugh, leader; Mrs. White, superintendent. A scripture lesson was followed by a reading of the leaflet, "The Reason Why Uncle Zachana will not keep or sell Cider" and a discussion of the drinking of cider by W. C. T. U. women. Lunch was served.

Butte—Star of the West—By invitation this union presented a program on Sunday evening, November 26, at the hall of the Miners' Union, one of the largest labor organizations in Butte. A good audience was present and a most excellent temperance program was rendered. Rev. Groom made a good impression with an address on "Total Abstinence and Prosperity," and Mrs. J. Thomas, a former president of the union, surpassed herself in the delivery of a forceful, logical address on "Municipal Conditions and a Remedy." The opportunity was appreciated and made good use of.

Townsend—Alice Barnes union is holding her own. Since state convention, to which she sent two delegates, she has elected new officers and made plans for a year's work. During the teachers' county institute she gave a reception to the teachers. A program of songs and temperance recitations was followed by a short address on "Boys and Smoking," by President Hamilton of the Bozeman Agricultural college, suggesting methods for stopping the smoking. A social session and the serving of dainty refreshments to about fifty teachers followed.

Missoula—Meeting at Mrs. M. R. C. Smith's was well attended, several new members being present and also Rev. G. H. Gibbs, whose name appears on the list of honoraries. The business session was followed by readings on "Peace and Arbitration," conducted by Mrs. Wilson, local superintendent. The union's programs are proving interesting and beneficial. November 26 was the first *dry* Sunday under the Sunday closing law passed by the city council. The results were all that the most sanguine citizens could desire. May the sequel fulfill the hopes aroused by present conditions.

LAWS ARE READY

The W. C. T. U. Compilation of Laws relating to Public Morals is ready. Price, 15 cents. Annual Report, 25 cents. Every W. C. T. U. member should have a copy of each.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION

Judiciously distributed subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will revolutionize antagonistic sentiment in any community. Try it! If you cannot send THE UNION SIGNAL each week to every minister, superintendent of schools, and the homes which control the thought of friends and neighbors, you can at least send them the once-a-month Campaign Edition. Try twenty-five subscriptions and start the papers at once. Educational work takes time, but it is exceedingly effective and lasting in its results.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

The Field

The department of Circulation of National Official Papers should have a superintendent in every union from the local to the state. That old workers may be helped and new ones interested and enlisted, the wider reading of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* is of vital importance to every officer and department superintendent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Superintendent

The requisites for one who successfully superintends the work of this department are enthusiastic interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accuracy and promptness. The interest which grasps the greatness of our work, its wide possibilities, recognizing the marked efficiency of the workers whose minds are stored with information and practical suggestions, grows as we take up any of our numerous lines of endeavor. In THE UNION SIGNAL alone each one finds the information which makes our work a powerful force. The interest in our papers and the need for their circulation develops as we work. Both promptness and accuracy can be acquired, if need be; any earnest white ribboner may become a valued and efficient superintendent. This department should not be expected to bring personal profit to its superintendent. Its necessary expenses should be paid by the union, exactly as it pays for the expense of conducting any other line of work. Our papers are published at as low a price as possible, and commissions on subscriptions can only be given by raising the subscription price.

Of General Interest

It is important to read every issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* with care, and file them for ready reference. Especially notice the "Circulation" column in the SIGNAL and "Talks" in the *Crusader*, for here you will find special plans and helpful suggestions. Watch for the official communications of the National superintendent. When leaflets are offered in these columns send for them and file for future use. Study the premium offers as soon as announced each year, select one (or more) you can hope to win and unite your forces to secure it. A well planned campaign will accomplish seeming impossibilities. The union of endeavor means even more than the honor of winning a premium or special recognition for yourself or your union.

Write the papers for a list of subscribers in your field, if you do not have one. Often the ones who are not subscribers are only waiting for your tactful invitation to become readers of our papers. Send for sample copies before making a personal canvass and give a copy to the one you are inviting to become a subscriber. Either mark or call attention to the articles in the sample paper which you think will be of most interest to the one to whom it is given.

WHY MEIGS COUNTY (O.) VOTED TO STAY DRY

1. Because former hard drinkers have applied their money to brightening their homes and the lives of their wives and children.

2. Because temptation has been removed from the weak man and the unsophisticated boy.

3. Because a county treasury that showed a balance of about $20,000 in October of the year saloons were voted out, this year under similar circumstances, after three years of "no saloons," shows a surplus of $65,000, notwithstanding the loss of saloon license money.

4. Because liquor is a luxury, to say the least, and a financial drain on a community that affects everybody in the community, excepting possibly the dealers.

5. Because the sight of repulsive, irresponsible drunken persons on the streets and at public gatherings is reduced to a minimum.

6. Because business is better.

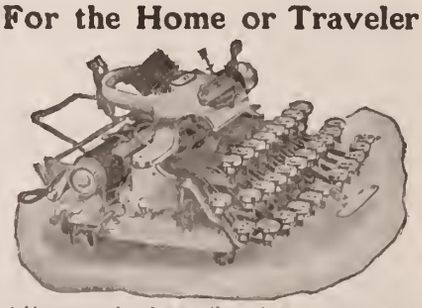
7. Because more men spend more time in their homes since the saloon loafing parlors are not beckoning them.

8. Because the good Book forbids it.

9. Because the law of the state is against it.

10. Because there is not a single good reason why the saloons should come back.—*The Republican of Middleport*, O.

For the Home or Traveler



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HELPS FOR LOCAL WORKERS

The Annual Leaflet for 1912 contains Statement of Principles, W. C. T. U. Catechism, List of Officers, Departments, etc., and other information absolutely necessary to the white-ribbon worker. Price, one ce t each; 75 cents per 100.

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book. This is supplementary to the Annual Leaflet and is published under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary. It brings to newly organized unions plans that have been tested in all the States and has the hearty endorsement of the General Officers. Words of Frances E. Willard concerning "The Local Union" are followed by a message from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President. Then come information, instruction and valuable hints for organizing and carrying on local work—a little booklet of 45 pages brimfull of just the things a new union wants to know. Price, 5 cents each.

Superintendents' Manual. A pamphlet of 64 pages compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes. It gives the Plans of Work of the 40 National Departments—the purpose and methods of each being set forth by its superintendent. A book to inspire greater interest in and a better understanding of W. C. T. U Department work. Price, 10 cents each; $8.00 per 100.

Legislative Manual. Prepared by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation. A study of governmental methods in this republic. In the seventy pages of this manual unions will find "How bills are introduced and passed in Congress;" "Hints as to procedure in legislative matters;" "How to petition;" "How to address public officials," etc., etc. Price, 10 cents.

"Achievements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. A fourteen page leaflet of great value to white ribboners who would answer intelligently the question, "What has your organization done?" Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. L. A. Scott, presents our organization as a "labor-saving machine," and as "God's thought for busy women." An appeal to all Christian workers. Twelve pages. Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Hints and Helps for Local Unions," by Mrs. Mary E. Hoover. A four page folder showing how to build the local union upon a firm foundation. Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Year Book of the Young People's Branch. Contains directory of officers and state secretaries; plans of work; monthly programs for the year's course of study; practical suggestions as to "Things a Branch can do;" also much other information and instruction indispensable to Y. P. B. work. Price, 2 cents each.

Plans for College Young People's Branch contains messages from the College Y. P. B. Secretary, from our Round-the-world Missionary, and from various college presidents; gives Plans of Work, instructions as to study of the temperance question and suggestive programs. Price, 5 cents each.

Hand Book of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch bears the same relation to the L. T. L.'s that the Year Book bears to the Y. P. B.'s and the National Hand Book to the W.'s. Tells how to "get the children afield" and how to make their work count as young campaigners. Price, 2 cents each.

Calendars

A choice collection of calendars at 35, 25 and 15 cents each.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christi n Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

TENNESSEE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

"There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

At a conference of temperance advocates of Tennessee, held recently in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol at Nashville, in response to the call of Governor Ben Hooper, a campaign committee of eleven members, one from each Congressional district, and one from the state at large, was appointed "to keep burning the fires of law enforcement."

The attendance of 300 delegates from various sections of the state, and the enthusiastic determination displayed by all to work for strict enforcement of the state-wide law showed there had been no change in the sentiment in favor of the perpetuation of prohibition. Mrs. Silena M. Holman, state W. C. T. U. president, was among the delegates present, and offered the following resolution:

"Believing that Congress should protect prohibition territory from illicit liquor selling by the passage of an effective inter-state liquor law that will enable states to enforce their own laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor, without interference from parties living outside the state, we, representative temperance people from every section of Tennessee, assembled in Nashville, at the call of the Governor of the state, petition Congress to pass such a law and earnestly urge our Senators and Representatives to use their utmost influence to secure its passage."

The conference was opened by Governor Hooper. In the course of a strong and vigorous speech, outlining the purposes of the meeting, he said it had been asked why the conference was to be limited to a discussion of enforcement of the prohibition laws; why it did not have to do with the enforcement of all the laws. He characterized this as an absurd question, inasmuch as there is no organized conspiracy to nullify any other than the prohibitory law. He said the question had also been asked why the subject of the law should be agitated, and he declared that the answer was that all the agitation had come not from the temperance advocates, whose work should have been completed when the law was placed upon the statute books, but it had come from the whisky trust and the political leaders who are seeking to nullify and do away with the law.

He further said, "The statement has been made by opponents of temperance that there is considerably more liquor sold in Tennessee than there was before the temperance laws were passed. That is absolutely false. Not only have the saloons been closed in the small towns of the state, but the control of the saloon interest over the town and county politics has been completely destroyed." The Governor closed with this ringing challenge, "There can be no peace or compromise with the saloon. It is essentially lawless, and must be destroyed."

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

off that hill with a crowbar, after sensible people have gone home to their little beds."

"I never do, Cousin Jimmy," retorted Kitty, flushing hotly.

"After the folks go home is the dandiest time of all for a good coast, isn't it, Kit?" said Bert, coming manfully to the rescue of his beloved sister.

"O Constance, how lovely it all is," remarked Celia, when the two girls were alone in their room at night.

"Shabby old house and all?" In spite of her previous resolution to make no excuses for her home, Constance involuntarily let the word slip.

"Is it 'shabby,' Connie? I really hadn't noticed, and all I care for is the people. Your dear mother! I do envy you her, Connie." Tears stood in Celia's bright eyes.

Constance was greatly touched. "I wish I could really share her with you," she said wistfully, "but you shall have all of her that is possible, dear. I am so glad you like her."

"How could I help it? And little Kitty and Bert are so bright and amusing, and Donald is such a dear boy. Connie, you are rich in the nicest kind of way." The millionaire's daughter, as she undressed for bed in a room which Eliza would have scorned as being quite too plain for her own use, felt poor indeed.

"I am glad you think so, Celia," Constance replied thoughtfully. "I feel so poverty-stricken sometimes, when I see so many things I would like to do with mere money, that I guess I do not estimate my blessings as I should. Yet if even one of my treasures should be taken away from me—O Celia!"

"Yes, Connie, you could not spare even one. I do not know much about death, but I do know what it is to be without a mother, and the only child of my father."

"Fathers can never be mothers to their girls! I found that out when Mama was so ill. I had never realized what she was to me until I so nearly lost her; none of us had, and poor Papa went about like a man bereft. You would not have called us a happy family in those days, Celia."

"And yet you were happy, Connie, in that you had love and hope even then, and could do for her what no one else could."

BUD'S CHRISTMAS NURSE

(Continued from Page Seven)

He began to argue with her, and pretty soon he asked her who was stuffing her head with temperance rules. She said that she had been a volunteer nurse only a little while, and that she had learned about alcohol and pneumonia from a piece in a paper called THE SIGNAL. Then she said that she was sure she was right and that there was no time to waste talking.

She began to open her leather bag. The doctor scowled at her and told her that if she wanted such a hopeless case she could have it; and he went out and banged the door.

Papa was mad. He jumped up and told the nurse that her foolishness had driven the doctor away, and that Bud would surely die. But she didn't seem to hear Papa. She was too busy. She was telling Mama to get this and get that, and all the time she was working over Bud as hard as she could work.

Papa muttered something, grabbed his hat, and went stamping down the stairs. Mama and the nurse looked up, but that was all. Bud was beginning to cough again, and the nurse seemed glad. She said the sleep was bad for him, and that the brandy would have been worse.

Oh, how she did work! Mama couldn't help trusting her. Neither could I, and when Bud opened his eyes and looked up at her, I knew that he trusted her, too. All the afternoon and long after I had lighted the lamp, she worked over Bud, and when he went to sleep again, she sat down by the bed, took hold of his hand and watched him. She seemed to love him most as much as Mama and I did.

I was asleep in my chair when Papa came in. There was a man with him—a little, wise-looking man in a big fur coat. I knew it was Doctor John McKay, the great doctor who went to the rich houses on the avenue. Papa had teased him to come and see Bud.

The nurse was still holding Bud's hand and watching his face. Papa was telling how she had acted about the brandy. I wondered if the great doctor would be cross to her. I hoped not, for I knew how hard she had tried. She looked up and bowed.

Doctor McKay went over to the bed and looked at Bud. He took hold of his hand, and listened at his chest. My legs felt weak and my hands felt queer and nervous. I dreaded to hear what the doctor would say.

He looked at the nurse. Then he dropped Bud's hand and looked at Mama. "I am glad that I can wish you a Merry Christmas," he said. "Your nurse did the right thing, and your boy is going to get well!"

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the two beautiful birthday cards we offer. They cannot fail to please you, as well as the friends to whom they are sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

Send ten cents for one of each or twenty-five cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

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Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union

State Motto:—"We Shall Reap if We Faint Not."

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. FAITH THOMAS PARROTT,
MARTINSVILLE, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. E. B. CLEMENT,
CENTRALIA, VA.

President's Letter to Local Unions

Dear Comrades:—

My last letter to you was written in Evanston, and after I wrote you, it was my privilege one afternoon to be Miss Gordon's guest for tea at Rest Cottage with Mrs. Stevens and a few other white ribboners.

It was, indeed, a privilege to be with our splendid leaders in the Rest Cottage dining-room, sipping tea from a cup that had belonged to Frances Willard, the tea having been poured from a Maine teapot by the hand of Lillian M. N. Stevens. The beautiful china and other furnishings, with their associations of the wonderful woman who lived in Rest Cottage, one loved and honored all over the world, linked with the living presence of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon and the realization of what they are doing to carry forward the work of our splendid organization, made an occasion long to be remembered and one that made me long more than ever to *measure up* to the possibilities. O Virginia comrades, ours is a great organization. The opportunities are many, the obligation is upon us. Are we doing our best to *use* this organization and are we making our local unions the power for good that they could be? If not, why not begin now with renewed energy and consecrated effort?

You have all had the petition blanks sent to you and I hope the work of securing signatures to the petition for the Enabling Act is being systematically done. Having undertaken this part of the work, we need to be diligent in carrying it out. I beg that you will not delay, but do this at once and thoroughly. You know the Legislature will assemble early in January, so what is to be done must be done quickly.

The promotion of some of our veteran workers should be a loud call to us to put forth redoubled energy to gather in more workers. Are you working, really *working* for new members and to organize some new unions?

We rejoice over the unions recently organized by Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Ropp —but why cannot each local union organize another? Reaching out thus will strengthen every union.

Remember the Red Letter Days. I hope, wherever possible, Mothers' Day, January 3, will be observed.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,

SARA H. HOGE

Evergreen Home,
Lincoln, Va., December 9, 1911

VIRGINIA EDITION OF THE UNION SIGNAL

This is to be issued once a month and to be a substitute for the *Virginia Call*, at the same price of twenty-five cents a year. All SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to Mrs. Effie B. Clement, Centralia, Va. All NEWS ITEMS OR OTHER SHORT ARTICLES should be mailed to Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, Martinsville, Va. MONEY to Centralia; MANUSCRIPTS to Martinsville.

THE VIRGINIA SIGNAL will be issued near the middle of each month.

All articles for publication should reach Martinsville by the fifth of each month.

The words of appreciation from the constituency concerning the initial number of the Virginia Edition have been very gratifying to the management and a stimulus for better effort in the future. The courtesy and experience of Miss Deane, editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, have been most helpful in planning for the best interests of the state paper. As the Virginia editor said at Danville: "If Evanston gives us an unmistakable Queen Anne front, let the 'Old Dominion' help with names and news, that the state pages shall never even seem to have a Mary Ann back."

A Happy Christmas for one and all!

CHRISTMAS TIDE

"O ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow!
Look now, for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing:
Oh, rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing.

"For lo, the days are hastening on,
By prophets seen of old,
When with the ever-circling years,
Shall come the time foretold,
When the new heaven and earth shall own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

—*E. H. Sears*

AMONG SUPERINTENDENTS, SECRETARIES AND OTHER SOWERS

Work in the Sunday Schools

Dear Superintendents:

I feel very sure that though I was not in communication with all of you in regard to World's Temperance Sunday, some of you have gone ahead and done what you could.

We have entered upon another year of work and the weeks and months are flying by. Let us wake up to our opportunity and resolve to do more this year than last,—very much more in the aggregate, I mean; and this will be accomplished if those who did nothing last year, will do something, if ever so little, this time; and those who did a little will do just a little more. I shall always be glad to hear from and help you whenever possible. It is not convenient for me to keep a full supply of programs, leaflets, etc., on hand, so it will be safer to write to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for literature. I keep a few pledge cards and leaflets for emergencies.

Wishing you all the merriest of Merry Christmas times and a prosperous, useful and happy New Year,

Sincerely yours,
MIMAH HOBBS DAY,
State Supt. of Sunday School Work
Salem, Box 33

Secretary Efird of Manassas is receiving due congratulations upon being among the *Crusader* circulators, having sent more than a hundred subscriptions to this child's delight and Legioners' aid.

Every one is grieved to know of the serious illness of Mrs. Sadie Savage, county president of Accomac and Northampton. Few have so endeared themselves to all workers in that beautiful section as has Mrs. Savage, and the glad tidings of her being somewhat stronger will be good news to all her friends in the state.

By reason of nervous indisposition, Mrs. May Foster of the Unfermented Sacramental Wine department is taking a well-earned rest with friends at Virginia Beach. Many wishes for her speedy restoration are being heard and felt.

The Recording Secretary regrets several errors in the new State Report, one of which is the failure to record Mrs. Reese Thompson of Chester as the Literature superintendent for the year, instead of Mrs. Hatcher. Both are well worth knowing, notwithstanding the error in proof reading on the part of others.

Also by reason of carelessness, the Loyal Temperance Legion appropriation has been made to appear to be ten times too small. More comments might be risked but for the long standing friendship between the Virginia Edition manager and the Recording Secretary!

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Buy a bolt, buy a bolt—
A bolt of pure white ribbon;
A State Report, a State Report,
And take the Virginia Edition!
Three ways to grow, three ways to know
Who's joined to prohibition!

A COMRADE OF THE KING

This expression has come from the heart of one well realizing the generous and useful life just ended here of Mrs. R. H. Jones, in Norfolk, on November 18, and from one who knows well the loss the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union has sustained in the passing of the above loved worker, for nine years State President, then organizer, Honorary President and leader in her home county. The tidings of Mrs. Jones' leaving has saddened many hearts, besides those of the white ribbon throng and of her own family, because her life had been unselfishly given to making the world all around her better. The girls of the Florence Crittenton Home, the little children of the Norfolk Orphanage, the unfortunate inmates of almshouses and prisons, the suffering in homes or hospitals, the discouraged, the needy, the circles of church societies all know a devoted friend has gone to her reward. Mrs. Jones' funeral took place at Epworth Methodist church, of which she was a member, and was conducted in the presence of a large congregation gathered to honor her memory. Every organization enlisting her activities was represented. The city press referred to the flowers loving hearts had sent as perhaps the most magnificent ever seen on a similar occasion in Norfolk.

Mrs. Jones was Miss Susan Lumsden of North Carolina, where she was born about seventy-one years ago. She was educated at Greensboro College during the presidency of Dr. Charles F. Deems. After her removal to Virginia she was twice married, first to Mr. Sydney Peters; later to Mr. R. H. Jones, a retired Episcopal clergyman, both of whom preceded her to the other world. Several daughters and sons survive her, one of whom, Rev. J. S. Peters, is in active service in the Methodist pastorate, and also his son who bears the same name.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U.

Having been already interested in temperance affairs, Mrs. Jones may be considered one of the pioneer workers of the Virginia W. C. T. U. In 1889, when the organization was small and comparatively unknown in Virginia, she became its president and with dauntless courage led the forces till 1898. Her warm heart, impulsive, generous nature, sympathy with the young and the new and timid workers, and her unfaltering belief in the righteousness of the cause in which she so delighted, continued not only during the time of being the state's executive, but remained with her, in large measure, in other positions, until health demanded entire rest.

A debt of gratitude, not only the whole state owes to her, but none can tell of her unceasing deeds to advance the work in her home county and section.

The W. C. T. U. from hill and plain sends messages of sympathy to the Norfolk and surrounding unions where her last efforts were put forth. When Virginia has won the victory, which though distant, yet draws surely near, loving and grateful hearts will recall the part due this worker and wonder if the good tidings may not even reach her in the home of the blessed, in the land of the Hereafter.

"A GOOD WOMAN GONE"

So does the *Charlottesville Chronicle* record the passing away on November 26 of Mrs. William C. Payne of that city. To those who listened to her beautiful response on the welcome program at the Danville convention, it seems almost impossible to realize that her face shall be no more seen at the annual gatherings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she had been a devoted and able member since the early days of the Virginia organization. Of cultivated mind, conservative judgment, financial acumen and special fitness for the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion, she has been prominent at every convention. White ribbon workers from far and near have heard with keen sorrow the tidings of her going home and tender their loving sympathy to the bereaved ones in her family and town.

That many may have the opportunity of realizing Mrs. Payne's useful life in her home city, the sketch below is reproduced in part from the *Chronicle:*

Mrs. Payne was born July 26, 1847, in Campbell county, Va. She was the daughter of the late Thomas M. Bass. She was married to Mr. W. C. Payne of this city, December 13, 1866. To this union were born eleven children, all of whom survive her.

While Mrs. Payne was busy with this large family, she found time to devote to many duties, which were incumbent upon her in the many positions which she held in the community. Feeling that there was a great need for temperance work, many years ago, in the early history of the W. C. T. U., she connected herself with that work and was over twenty years its president. During this time, she was a most active worker and felt a keen sense of reward when its work was accomplished. In her parlor today, beautifully framed, hangs the printed woman's appeal to the voters of Charlottesville.

Mrs. Payne belonged to the U. D. C., was a staunch member of the Baptist church and was the efficient teacher and superintendent of the primary department in the Sunday school. Mrs. Payne was a most capable woman in all the activities of a Christian life. As a teacher of children, she was eminently successful. The training of children was one of her special qualifications.

In Mrs. Payne's death, the church, the Sunday school, the W. C. T. U., the large circle of relationship, the entire community have suffered a distinct loss. Of Mrs. Payne it can be truly said, that she adorned and made sacred her home, adorned the faith she professed and left a blessed example of a well-spent life.

The December issue of *The Young Crusader* is particularly beautiful, abounding in helpful story, song, and lines of other kinds. In planning for the children and their gifts at this Christmas season, why not lessen the supply of candy and increase the supply of *Crusaders?* Are not twelve visits of intellectual charm and character better strengtheners than one dip into sweet daintiness just for the day? Can not the mothers divide? Can not and will not some reserve the twenty-five pennies, so that the little ones of one's own home, or of some other needing little lessons in temperance, may have a permanent paper—permanent in what is best and highest?

LOCAL UNION SUPPLIES

Interesting leaflets for social meetings; helpful ones for the members of the union; and coupon pledge cards, 25 cts. per 100. Leaflets for public distribution, 15 cts. per 100.

Send for samples of all the above.

Hand-book of programs, with literature for the same, 35 cts. each. New State Reports, 15 cts. for single copy, postpaid. In lots of ten or more, 10 cts. each, not prepaid.

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199 York St., Norfolk, Va.

A POSTPONED CORONATION

The Winchester union several months ago held a successful membership contest, gaining forty active and five honorary additions. Joy reigned, as any one may guess, but the crowning welcome was given the new members in the form of a largely attended reception on the evening of November 27 at the home of the local president, Mrs. Arthur Leafe. Invitations had been sent the entire union and other guests, including the state president and Mr. Hoge. After singing by the Virginia chorus, prayer was offered by Rev. W. T. Walters of the Disciples church, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. W. H. Carter, wife of the Baptist pastor. Music was next enjoyed and was followed by a recitation by Mrs. M. M. Lynch, wife of a leading attorney of Winchester. Addresses were then given, in a forcible, enthusiastic manner by Rev. and Mrs. Hoge on statewide prohibition and the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Refreshments were served and cordial introductions and pleasant greetings were given upon every side. Thus a line of new workers came to know more of the royal work they have gladly entered upon.

All indications point to the National Conference in Washington this month as being one of the most far-reaching and remedial meetings ever called at this phase of the temperance question, for as is well known, the main object is the consideration of the interstate traffic in intoxicants and how to prevent prohibition territory from having the will of its people violated. Governors, Senators, financiers and others equally distinguished will take part.

The press accounts will be eagerly watched for.

LOCAL UNIONS BUSY---AND ABOUT TO BE

The Roberts Memorial union of Danville has suffered a distinct loss in the removal to Durham, N. C., of Mrs. J. A. Lee, its active president. Though disliking to sever home ties, Mrs. Lee is well adapted to enjoy North Carolina prohibition and the VIRGINIA SIGNAL would like to hear sometimes of its benefits, that Virginia may be further stirred to help and not hinder this progressive state in enforcing its wise law.

Mrs. L. L. Vann has been chosen as the new president of the Roberts union and begins her administration with a modest spirit but with the good wishes of all for herself and the new corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. M. King.

The prospect of another local election has not dismayed the Edinburg union, though the whisky people circulated a petition at the November election and gained many signers. The white ribboners are working hard and ask all comrades and friends to pray that God may help them win the victory.

The Salem union now holds its semimonthly gatherings at the homes of the members, Mrs. George Moyer being a recent hostess. At this meeting Mrs. Myers, Roanoke county president, was present, and all enjoyed her account of the Milwaukee Convention, which she attended. Mrs. Day, state superintendent of Sunday School work, furnished literature for distribution on World's Temperance Day in Salem, when Rev. J. H. Light of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church in the morning and that of the Baptist in the evening.

Mrs. E. S. Moorman of Campbell county reports a successful observance of Virginia Day in November, at Rustburg. It is needless to say that this union is deeply in earnest and has been given good training because, though the winds blew fierce and bitterly cold, the members assembled in good number at the Methodist church in the evening and had recitations, readings, and encouraging talks from both Baptist and Methodist men in sympathy with the earnest workers. Five new members have been gained, one in town and four near by in the county.

The Loudoun county W. C. T. U. has been actively agitating for state-wide prohibition and in securing signatures to the petitions for the Enabling Act. It has had Mrs. Ropp and Mrs. Sparks in the field for two weeks each in November. Unions were organized by Mrs. Ropp at Mount Gilead and Bluemont, and names were secured for another in the northern part of the county by Mrs. Sparks. Both speakers visited a number of the public schools and were most cordially received. Mrs. Sparks was the speaker at the quarterly convention held at Lincoln on December the first. The Christine union of Axton is arranging to have two medal contests during the approaching holidays, the class being trained by Mrs. James M. Barker, Jr., a valued member and intellectual advancer of the entire neighborhood.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION

Judiciously distributed subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL will revolutionize antagonistic sentiment in any community. Try it! If you cannot send THE UNION SIGNAL each week to every minister, superintendent of schools, and the homes which control the thought of friends and neighbors, you can at least send them the once-a-month Campaign Edition. Try twenty-five subscriptions and start the papers at once. Educational work takes time, but it is exceedingly effective and lasting in its results.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

The Field

The department of Circulation of National Official Papers should have a superintendent in every union from the local to the state. That old workers may be helped and new ones interested and enlisted, the wider reading of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* is of vital importance to every officer and department superintendent in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Superintendent

The requisites for one who successfully superintends the work of this department are enthusiastic interest in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, accuracy and promptness. The interest which grasps the greatness of our work, its wide possibilities, recognizing the marked efficiency of the workers whose minds are stored with information and practical suggestions, grows as we take up any of our numerous lines of endeavor. In THE UNION SIGNAL alone each one finds the information which makes our work a powerful force. The interest in our papers and the need for their circulation develops as we work. Both promptness and accuracy can be acquired, if need be; any earnest white ribboner may become a valued and efficient superintendent. This department should not be expected to bring personal profit to its superintendent. Its necessary expenses should be paid by the union, exactly as it pays for the expense of conducting any other line of work. Our papers are published at as low a price as possible, and commissions on subscriptions can only be given by raising the subscription price.

Of General Interest

It is important to read every issue of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* with care, and file them for ready reference. Especially notice the "Circulation" column in the SIGNAL and "Talks" in the *Crusader*, for here you will find special plans and helpful suggestions. Watch for the official communications of the National superintendent. When leaflets are offered in these columns send for them and file for future use. Study the premium offers as soon as announced each year, select one (or more) you can hope to win and unite your forces to secure it. A well planned campaign will accomplish seeming impossibilities. The union of endeavor means even more than the honor of winning a premium or special recognition for yourself or your union.

Write the papers for a list of subscribers in your field, if you do not have one. Often the ones who are not subscribers are only waiting for your tactful invitation to become readers of our papers. Send for sample copies before making a personal canvass and give a copy to the one you are inviting to become a subscriber. Either mark or call attention to the articles in the sample paper which you think will be of most interest to the one to whom it is given.

WHY MEIGS COUNTY (O.) VOTED TO STAY DRY

1. Because former hard drinkers have applied their money to brightening their homes and the lives of their wives and children.

2. Because temptation has been removed from the weak man and the unsophisticated boy.

3. Because a county treasury that showed a balance of about $20,000 in October of the year saloons were voted out, this year under similar circumstances, after three years of "no saloons," shows a surplus of $65,000, notwithstanding the loss of saloon license money.

4. Because liquor is a luxury, to say the least, and a financial drain on a community that affects everybody in the community, excepting possibly the dealers.

5. Because the sight of repulsive, irresponsible drunken persons on the streets and at public gatherings is reduced to a minimum.

6. Because business is better.

7. Because more men spend more time in their homes since the saloon loafing parlors are not beckoning them.

8. Because the good Book forbids it.

9. Because the law of the state is against it.

10. Because there is not a single good reason why the saloons should come back.—*The Republican of Middleport*, O.

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HELPS FOR LOCAL WORKERS

The Annual Leaflet for 1912 contains Statement of Principles, W. C. T. U. Catechism, List of Officers, Departments, etc., and other information absolutely necessary to the white-ribbon worker. Price, one ce t each; 75 cents per 100.

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book. This is supplementary to the Annual Leaflet and is published under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary. It brings to newly organized unions plans that have been tested in all the States and has the hearty endorsement of the General Officers. Words of Frances E. Willard concerning "The Local Union" are followed by a message from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President. Then come information, instruction and valuable hints for organizing and carrying on local work—a little booklet of 45 pages brimfull of just the things a new union wants to know. Price, 5 cents each.

Superintendents' Manual. A pamphlet of 64 pages compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes. It gives the Plans of Work of the 40 National Departments—the purpose and methods of each being set forth by its superintendent. A book to inspire greater interest in and a better understanding of W. C. T. U Department work. Price, 10 cents each; $8.00 per 100.

Legislative Manual. Prepared by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation. A study of governmental methods in this republic. In the seventy pages of this manual unions will find "How bills are introduced and passed in Congress;" "Hints as to procedure in legislative matters;" "How to petition;" "How to address public officials," etc., etc. Price, 10 cents.

"Achievements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. A fourteen page leaflet of great value to white ribboners who would answer intelligently the question, "What has your organization done?" Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Busy Women and the W. C. T. U.," by Mrs. L. A. Scott, presents our organization as a "labor-saving machine," and as "God's thought for busy women." An appeal to all Christian workers. Twelve pages. Price, 75 cents per 100.

"Hints and Helps for Local Unions," by Mrs. Mary E. Hoover. A four page folder showing how to build the local union upon a firm foundation. Price. per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35 cents.

Year Book of the Young People's Branch. Contains directory of officers and state secretaries; plans of work; monthly programs for the year's course of study; practical suggestions as to "Things a Branch can do;" also much other information and instruction indispensable to Y. P. B. work. Price, 2 cents each.

Plans for College Young People's Branch contains messages from the College Y. P. B. Secretary, from our Round-the-world Missionary, and from various college presidents; gives Plans of Work, instructions as to study of the temperance question and suggestive programs. Price, 5 cents each.

Hand Book of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch bears the same relation to the L. T. L.'s that the Year Book bears to the Y. P. B.'s and the National Hand Book to the W.'s. Tells how to "get the children afield" and how to make their work count as young campaigners. Price, 2 cents each.

Calendars

A choice collection of calendars at 35, 25 and 15 cents each.

Prices include prepaid carriage.

Order from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 28, 1911. No. 52

New Year's Chimes

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky;
The flying cloud, the frosty light
The year is dying in the night.
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow,
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times,
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—*Tennyson*

Special Articles in This Issue

A Great Mother and a Great Daughter—Our Washington Letter—How One Physician Rates Alcohol—The Real Revenue from License—Postal Savings Banks Interfere with the Saloon—Mother and Child.

A GREAT MOTHER AND A GREAT DAUGHTER

"SAINT COURAGEOUS" AND FRANCES E. WILLARD

"Were there more such mothers as Madame Willard, there would be more such daughters as hers." With these words, Hannah Whitall Smith, in the introduction to "Glimpses of Fifty Years," closes a beautiful appreciation of the mother of Frances E. Willard. It is well worth recalling on Mother's Day (the birthday of Madame Willard). She says:

"The book tells of a free-spirited mother, who sympathized with her children rather than governed them, and who, although she would have liked her daughter to learn housework, yet did not force her into it, because she had the rare good sense to know that it was far better to help her child to do the best in her own line than to force her to do a half-best in any other line, and also because she believed every natural gift to be God-given and meant for divine uses in serving the world, and therefore worthy of respect and of development. We have in the story of this mother and daughter a glimpse into the relation between parents and children such as it ought always to be, not one of arbitrary control on the one hand and slavish submission on the other, but one of co-operation or partnership, in which each should try to help the other to do and be their best, and should each realize the sacred duty of leaving one another free to follow, without hindrance, the path which they should feel called upon to pursue. It is no small thing to have laid open before us the methods of a grand and truly typical mother, one who had not the help of the usual environment, one who made herself her children's world."

Of this ideal mother, Frances Willard, in the same volume, speaks thus:

"Concerning my mother, I wish to say that for mingled strength and tenderness, 'sweetness and light,' I have never met her superior. The word 'dauntless' best expresses the attitude of her mind: the word 'loving,' that of her heart. She has such equipoise of character, such anchorage in God, that no storm surprises or is able to make shipwreck of her sovereignty and faith.

"My mother was a school-teacher not far from Rochester, in the prime of her youth, beginning at the age of fifteen. An elegant gentleman entering her school-house one day, asked if he might make a temperance speech. It was General Riley, of Rochester, who lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and talked temperance all his life, being a man of wealth and going out at his own expense to speak. This lecture that he gave in Mother's school-house was the first she ever heard, and she signed the pledge then and there for the first time. One of her friends, a young man, learned of this later, and thought it so purely fanatical, that he said to her with warmth, 'I hope, just to pay you for doing that, you will never be able to get married.' This is an interesting side-light on the popular thought of that day.

"My dear mother was an admirable home-maker as well as a housekeeper. One of her pet books was, 'The Mother at Home.' Nothing seemed to fascinate her so much as the few volumes that were at her command relative to the proper training of children.

"She was fond of music, and on the farm she taught herself to play on the melodeon. She was always studious to acquire, and we felt, although she did not say it, that she had a purpose to keep along with her children, so that they should not look upon her as antiquated, or come to acquirements themselves that made her a less congenial comrade. In this she surely showed the subtlest wisdom.

"I think the key to mother's long and tranquil life is to be found in the conscientious care with which she required herself to sleep. Many an evening, so many that it became a proverb in the family, she would take her leave of us before the circle around the evening lamp was broken, saying, *'I must go to bed and to sleep, for my children's sake, that I may still be young-hearted when I'm old.'*"

> "Motherhood is life's richest and most delicious romance, and sitting in sunshine calm and sweet, with all my precious ones upon the other side, save the daughter who so faithfully cherishes me here, I thank God most of all that He ever said to me, 'Bring up this child for me in the love of humanity and in the expectation of immortal life.'"

"SAINT COURAGEOUS"

AN EVERY DAY TRAGEDY

AS RECORDED IN THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

"Oh, the poor boy! The poor boy! What could have put it into his head to do such a thing. It was that awful gang he was always with. He was as sweet a boy as ever lived when we were married three short years ago, but he was too good-hearted. He could not refuse a drink and he had been drinking last night before he went out. Oh, my poor boy!"

These were the words with which the young wife of one George Gabriel of Chicago, greeted the news that her husband had been shot and mortally wounded by a policeman after he had held up at least six men on the north side of the city. When the patrolman came upon Gabriel and a man by the name of Jarr, also engaged in the evil work, the former had wheeled about, and pressing his revolver against the policeman's body, had twice snapped the hammer. The cartridges, however, did not explode, whereupon the policeman reached for his own gun and shot the bandit, the other making his escape.

Mrs. Gabriel, who seems little more than a girl, first learned of the shooting of her big boy husband from a morning newspaper. The shock came after a sleepless night of worrying over his failure to come home. The mother and wife hurried to the dying man at the hospital. As the policeman on guard signaled the two women to pass into the quiet room, where, on a little white bed, lay the wounded man, he cried out, "I'm sorry, awfully sorry, Addie. Take care of little Bobbie. Don't cry, Mother."

Between paroxysms of grief, the young wife told of her lost happiness. "We were so happy with little Bobbie, who came to bless us after our two other babies died. George was a regular worker and he used to kiss Bobbie and me good-by when he went to work in the morning, and Bobbie was just learning to wave good-by to him from the front window. And now he is going to die, and leave Bobbie and me and mother all alone. Oh, I hope it will be a lesson to those tough corner gangs. My poor Georgie. He could not refuse a drink."

The little woman sobbed aloud and leaned her head on the shoulder of the older woman. Together they walked blindly down the hospital corridor, and out into a world made dreary and sorrowful at this happy Christmas season, by the reckless deeds of a young man led astray by drink and bad companionship.

"Oh, the poor boy,"—the cry of the heartbroken wife, finds an echo in the breasts of countless thousands who, viewing the havoc wrought by the liquor traffic, cry aloud in agony of spirit, "How long, O Lord, how long, shall this rampant evil be permitted to harass and destroy the youth of our cities."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

On December 21, Congress adjourned for the holidays. The most important matter that has come before it up to this time is the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. Under the treaty of 1832, it is provided that the citizens of this country shall be permitted to travel and sojourn in Russia in perfect safety just as the citizens of Russia may travel and sojourn within our boundaries. It is claimed that for thirty or forty years, Russia has violated the terms of this treaty. Especially has this been true of its discrimination against the Jews. President Taft, through the Department of State, a few days before Congress was aware of the fact, had given notice to Russia that the terms of the treaty not being complied with, the treaty should cease to exist. The House, by an almost unanimous vote, and the Senate by a unanimous vote, concurred in this action by passing a strongly worded concurrent resolution declaring the treaty of 1832 abrogated. With Secretary Knox as the only witness, President Taft, on the morning of December 21, signed the joint resolution passed by Congress. The treaty will automatically continue in effect until January 1, 1913. In the meantime, efforts will be made to negotiate a new treaty eliminating the causes of friction which led to the termination of the old one. Coincident with the signing of the resolution of abrogation, there was made public at the White House an exchange of cablegrams between President Taft and the Emperor of Russia. The President, under date of December 19, sent his best wishes to the Emperor in connection with the celebration of the feast of St. Nicholas, the name saint of the Emperor.. The Emperor replied in the same spirit of kindliness and friendly feeling.

What Does the Abrogation Mean?

Just what this abrogation may mean, we cannot say; some fear Russia, in retaliation, will treat the Jews badly, but it can hardly treat them worse than it has already done. We of this country can scarcely realize the position Russia has taken concerning the Jews especially, although it has not acted with all fairness toward others of our people. Here, where we have no caste, no prejudice, no class distinction, where we stand on equal footing as American citizens, it is difficult to comprehend the feeling of bitterness Russia has shown. We will all watch with eagerness for the framing of another treaty, which will lead to a way of friendliness.

As was stated last week, the National Conference on Interstate Liquor Legislation, which met in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1911, with 172 delegates present, representing twenty-six different societies and thirty-nine states—in many cases by appointment of the Governor—after a free expression of sentiment in regard to the importance of securing the withdrawal of Federal protection from liquor dealers importing liquors from outside their several states, for the purpose of violating the state laws, by unanimous vote appointed a committee to select or draft an effective and practicable interstate liquor bill to be urged, by united efforts of all organizations represented and good citizens generally, for immediate passage by Congress.

Committee on Interstate Liquor Legislation

The committee is as follows: Chairman, Rev. A. J. Barton, of Texas; secretary, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, District of Columbia; Rev. W. F. Crafts, of same place; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, of New Jersey; Hon. S. E. Nicholson, of Indiana; Ex-Governor Frank Hanly, of Indiana; Hon. F. S. Caldwell, of Oklahoma; Rev. James Cannon, of Virginia; Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas; Senator P. J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Congressman Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Congressman E. I. Webb, of North Carolina; and Congressman F. S. Jackson, of Kansas.

After thorough consideration of three bills pending before Congress, the committee selected the Sheppard bill (H. R. 16,214) following, (omitting some verbiage):

Text of Bill

"A bill to prohibit interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors in certain cases: The shipment or transportation, in any manner, or by any means whatsoever, of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, or wine, . . . into any state, territory, or district of the United States, or place non-contiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor is intended, by any person interested therein, directly or indirectly, or in any manner connected with the transaction, to be possessed or kept, or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such state, . . . enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such state, . . . is hereby prohibited; and any and all contracts pertaining to such transactions are hereby declared to be null and void, and no suit or action shall be maintained in any court of the United States upon any such contract or contracts, or for the enforcement or protection of any alleged right based upon or growing out of such contract or contracts, or for the protection in any manner whatsoever of such prohibited transactions. Section 2. That there shall be no property right in or to any such liquor while in the possession of any railway company, express company, or any other common carrier in connection with any shipment or transportation thereof in violation of this Act."

Pertinent Comment

All liquors shipped for illegal purposes are outlawed by this bill, and so taken out of interstate commerce, and they may be seized on suspicion immediately upon entrance into any state, which is one of the chief purposes of all interstate bills previously introduced. Those making such seizures must prove by the circumstances of the case that the liquors were imported for illegal purposes; otherwise they must be surrendered to the consignee.

The first impressions of us all have been against the proposition to make the law depend upon showing the "intent" rather than any specific fact. But a motive has to be proved in many crimes, and the proof of guilt from circumstantial evidence is not so difficult in actual practice as it seems. The bill does not prevent importing liquors into a state for personal use.

Children's Bureau Discussed

The bill for the establishment of a Children's Bureau, and which has been recommended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, was vigorously opposed one day this week, by Senators Bailey of Texas and Heyburn of Idaho. Senator Bailey entered protest against the flood of legislation proposed in Congress, and went on to say, "The first Congress which assembled under the Constitution of this Republic passed less than one hundred bills, and we must not forget that that Congress was required to put into operation the greatest governmental experiment in all history. During the last Congress 40,000 bills were introduced—a republic 125 years old with 40,000 things left undone that ought to have been done." Nevertheless, we say a great many people in this country believe the children are as worthy of being looked after by the Government as are trees, streams, or sheep and cattle, and we shall continue to press for this bill until the Children's Bureau is an established fact.

Ministerial Body Calls on President

A body of Washington ministers called upon President Taft recently to urge the appointment of a vice commission for the District of Columbia, such as Chicago, Minneapolis and the state of Iowa now have. They told the President the "red-light" district was now moving on the Capitol and that the fact was an insult and dishonor to the nation. The ministers denounced the segregation idea, saying that vice commissions had already investigated segregation and had found it a bad policy for any city. A petition asking for this commission, which had been indorsed by unanimous vote of the Presbytery of Washington, was presented.

Senator Works of California thinks that the President's "District" message, to be written soon after the holidays, ought to contain material touching upon moral conditions. The District commissioners in their estimates to Congress, have failed, says Senator Works, "to pay any attention to the moral needs." He thinks the President should make up for this supposed deficiency. Mr. Works calls attention to the large number of saloons in certain squares and the presence of undesirable people in a certain section near the Capitol; indeed, within a stone's throw of the Capitol, notorious resorts are located. The Senator said he had not investigated the question, but as a member of the District committee of the Senate, he intended to do so.

New Line of W. C. T. U. Endeavor

The W. C. T. U. of the District, always on the alert for new lines of work, have recently inaugurated a School of Health, under the especial charge of Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco, a public meeting being held monthly, addressed by prominent physicians. The first of these meetings was held in W. C. T. U. parlors, September 20 last, addressed by Dr. Olive P. Ingersoll, on "Diet for the Growing Child." October 18, the meeting was addressed by Dr. G. Thomason Plumstead of South Africa, on "The Natural Defenses of the Body." November 15, "Healthful and Artistic Dress" was presented by Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco. December 20, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist for the Department of Agriculture, spoke on "The Health of the Nation." This meeting was held in Wesley Chapel, D. C., about 350 being present. He began his address by saying, "The health of the nation is the wealth of the nation; health being the most valuable asset the nation has." This address was packed full of up-to-date information and was listened to with intense interest. January 17, Dr. Howard Kelly, formerly of Johns Hopkins, and his especial assistant, Dr. Flora Pollock, are to speak on "The Protection of Children." Dr. Kelly ranks as one of the foremost surgeons of this country, and it is an unusual and an especial favor for him to come to Washington and speak at one of these gatherings. The meetings will continue monthly until May.

Send for Legislative Manual

I trust our women will send to the W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for copies of the Legislative Manual. Questions that are fully answered in that little pamphlet (price ten cents) are coming to me by every mail.

The longer I live the more the temperance movement appeals to me. No matter what problem I approach, whether it be that of the children, of the unemployed, of the aged, or of housing, I find it complicated and made more difficult by its association with drink. There is not one social problem existing in the land which would not be infinitely more easy of treatment and solution if we had not to deal with drink.

Hon. Philip Snowden, Member of Parliament, England.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS INTERFERE WITH THE SALOON

The saloon men in the mining towns of the West are opposed to the postal savings system, according to *The Postmaster's Advocate*, for it means to them a loss of money. *The Advocate* states the case as follows:

"Thus far the only unfavorable criticisms of the operations of the postal savings system that have been reported to Postmaster General Hitchcock are the complaints of saloonkeepers in certain mining towns of the West, whose business seems to have been unfavorably affected by the practice the miners are adopting of putting their surplus earnings in the postal savings banks. Formerly such savings, if deposited at all, were put in the local commercial banks, but this did not greatly deter their being expended, for the miners, after having paid out the ready cash in their pockets, could make further payments to the saloonkeepers by check. Postal savings accounts cannot be drawn against by check, and furthermore no money can be withdrawn from such accounts except in the usual day time postoffice hours. It thus happens that the evening business of the saloons has been considerably diminished by this new branch of the postal service, which, according to Postmaster General Hitchcock, is proving to be an important influence on the morals of the communities in which established."

HOW ONE PHYSICIAN RATES ALCOHOL

RADICAL CHANGE IN SENTIMENT IN THIRTY YEARS

"I have not been led by prejudice to consider alcohol of little or no value as a medicinal remedy," said Dr. Watson H. Harwood, recently, at the convention of the Franklin county (N. Y.) Sunday School Association. "In other words, it is not because I am rated as a 'temperance man' and am opposed to the drunkard-making business that I do not, in my practice, use alcohol in any form to be taken internally. My conviction on the subject has come from my own experience and observation in the practice of medicine for the last thirty years.

"Although born and reared in a home where not one drop of alcoholic liquor was kept or used, and having never even tasted liquor until I became a man, I found, on beginning the study of medicine, that it was recommended by my teachers and in the medical text books of that day for use in many diseases. . . . The physicians conscientiously and guardedly prescribed alcohol because they had not yet learned its true nature. They supposed it to be a stimulant, like strychnia—we know now it is an anesthetic, like chloroform. They supposed it raised and sustained the vital energies and thus tided those who needed it over dangerous crises—we know now that it is a deadener, a paralyzer.

Physicians Now Deplore Use

"All these ideas have passed away with up-to-date physicians, and with educated people who take pains to be informed on the subject. They know that alcohol never sustains, never keys up the failing powers of life, but has an effect just the opposite, lowering and further weakening those in need of a real stimulant. Drs. Waugh and Abbott, of Chicago, editors of *The Journal of Clinical Medicine*, at least five years ago, said in an editorial in their paper substantially as follows: 'Sick or well, old or young, whatever your condition may be, every drop of alcoholic liquor you put inside you, will work injury and not good.' 'If any man wishes to use liquor, let him be honest and say he uses it because he likes it, not because it does him good.'

"A few years ago in England, the great liquor interests, alarmed at the spread of true knowledge concerning the nature and effects of alcohol, sent out a circular letter to a large number of the leading physicians of the realm, in which they stated that, while they deplored as much as anyone could, the abuse of liquor and the evils of intemperance, they still believed that it had its place in medicine and, properly used as a beverage, was conducive to health; and they called upon those learned physicians to express themselves thus moderately in its favor and help combat the mischievous teaching of the extremists who said that alcohol was of little or no value as a medicinal remedy and could never work anything but injury as a beverage. We were surprised to read that to this moderate request of the big liquor men of England, ONLY SEVENTEEN physicians answered favorably, and of the seventeen who thus replied, two or three had large investments in the breweries and distilleries.

"The scientists of Germany and other countries have at last discovered and demonstrated the true nature and effects of alcohol; the progressive physicians of the world are following the scientists; and in a few years more all of the people who desire the truth, and care more for their own and others' real well-being than they do for the gratification of abnormal appetites, will follow the doctors.

Corroboration of Captain Hobson's Testimony

"Many think that Captain Richmond P. Hobson, in his masterful treatment of this subject, overdraws the picture of the 'Great Destroyer,' but every physician knows that he is giving his audiences just what the leading medical teachers of the world have been giving the doctors for the last eight or ten years.

"No wonder that those who have heavy financial interests in the liquor business dread to have the children in the public schools instructed as to the nature and effects of alcohol. If this goes on, to what source will the traffickers in liquid poisons look in a few years for customers?

"The evil of intemperance is a gigantic one, and we do not underestimate its power. But we are not without encouragement in our fight against this mighty wrong. Arguments that were put forth years ago for the continuance of the liquor traffic, and which then seemed strong and weighty, have now no strength or force. Never before were there so many strong men and women arrayed in the battle against rum as now—in our own land and across the seas."

"The fact that the liquor business keeps on fighting the law is proof enough in itself that the traffic is bad and not good. The dry goods and grocery trades do not keep up a constant fight against any law. Why does the liquor traffic alone always oppose the law?"

FIGHTING FOR THE CHILDREN

Hon. Seaborn Wright

Pitted against the sobriety of the coming generation, pitted against the finest virtues of our children in the nursery of life, stand vast business interests with millions upon millions of invested capital, every dollar of it dependent upon the wreckage of a new generation. In this fact is the terrible wrong and infamy of the legalized liquor system. It is not for the men of this generation that I have been fighting; it is for the children of the coming generation.

THE REAL REVENUE FROM LICENSE

IT EXISTS ONLY IN IMAGINATION OF OPPONENTS OF PROHIBITION

There is no argument upon which the opponents of prohibition so depend as that the legalized liquor traffic will bring to the state a large amount of revenue, which will help to pay the taxes, decrease the deficit and promote financial prosperity generally. When skilfully presented the statement sounds plausible, but a careful examination of conditions in license communities shows that the facts are misrepresented. The *Portland (Me.) Evening Express* gives the following clear and convincing refutation of this stock argument of the liquor men, from which we quote:

"Massachusetts has license, and to that state we have a right to look for the evidence either for or against the statement. Very fortunately we do not have to guess at this matter, as Massachusetts has a state bureau of statistics and its report has recently been given to the legislature, in which we find the following:

"Of the adult paupers in the state of Massachusetts 75 per cent are addicted to the use of liquor.

"Forty per cent attribute their pauperism to their own intemperate habits.

"Of all the adult criminals 95.45 per cent are addicted to the use of liquor. In 84.41 per cent of all the criminals, the intemperate habits of the offender led to a condition which induced the crime.

"Of all the insane adults 51.44 per cent are addicted to the use of liquor. In 30 per cent the intemperate habit of the person led to insanity.

"Now, let us look at the financial account. Without quoting the specifications in detail it is enough to say that the total cost to the state of the paupers, criminals and insane, made so by the use of liquors, for the past year has been $2,012,419. The total income from license fees during the same time was $838,474.

"These official figures show beyond controversy that the state has made a direct loss from this one source of $1,173,945.

"Remember, this does not take into account the tens of millions of dollars squandered in saloons by those who still managed to hold down their jobs.

"And yet there are those who say that the licensed saloons will bring a revenue to the state!"

WHITE RIBBON WORK IN URUGUAY, SOUTH AMERICA

The W. C. T. U. work in South America has made marked progress in recent years, and has been the means of creating interest in temperance reform not only among the women but among the men. Requests have been received from the soldiers of the Uruguayan Army, asking for the organization of temperance societies within their ranks.

There is a strong and flourishing Loyal Temperance Legion in Montevideo, Uruguay. It might be called a twin Legion for one section speaks, sings and recites in the Spanish language, and the other in the English tongue.

The two central figures in the group shown in the picture are Miss Elma Grace Gowen, World's representative in South America, at present in the United States, and Mrs. van Domselaar, president of the Uruguay W. C. T. U. Back of Mrs. van Domselaar stands her husband, and in front and a little to the left sits Miss Hewett, the efficient and faithful director of Crandon Institute, who through her knowledge of both Spanish and English, has been the medium of implanting in many a South American home and heart W. C. T. U. principles.

Mr. and Mrs. van Domselaar have given generous support to the work, and have materially assisted Miss Gowen in making trips to various parts of the country, and in the printing of temperance literature. The picture was taken by another valued worker, Miss Marsh, who has given excellent service to the cause in the Medal Contest department, and in the musical features of W. C. T. U. meetings.

THE ARROW BRAND

MRS. F. M. HOWARD, Clinton, Iowa

Chapter IV.

The vacation days passed only too quickly, as one pleasure after another followed in swift succession. Coasting down the long hill, on the cushioned bobsled, which held a dozen or more, was a sport which Celia found very exhilarating and enjoyed immensely. Even the long climb back to the top again, with Mr. Otis usually as her companion and helper, had its charm.

The moon was full and its white light was nearly as brilliant as that of the arc light which gleamed further down where the trees were thicker. Though their lives had been spent so differently, Mr. Otis and Celia found many congenial topics of conversation, and the subjects of which the young girl knew little became doubly interesting as Mr Otis presented them from his point of view. The young man, on his part, delighted in watching the play of emotion on the lovely face, which, as they talked, was from time to time raised to his own.

"A court reporter, Miss Rudolph, sees and hears things which one in your sheltered position would never come in contact with. You would scarcely believe me, should I tell you the proportion of crime that is caused by the drink evil alone. Murders, desertions, forgeries; in fact, crime in general can almost universally be traced, primarily, at least, down to a love for liquor. Can you wonder that I hate it?"

"No, oh, no," the girl answered with a start, for she had been thinking deeply as he talked, and was not prepared for his direct question. "Temperance is all so new to me," she added hastily, "and, to tell the truth, this is my very first introduction to a white ribbon family. You must not be surprised if I am ignorant of many things I ought to know."

"Well, Aunt Nettie, bless her, is well qualified to coach you along temperance lines. It does my heart good to see one family fully alive to the great need of this reform, which is surely coming. The liquor men may fight; in fact, they are fighting desperately now, but God is God still, and right will triumph in the end, in spite even of the indifference of the lukewarm."

"If all children grow up with the knowledge and enthusiasm of Bert and Kitty, there will soon be a great temperance army in the field," remarked Celia, with a smile for the energetic little ones who had amused her greatly. "I am quite curious to see and hear their little entertainment."

"And Kittie tells me you are going to take part in the program."

"Oh, yes, anything I can do in a cause so laudable I shall do willingly," Celia replied. "One could not refuse such earnest little creatures." As she spoke, Celia felt an uneasy sense of masquerading. What would these dear people think of her if they knew—knew of her relation to "The Arrow Brand," and that her father was doing all in his power to undo the good work they were accomplishing in the world, for it was a good work. She had seen and heard enough, by this time, to become convinced of that.

One evening Dr. Farrell was perusing the paper when an item attracted his attention. He read it aloud to his wife. "At the late meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Jacob Rudolph, millionaire brewer of Branscomb, was elected delegate to an important meeting of the Association called to consider ways and means to fight special legislation, now under consideration at the state capital."

"Carl, is it possible that our sweet guest is the daughter of a brewer?" asked Mrs. Farrell, in grieved surprise.

"All things are possible, Nettie, and her home is in Branscomb, but if it is so, she has been very careful not to mention it. Jimmie is very much interested in her. I can see that," added Dr. Farrell thoughtfully. "She is certainly getting a full helping of temperance ideas while she is here."

"I have never believed, Carl, that all the wives and daughters of liquor dealers are admirers of the traffic; in fact, I have known of several cases where the business has crept into the lives of temperance women quite unawares, but, at any rate, Celia is a dear, sweet girl, and we must not let her suspect that we know of this, unless she herself chooses to tell us."

"Certainly not, my dear. It might be distressing, and the child is not responsible for her father's business." The paper was safely laid away, and Celia's host and hostess were, if possible, more kind and considerate of her than before.

"What a lovely face," exclaimed Celia, as the girls were dressing the next morning. "Who is it?"

"That is Frances Willard. Mamma gave me the picture on my last birthday, and I love to have it in my room, where I can study the features of the noblest woman of her time."

"I have heard of Frances Willard," Celia said, forbearing to add that she had heard of her through her father's disparaging remarks. "She had to do with W. C. T. U. work, I believe."

"She was its head and front for many years. The women of America owe her undying homage for what she has done for them, and her influence still lives in the hearts of the workers of today."

"It must be fine to have lived like that," Celia said. "The most of us will be forgotten in a day, except by our own immediate friends."

"We need not be." Constance turned upon her friend impulsively. "We can each of us live a life so noble and so unselfish that it will reach out into the lives of others, even as hers did. There is work enough for all of us in this sin-troubled world, and I, for one, am anxious to do my part."

"You will, Connie, with such a mother to direct and guide you, but I am a poor, useless butterfly with nothing but money to my credit." Tears stood in Celia's expressive eyes.

"And money can do so much, dear. It turns the difficult wheels which creak so loudly, sometimes, in our work, for there are few of us who are wealthy enough to give as we would love to. Money is a wonderful lubricator, Celia."

Celia was silent. Tomorrow would be Christmas Eve, and there was a tree in the shabby little parlor on which she longed to place gifts which would fill her own heart with delight, but she was afraid to do so—afraid that she would appear ostentatious and vulgar if she indulged in the pleasure of giving as she could afford to give, and in her perplexity she resolved to appeal to Mr. James Otis, who knew this dear family so much better than she did. As she explained her desires on the way to the down town stores, where he had offered to escort her, he shook his head.

"It is very nice and thoughtful of you, to be sure, but I fear Aunt Nettie wouldn't stand for it," he said. "The doll for Kitty and the auto for Bert will be all right, but lessen your generosity by half for the rest, at least. I know they would prefer it."

"It would have been such a luxury," sighed Celia, "but I can give to the cause anyway. Mrs. Farrell certainly could not object to that." At the thought Celia's bright face became animated again. Her father had added a large amount to her regular allowance so that she might

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THE CALL OF THE NEW YEAR

Quit you like women, be strong;
There's a burden to bear,
There's a grief to share,
There's a heart that breaks 'neath a load of care—
But fare ye forth with a song.

Quit you like women, be strong;
There's a battle to fight,
There's a wrong to right,
There's a God who blesses the good with might—
So fare ye forth with a song.

Quit you like women, be strong;
There's a work to do,
There's a world to make new,
There's a call for women, brave and true—
On! on with a song!

Quit you like women, be strong;
There's a year of grace,
There's a God to face,
There's another heat in the great world race—
Speed! speed with a song!

—*Adapted from William Herbert Hudnut*

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CROWS' NEW YEAR PARTY

GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, O.

Mother Crow smoothed back her already smooth hair and looked about the table at the little Crows, middle-sized Crows and grown-up Crows. She cleared her throat before she answered the question which Father Crow had just asked.

"How shall we begin the New Year?" she repeated after him. "I don't exactly know, but I have been planning for something entirely new this year."

Sixteen-year-old Harold threw back his head and laughed loudly. "My dear Mother, did you not know that there is nothing new under the sun!" he cried, "and if that is true in everyday things, how much more does it apply to holiday celebrations and family dinners. There are just three things in order for the first day of every year: good resolutions, family dinners and the attacks of indigestion, and the doctor's bills which nearly always follow."

"We have been entertaining our relatives every year," continued Mrs. Crow, undismayed by her son's remarks. "I know they like to come and we like to have them still—" she anxiously scanned the circle of eager faces, "still not one of our guests ever knew what it was to be without a good meal or a home. People entertain only their friends to whom dinners are an every-day occurrence. They treat their friends who own carriages, to a ride and let the lame who have none, walk. I have done the same thing myself and so have we all." The mother's kind eyes looked into the face of each one. "We are Christians or claim to be. Now, Father Crow, why can't we invite in such a company as the Bible speaks of—the lame, the halt, the blind—and let our relatives entertain themselves this year? I think myself it would be a good idea."

"I invited Mary Peale to spend the day. Her father and mother will be away, but if you are going to have such a crowd as that, I will recall my invitation," objected Helen, with curling lip. "Mary is so exclusive. What will people say, too, when they hear about our company?"

"Then we might set a new style!" smiled the mother. "What is the first day of the year for but to renew old vows, repent of the mistakes of the past and start all over again? If we could help some one else to walk in the right path would it not be better than only to help ourselves? Have you forgotten the motto, Helen?"

"There are no halt, lame, poverty-stricken people in all Milton. You have forgotten that," reminded Harold proudly. "Why, every one is prosperous. Even Biddy Malone has her 'chiny closet and a rale sideboard in her shack.'"

Mrs. Crow again smiled. "I suspect if you would try to find them, Harold, there are plenty of needy people even in Milton," she said slowly. "I'll tell you what you may all do. I have been entertaining your company on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's for sixteen years. This time I will make the usual preparations for a splendid dinner, and if New Year's Day comes without your being able to find my guests, I will entertain yours. Do you agree?"

"Sure!" answered Harold promptly, "and we will beat you at your own game, Motherdie. There are no poor in Milton. I declare, there's the schoolbell. We'll have to hike."

Harold sprang to his feet. He was followed by a quartet of smaller Crows. There was a donning of coats, a hurried giving of kisses and the noisy youngsters trooped out of the house. For a moment the mother stood watching them as they skipped over the snow-covered lawn.

"The dears, how can they understand rightly when they have never known poverty!" she breathed. "Father, teach them to help others."

Praying that their eyes might be opened, Mrs. Crow ordered delicacies from the city and set the house in order. One by one the children brought in their reports of guests whom they had invited, but the last day of December came and Harold Crow had not yet found any one whom he cared to invite. On the way home from school one day he happened to pass an old soldier whose face showed that he had battled with the love of liquor and had often been worsted in the combat. Yes, from the close of the war until this day Bill Boston had never quit drinking. For a moment Harold scanned him curiously. Then into his mind came a remembrance of the new celebration Mother had spoken of. He hesitated and the next second stepped over to the old man and gently slapped him on the back.

"Come out to dinner tomorrow, won't you?" he asked pleasantly. "We'd like to have you, if you have no other engagement."

Old Bill looked at him curiously. "I ain't had a square meal for so long that I wouldn't know how to eat one," he said humorously. "I wish you wouldn't joke about such serious matters, boy. It kinder makes a feller wish you meant it."

"I do!" declared Harold. "I'll expect you tomorrow, and if you don't come, I'll be around after you!" The boy hurried on, leaving the old man rubbing his eyes and trying to assure himself that he was not having a beautiful dream.

Harold's route led by the jail. He did not usually look up at the institution, as he passed, but his eyes today, for some reason, were directed toward the doorway, where stood a man. "Why, that's Link Lane," he thought. "I wonder if his thirty days are up. It must be or he wouldn't be out." Suddenly the figure started forward, and a wave of pity swept over Harold as he noted the bent head, the general air of discouragement which characterized the now free prisoner. He hastened on, but a little later wheeled quickly around.

"I'm inviting our guests for New Year's dinner," he began, walking up to the unhappy man and smiling frankly at him. "Won't you be one of them?"

Old Link looked down at his ragged clothes. He pulled off his hat and ran one shaking hand over his shaven head. "I believe the Good Man sent you," he said simply. "Yes, sir, I'll come and be only too glad to."

The first day of January was clear but intensely cold. In many homes well-fed citizens gathered for a day of feasting and enjoyment, but at the Crows the day was celebrated by a feast such as the Lord would have loved to see. Each member of the family had asked a guest. Many of those gathered at the

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TURNING A NEW LEAF

"Now, what is that noise?" said the glad New Year.
"Now, what is that singular sound that I hear,
As if all the paper, in all of the world,
Were rattled and shaken and twisted and twirled?"
"Oh, that," said the jolly old Earth, "is the noise
Of all of my children, both girls and boys,
A-turning over their leaves so new,
And all do honor, New Year, to you."

—*Laura E. Richards*

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The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

"We Wish You a Happy New Year"

How glibly, with voice and pen, we pass the words along, "We wish you a happy new year!" The little phrase means so many different things to different individuals—wealth, friends, leisure, health, work, honor, and a hundred other forms of what the world calls happiness. Let us take the definition given us by our beloved leader, Miss Willard, "The happiest thing in life is doing good according to a plan," and let us wish to all our friends and acquaintances, to our neighbors and business associates, this particularly fine brand of happiness for the coming year. Let us go even farther than a wish, and endeavor to initiate them into the delights of such a service. How can we do it? What white ribboner is there who does not know the secret? The printed message, the opportunity in conversation, the reminder of the white ribbon wherever one goes, the invitation to the children to join the Loyal Temperance Legion, to the young people to unite with the Young People's Branch, to the mothers and fathers to become a part of the W. C. T. U. Let us urge upon them, one and all, the rare and holy privilege of having a part in the splendid crusade against the great Destroyer.

A happy new year! Yes, indeed, let the good word be upon the lips of every W. C. T. U. woman, but let it be no idle word, but a sincere expression of a definite desire to interest others in a great cause. To paraphrase the words of another, "May the year 1912 be to you and yours a year of record breaking happiness, because it is a year of record breaking service to your fellow men."

The Power of Organized Motherhood

One element of power the forces of righteousness possess in the battle with the legalized liquor traffic is never estimated highly enough — mother love. "Talk about women not being interested in the abolition of the liquor evil," exclaims that great orator, Seaborn Wright, "I tell you a tigress will fight for her young, and I have never understood how a woman, loving her children, could remain even neutral in a warfare upon an institution that has destroyed whole families."

If every true woman could be convinced of the dangers which threaten those nearest to her through this organized evil and could be made to realize the power she possesses, she would arise and help to abolish the evil business which menaces the happiness of her home; but "the mother nature patiently preoccupied in deeds of love for those about her, has been slowest of all to reflect on her own innate powers, and has not until recently so much as dreamed of the resistless force of the world's aggregated motherhood," said Frances Willard.

It is for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, rightly named "organized motherhood," to arouse these uninterested mothers to a sense of the frightful danger to their hearts' dearest treasures, and it is the privilege of white ribboners to secure the enlistment of these women in our great army for the fight of all the ages. "We talk of forty horse power," said Julia Ward Howe, "if we could have a forty mother power, it would be the most wonderful power the world has ever known." But what of mother power, multiplied by the hundred thousand, waging relentless war against a common enemy? Would it not be resistless?

There is no more opportune time than January 3, Mother's Day, the anniversary of the birthday of that great mother, "Saint Courageous," to bring the mothers of the neighborhood into touch with the local W. C. T. U., and acquaint them with the great principles and purposes of our organization.

"Joy Ride"—Whisky—Murder

These are chapters of a tragic serial from real life, which appeared in one of the Chicago journals within the last few days — indulgence in liquor by two young men at one of the many legalized saloons of that city, the stealing of an automobile, a reckless ride, and while the boys are in the delirium of intoxication, the holding up of a passer-by, resulting in the death of the party assaulted and probably the gallows for the youthful criminals, who insist they "never meant to do it." The conclusion drawn by the paper which relates the sad tale is this: "For society the lesson is that tough young men should not be allowed to possess deadly weapons. There is an urgent need of a strict law regulating the sale and ownership of such weapons." The facility displayed by some editorial writers in deliberately missing the point of a story, when on another page of the same paper appears an expansive and expensive liquor advertisement, is somewhat remarkable. Truly there is need for a strict law against the sale of—not alone weapons—but the deadly poison which transforms a peaceful, harmless American youth into a dangerous desperado, whose very presence in our midst imperils the safety of the home and of society.

A St. Louis paper states that the last of the religious bodies to take action favorable to the submission of a prohibition amendment to the voters of Arkansas is the White River Methodist Episcopal Conference which met last week and voted unanimously for it.

The new reform administration under Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia is very unpopular with the liquor men. December 10 was the driest Sunday the city of "brotherly love" has experienced in many years, and the new mayor is proceeding to enforce the law in a most businesslike manner.

The designation by Governor Osborn of Michigan (in his message) of liquor dealers as "social saprophytes" has made him unpopular with the "trade," and has led them to oppose his re-election. He has further incurred their displeasure by his outspoken advocacy of woman suffrage for according to a friend of the Governor, "the brewers think woman suffrage would mean almost state-wide prohibition."

The wholesale liquor dealers of St. Joseph, Mo., have this year abandoned their usual custom of presenting Christmas gifts, in the form of free drinks, to customers of their establishments on that holiday. It is reported that instead they will use the money thus saved in "fighting prohibition and local option in communities where the temperance element is annoying." Happy the men who will go without their presents and thanks be to the sellers. Though saving their pennies to use in a cause steeped in misery, sin and crime, they have thereby saved their patrons from one more quaff of the liquid poison which leads the drinker straight to the gateway of destruction and that by the quickest and surest route.

A request has been received for a copy of the report of the National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1897. If any reader of THE UNION SIGNAL possesses a copy of which she is willing to dispose, we suggest that she correspond with Elbert O. Brower, Seymour, Conn.

The Right Kind of New Year Vision

MRS. S. R. G. CLARK

That is not a new year which does not begin with some fresh purpose, fresh courage, fresh inspiration or determination. To merely change the last numeral in the year's date is not to have a new year, if the old listlessness, the old discouragement, the old dissatisfaction with what life brings us remain.

While a new year seldom means new environment, it always should mean taking new advantage of our environment, whatever it may be, as well as taking new hold of ourselves and our abilities, our difficulties and our work. More than that, it should mean, also, a deeper breath, a firmer grasp, a higher up-look, a wider out-look; an increasing valuation of our privileges—of what it means to live, to be, to help to mould, in slightest measure, the world's thought, its youth, its future; to be assured of the mighty possibilities of the times in which our lot is cast, the certainty that neither we nor our day met by chance, but that each was foreordained for the other; that there is purpose in our union and not for ourselves alone; that we were meant to use and improve each other for the uplifting of the race.

All Hail, 1912

A New Year! It means new and renewed demand of our best; new and renewed opportunity and privileges; fresh air to spirit-lungs; lease of life for service; fife and drum summoning the brave to battle! All hail, 1912, stored with unknown treasure! This day we take the first gift from thy hand and in it pledge ourselves again to work and pray, to fight and endure; to go forth bravely as soldiers to the battlefields of Truth, if that may be, or patiently to stay at home and guard the stuff, if that must be, encouraging those who do battle by our constant prayers, our hearty cheers.

Has the year just passed been one of joy to us? Has it been a good year? Do we dread its departure? It is still ours, as all we've ever had must be; its incense will perfume memory in all the years to come. Poets are prophets, and Browning tells us:—

"There shall never be one lost good!
What was shall live as before."

Has the year passing on been a sad one to us, marred by disappointments, lack of success, pain?

"What is our failure here but a triumph's evidence
For the fulness of the days?"

Wait and Watch

Wait! Wait! Out of our bitterest bitter we may yet gather our sweetest sweet! And, blessed assurance, we have another chance! A new year is born! It is ours, and it remains with us to decide whether it shall be sunny or gloomy, helpful or hopeless. We may not control its happenings, its problems, but its issues are ours; for we and we alone must decide, not only what our attitude shall be toward what it brings us, but what the result shall be to ourselves—and often to others—in what may come, whether of weal or woe. There is a sense in which man may keep his face toward the sun-rising even when his feet carry him toward the sunsetting, and each one of us, like the moon, may reflect the light that falls upon us when we have no light of our own. To be a blessing is to be blessed. Who or what can rob us of that privilege?

PERSONAL MENTION

Our National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, accompanied by Miss Anna A. Gordon, Vice-President-at-Large, has returned to her home in Portland, Maine. The workers at Headquarters always feel a sense of regret when these beloved officers find it necessary to wend their way Mainewards, and anticipate, with keen joy, their return to Evanston.

Because of the ill health of her husband, Mrs. Ellen A. Dayton Blair, National organizer, has gone to Paradise Valley Sanitarium, National City, California. Any who desire to communicate with her will, therefore, kindly address her at the above named address.

STATE REPORTS DESIRED

The editorial department of THE UNION SIGNAL from time to time finds the various State Reports of great value for reference, and desires to have a complete file of them. Will not each state, therefore, kindly send us a copy, and if the Report is not yet out, file this request for attention later on?

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON'S REPLY TO CHARGES

On its face, the reply of William E. Johnson, Indian agent, to the charges made against him by the Department of the Interior at Washington seems to prove conclusively the unfairness and injustice done him, and places the Department in the somewhat embarrassing position of being under obligations to explain satisfactorily to the public some of the statements made by him. In view of the later charges made, just how the Department reconciles the acceptance of Mr. Johnson's resignation—which in itself is a clean bill of health—with the statement made by Secretary Walter M. Fisher to Miss Clara True that there were no charges against him, it is difficult to understand, and the public will await with interest the reply of the Department.

HELPS FOR WILLARD MEMORIAL MEETING

THE UNION SIGNAL of January 18 will contain a list of helps for the Willard Memorial meetings to be held February 17, in commemoration of the beautiful life and far-reaching work of Frances E. Willard.

TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

A CHRISTMAS HOMILY

Reprinted from *Rocky Mountain News*

A Few Christmas Thoughts as Valuable for Christmas Week as Christmas Day

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY
Denver, Colo.

If Christ had given the world nothing but Christmas, it would be well worth our while to worship Him; to stop in the swift pursuit of gold, the mad whirl of social life, to listen anew for the angel chorus chiming down the centuries, "Peace on earth and good will to men."

Everywhere glowing holly and glistening mistletoe illuminate the letters that presage the time when war shall be no more, and "good will to men" sings in the coins that drop in the pole-swung kettles of the Salvation Army, or clink their happy message down hidden ways to lonely hearts and needy homes.

Flowers and goodies, toys and garments, somehow shine this week with the light of the star that blossomed in the blue so long ago, and voices—alike crude and trained—chant the old heaven-born melody of "peace," with new hope in their hearts this twentieth century of our Lord.

Oh, if we would but learn the lesson of it all, and let the Christmas spirit take possession of us for all time, and lead us out into that larger giving of ourselves to those about us for which they hunger!

Then every philanthropy would be dowered with power; men and women would be seeking new avenues of helpfulness to their fellows, and the sky would be rosy with the millennial dawn.

Yet surely to the women of the white ribbon, and those with us if not of us, whose sympathies reach out to the millions to whom the joys of Christmas are unknown, surely to us this wonderful season will be rich with new visions, new purposes, new consecration.

It is given to but few to do large things, but all of us may throw our influence on the side of God and humanity, and give out every day the very real things for which thousands are longing, love and sympathy and cheer and courage; every one of us can sound a clear note of protest against the sins of society and government, and to everybody striving to make the world better we can give our Godspeed.

Let us do what we can, just where we are, to sweeten and ennoble life, and we shall hear the angels sing the whole year round.

VIRGINIA W. C. T. U. BEREAVED

The sympathy of white ribboners is extended to the Virginia W. C. T. U. in its recent loss of two veteran workers: Mrs. R. H. Jones of Norfolk, for nine years state president, and Mrs. William C. Payne of Charlottesville. Mrs. Payne expected to attend the National Convention, but was taken ill just before leaving home. These comrades were a great power for good and will be sorely missed by their friends and W. C. T. U. associates.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.

TREASURER
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JANUARY 3—*Mother's Day* (the birthday of Madame Willard).
FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week.*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.*

SUPERINTENDENTS

CO-OPERATION WITH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

ELLA GILBERT IVES

The action of the National Executive at Milwaukee in voting to reproduce, in part, for general circulation, the exhibit, "Relation of Temperance to Missions," at "The World in Boston," opens a new source of helpfulness, for the printed charts will serve not only this department, but also the correlated departments: Sunday School, Anti-Narcotics, Work among Foreign Speaking People, Work among Indians, and Health and Heredity. The charts will also have a world mission. Watch THE UNION SIGNAL early in the new year for announcement of them.

Meantime, important new leaflets are ready for immediate use: "Report and Plan of Work" and "Department Quiz." The former embraces the salient features of work done in the various states during the past year, and a Plan for the coming year for state, county and local superintendents; also "Hints for Programs," "Questions for Annual Report," and a full price list of department literature.

The "Quiz" embodies the information conveyed in the two responsive readings, now out of print, and additional matter, such as the "Duties of a Temperance Secretary of a Missionary Society."

Both leaflets are essential. The card, "Definite Easy Things to Do" serves admirably as a starter and is in much demand. "The Great Foe of Modern Missions" is of special service to missionary workers and societies, as are all the leaflets of the World's superintendent, Dr. L. C. Purington. Her "World-wide Co-operation" (new edition just out) is a quiver full of arrows.

The new leaflet, L. T. L. exercise, "The Loyal Temperance Legion in Mission Lands," features a scene at "The World in Boston," where it met with much favor. The exercise, with modifications, was given at Milwaukee on Demonstration Night, and, according to press reports, aroused "intense interest." It is in rhyme, and is pithy, picturesque, and, when completely given, full of music and action.

The momentum imparted to Co-operation by the exhibit is being felt in many ways. The demand for literature, for addresses, for articles, and for helps of all kinds, is great and growing.

A number of the state superintendents were at the National Convention, and were quickened thereby. Nothing else brings so immediate and precious returns in enthusiasm and zeal, as such attendance. Let us keep that objective in mind, dear fellow-workers, and aim to attend next year or the following. Let us plan and pray to be there. Second best (some would place it first) is being at the state convention. Both conventions have their altar fires, where we may light our torches to kindle others in turn. Let us not be content with candles in this day of electric bulbs.

That we may be more and do more in 1912, let us be much in concerted prayer, seeking financial help to promote our work—money to invest in literature and the forthcoming charts; using the gift that is in us of tongue or pen; enlarging our horizon by world-views and a wide intelligence in all matters pertaining to the Kingdom of God; cultivating those graces that keep one young and growing, that is, tolerance, kindness, ardor for truth. In this undenominational, international, universal reform, breadth is as important as depth or height. While this one thing we do, let us be all things to all men, in the Pauline sense,—informed, interested in every phase of Christian work, that we may win some for temperance.

The thirty superintendents in as many states have already received a letter and the new leaflets mentioned. A speedy reply is expected. The year's end will take color from its beginning as surely as the sunset from the dawn.

If perchance there are other readers of this column, may it serve as a definite call to them, as direct, swift and convincing as "A Message to Garcia."

23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS

Recommended by friends to temperance travelers. Additions to the list are invited.

The West Central Hotel, Southampton Row, London, England.
The Garfield, Akron, Ohio.
Epworth Inn, Enterprise, Fla.
The Algonquin, Norfolk, Va.
Gehest Hotel, Madison, Ind.
The European, The Merchants, all of Laurel, Mont.
Commercial Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.
The Hotel Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.
Eagle Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Hamilton, 14th and K Sts., Washington, D. C.
Hotel Pleasanton, 1120 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Knickerbocker, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hotel Richland, Prescott, Mich.
Turner House, Turner, Mich.
Farmers Hotel, Standish, Mich.
Henry Kanes Hotel, Tawas City, Mich.
Rose City House, Rose City, Mich.
Commercial House, Standish, Mich.
Carsealien House, Selkirk, Mich.
Sterling House, Sterling, Mich.
Schooster House, Emory Junction, Mich.
The Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
The Herkimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Everett House, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.
Jackson Temperance Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Temperance Hotel, Medina, N. Y.
Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, Calif.
The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.
The Palms, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.
The Temperance House, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
The Capital, Johnstown, Pa.
Hotel Munro and The National Hotel, Joliet, Ill.
The Comstock House, Hudson, Mich.
Hotel Maverick, San Antonio, Tex.
The Touraine, Spokane, Wash.
The Mohonk, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
The Cliff, The Wildmere, Minnewaska, N. Y.
Pine Tree Inn, Lakehurst, N. J.
The Ontio, Unidilla, N. Y.
Merchant's Hotel, Winona, Minn.
The Lakeview, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hotel Ruffner, Charleston, W. Va.
Manuel House, Scott Hotel, Hallet Hotel, Canisteo, N. Y.
Sweep Hotel, Plankinton, S. D.
The Willard, Delevan, N. Y.
Brunswick Inn, Oxford, N. Y.
The Lindell, Lincoln, Neb.
The Alice Frances, Elmira, N. Y.
The Concord, Frankfort, Ohio.

The passage of the following resolution by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, at its recent convention held in Minneapolis, adds one more force to the list of those already arrayed against the liquor traffic: "Resolved, That in view of the fact that all organizations and societies are more and more interested in the temperance problem because of the investigation that has been given by the greatest scientists and physicians of the world in regard to the nature and effects of alcohol, we recommend that all study circles give one program a year to this subject."

THE "LITTLE MOUNTAIN STATE" BESTIRRING ITSELF

STATEWIDE PROHIBITION IN 1912!

Special Correspondence

"Vote it in! State-wide prohibition in 1912!" That is the war-cry in West Virginia, the "Little Mountain State." Every foot of its territory is either mountain or valley. Rivers, like spider-webs, cross and re-cross it. Its Alpine-like scenery never loses in charm; its mountains are clothed with oak and tulip trees and chestnut and beech of great size; its valleys and banks are green, even in winter, with pine and spruce, laurel and rhododendron. It ranks as the second state in the Union for coal and gas and oil. Mines, lumber mills, potteries, paper mills, glass factories and manufactories of all kinds are found within its borders, and the little state is indeed a bee-hive of industry. No other state is so loved by its inhabitants. It is the only one in the Union where ninety-three out of every 100 inhabitants were born in the state.

W. C. T. U. Bravely Faces Responsibilities

Like the state itself, the W. C. T. U. of West Virginia is not a large body, but it can be depended upon. It has a wide-awake corps of general officers. Two of these, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, the president, and Mrs. Blanche M. Pickering, the corresponding secretary, are exceptionally young to hold such responsible positions. One of the workers who came in from another state remarked that it made her jealous to see how intensely loyal all these West Virginia white ribboners are to their young president, because it put her state to shame!

Popular Speakers Engaged

Mrs. Yost is making large plans and wise ones they are. Mrs. Lora S. La Mance has just completed six weeks of work in the state and will return in 1912. Miss Christine I. Tinling, who is a special favorite in West Virginia, comes shortly. In February, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will arrive. Other special workers are to follow. Billy Sunday is to be in Wheeling in February, greatly to the disgust of the wets, and Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson is to fill some early dates.

How ripe is the field for harvest is shown by the fact that the first speaker mentioned, in her six weeks of labor, though rain fell fully a third of the time and the mud was terrific, succeeded in putting in thirteen new unions and re-organizing two others, and in gaining 154 active and thirty-three honorary members. Nearly every one of these new unions is to be mothered by some older union, which will meet with it two or three times, instruct it, show it what to do and encourage it generally.

Young People Coming Forward

It is a significant fact that nearly half of these new unions have young ladies as president. The young people are coming to the front. In one place where the opposition was so great that it took real heroism to stand, two nineteen-year-old girls took the lead, one as president, and the other as corresponding secretary. Mrs. Yost has passed on the word that the work of the Young Campaigners is to be a permanent feature in the campaign. She is sending every speaker to the schools and the way in which the children respond is remarkable. In another town where the sentiment unfortunately was against the W. C. T. U., only three women came out—two of these were very young—and there was not a man who stood for temperance. Nevertheless, eighty school children, to whom the speaker had talked earlier in the day, were enthusiastic hearers.

Mud and Rain Do Not Deter

In spite of mud and rain, the average attendance is above the average! In Richmond, the president, Mrs. Higby, not only arranged a series of meetings at the churches, but **sent the speaker to a crowded picture show, where the manager gave her twenty minutes between the acts in which to tell her story. This is a bright idea and worth remembering.**

At Sutton, the president had two women from each church write twenty notes of personal invitation to church members to come out to the lecture. Others wrote to those outside of the churches. It cost less than $2.50; result, 200 out, among whom were more men than women. A splendid contribution was also made to the campaign fund and seven new members were gained.

Mrs. Minta Ridgeway, president of Monongalia county, went with the speaker to four different points. Mrs. Ray Hawker of Mannington, Mrs. Lizzie Toothman of Fairview, Mrs. Jennie S. McLaughlin of Webster Grove, Mrs. Allie B. Jackson of Fairview, and Mrs. H. P. Loe of Wheeling also went with the speaker from point to point in their particular territory. This personal work shows how intensely interested are these brave hearts of West Virginia. Mr. Frank Huey, husband of the president of Loganport union, in the storm and through the mud, took the speaker to three places.

Speakers and Workers Developing

Not a few campaign workers are developing. Several of these ladies are beginning to speak. Some of the best contest speakers are preparing to give selections in school-houses and country churches.

Yes, West Virginia is pushing prohibitionwards!

HERE AND THERE

So eminently satisfactory has been the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools of Philadelphia by two trained workers, Mrs. Hildebrand and Mrs. Stillwell, that a demand has been received for more instruction of this kind. Superintendent Brumbaugh of the city schools has recently endorsed Miss Hendricks for this position and she has already begun the work.

The white ribboners of St. Paul, Minn., are endeavoring to have excluded from the public library of the city, a book by Joseph De Bar, secretary of the National Wholesale Liquor Association, entitled "Prohibition and Its Relation to Self Government," on the ground that it is entirely unfit for the library and that the placing of it under the classification of prohibition books, is misleading to young people.

The Pawcatuck W. C. T. U. (Westerly, R. I.) recently held a most enjoyable parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. C. B. Frazier. Mrs. Tuckerman, superintendent, had charge of the program. Many quotations, also selections from the Bible bearing upon the subject of "Hope," were brought before the members with interest and profit. During the evening the W. C. T. U. served a bean supper to about thirty people, thereby adding quite a sum to the funds in the local treasury.

The Wyoming W. C. T. U. appreciates THE UNION SIGNAL banner awarded to the state last year for the largest per cent of subscriptions in states having less than 1,000 members, and is working hard to retain it. A display of the banner furnished a very interesting event at the last regular meeting of the Cheyenne W. C. T. U. The state president, Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, upon this occasion gave two very instructive papers upon "The Curfew" and "Commission Form of Government," respectively, and a general discussion followed which brought out many practical and useful suggestions.

The W. C. T. U. of Hoopeston, Ill., is full of life and vigor, its meetings are well attended and the members keep up their enthusiasm in the cause. Just now the subject of Juvenile Court work is being discussed and Mrs. Kate Crane, probation officer for the county, has been invited to speak to the members. A testimonial of appreciation for the faithful, unselfish work of Mrs. Mary G. Smith, founder of the union and for twenty-one years its president, was adopted lately, in view of the fact that she is about to remove to another locality. As a token of affection and esteem the title of president emeritus was conferred upon her.

Miss May Russell, National organizer, spent Sunday in Ripley, Miss., two weeks ago. While there she addressed two audiences and completely captivated her many hearers. Twenty pledges were secured. Miss Russell is characterized by Mrs. Thomas Spight, president of the Ripley W. C. T. U., as "a pleasant, as well as most forceful speaker. To impressive delivery and strong argument Miss Russell adds the charm of true refinement of manner and speech. Any union lacking energy and enthusiasm would do well to secure a visit from her. After her day with us, our treasurer and her assistant collected almost the whole of the yearly membership dues, as well as dues from honorary members. Miss Russell has the appreciation and admiration of the whole union."

MOTHER AND CHILD

RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN THE HOME

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was the first fall meeting of the W. C. T. U. and the topic for the evening was "Religious Training in the Home." All of the several speakers, among whom was a minister, an editor, a school principal and a college professor, were parents.

With a deep sense of personal responsibility, it was recognized by all that there is a deplorable lack in the religious training of American children and youth; and that parents, teachers and preachers must all unite for better moral instruction. The minister called for the triple alliance of home, school and church—"and the greatest of these is the home!" he exclaimed emphatically. "We need to study home-making as hard as we've studied church-making, or schools or anything else. The home's opportunity is the first chance and the best chance. It is a continuing opportunity. There are no graduates in four years. The course is at least twenty-one years long."

Responsibility of Church Secondary

"The church," he went on to say, "has no right to assume the duties the home ought to bear. The Sunday school is inadequate, as is the church, because it touches the life a little too late and a little too infrequently. What is most needed is the strong influence of worshipping households."

"Religion needs for its future the best attention from the wise at the fireside," commented the president. "Parental love and filial devotion make easy tuition. When the home is the house of God, God's other house acquires attraction."

"Responsibility to God cultivated in the home is of primary importance—greater than religious education in the school," said the editor. "The schools will not be better than the homes from which the pupils come. The homes will not be better than the churches in which the parents worship."

The Home of the Past

"The home," he reminded his hearers, "used to do what school and church are now essaying. In former times, the family was almost the sole place where children were instructed in honor, conscientiousness and a religion of honesty. Of late, the home has been shifting the burden of responsibility. And the efforts of the school and church are often sadly minimized by the actual governing and neutralizing conditions in the home. Children are not rightly born. Their home training is all wrong. The heaviest weight the teacher of morals has to lift is the inertia for spiritual goodness and truth—the indifference which often comes from home inheritance."

What Today's Home Should Be

It was the school principal who gave practical suggestions for religious training in the home. He referred to the beauty and value of memorizing and the usefulness of the catechism in impressing direct moral truth.

"Character food must be thoroughly assimilated that it may become the strength of the soul," he said earnestly, telling of John Ruskin's early religious training through memorizing, at the knee of his mother, the Scriptures and Scottish paraphrases. Ruskin testified of his mother that in the chapters of the Bible learned by heart, "she established my soul in life," and that he thus secured "the most precious and most essential of his education."

Memory Work Essential

"The times for memory work at home should be regular," continued the school principal. "Bed-time offers itself as the most convenient opportunity and the hour of weekly family worship. These are the most impressionable times. And parents, in imparting to their children poems, psalms, the sublime poetry of Deuteronomy, ancient forms of prayer and devotion; portions of the catechism and of the Scriptures will give them, in fee simple, the very essence of a priceless heritage."

"While in the public schools, the children are learning of Hiawatha and Sir Launfal, they may learn at home of Goliath, Daniel and Isaiah," said the college professor. He knew of a boy who longed for Sunday to come that he might hear the Bible stories reserved for that day only. "The material furnished in the Bible stories is surpassingly vivid, and for childhood indispensable," he declared.

"In promoting the development of a stronger religious influence in the American home," said the professor, in conclusion, "we are advancing that which will inspire our nation with the principles that alone can give it perpetuity and true glory."

A PARABLE

Mrs. Elinor Van Houten, Sidney, Iowa

A man had two sons. Promising youths they were, and the father's heart rejoiced in them. The elder was an aggressive fighter of evil, and, early in his career of well doing, because of the startling crimes he had unearthed, he was stricken down by a "Black Hand." The father's heart was sore within him and he was instantly possessed with rage against the hand which had smitten his firstborn. With all haste, he strode forth to seek, by land or sea, the destroyer of his offspring, that he might wreak vengeance upon the murderer.

After years of fruitless search, he returned to find that his only remaining son had fallen into reckless ways because of unwise companions, and was fast heading toward a drunkard's grave. The old man grieved that a son of his should prove a weakling, and when, as the result of alcoholism, the lad died, the father wept bitter tears because he was left childless in his old age.

It never once occurred to him that his last born was not a weakling, but a victim—a victim of a blacker hand than that which had slain the elder brother. **But against Alcohol, the arch-murderer, he raised no hand!**

FACTS CONCERNING ALCOHOL

HEINRICH QUENZEL

A Mother Should Know

1. That alcohol retards the physical and mental development of children.
2. That alcohol leads quickly to fatigue, and causes dulness and inattention in school.
3. That alcohol promotes disobedience to parents.
4. That alcohol causes sleeplessness and nervousness.
5. That alcohol endangers the moral nature of the child.
6. That alcohol weakens the resistance of the body and thus favors attacks of disease.
7. That alcoholism prolongs the duration of disease.
8. That every penny spent for spirituous drink would far better be used for strengthening food; milk, for example.
9. That the greater part of all mentally and physically diseased, have to thank the alcoholism of their parents and grandparents for their pitiable condition.
10. That domestic happiness and fidelity in marriage are endangered and often undermined and destroyed through alcoholism.

School Children Should Know

1. That no alcoholic drink—beer, wine, brandy, or other—contains any nourishing or strengthening value worth mentioning.
2. That the alcohol contained in all alcoholic drinks is a poison which disturbs the life processes of the cells and tissues; and is, therefore, injurious to the health.
3. That the use of alcohol induces serious acute and chronic diseases of all the vital organs, particularly the stomach, the kidneys, the liver, the heart, and the brain.
4. That the use of alcohol leads to mental and physical fatigue.
5. That the habitual use of alcohol, instead of quenching thirst, leads ever to a fresh feeling of thirst.
6. That whoever wishes to be efficient must not form the habit of using alcohol, which leads easily to the saloon.
7. That the sober worker usually outstrips his fellow workmen who use alcohol.
8. That alcohol-intoxication, by disordering the mental faculties, leads easily to unlawful conduct, as well as to debauchery.—*Everybody's Monthly*

TENNESSEE'S SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE TEACHING

Special Correspondence

The Tennessee W. C. T. U. is on the alert and striving to avail itself of every opportunity to proclaim the splendid principles and accomplishments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and by means of education to win citizens to its standard. We are using every means possible to have our laws enforced, especially the state-wide laws relating to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks and the smoking of cigarets. Governor Hooper is earnestly investigating as to his rights and power in enforcing the state-wide laws and suggests such legislation as will insure their enforcement. We have several speakers employed in visiting the unions throughout the state, and through their efforts are securing places in which to meet and audiences to which to speak.

W. C. T. U. Gains Place on Program

A generous proportion of the population of our state came to Chattanooga, November 3, to hold a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, and after persistent effort, the members of Hamilton county W. C. T. U. secured a place on the program for Miss Christine I. Tinling. Many times have the unions throughout the state endeavored to secure a place for our speakers on convention programs of various organizations, but this is the first time such a request has ever been granted, and we feel that a great point has been gained. Miss Tinling is a very earnest, pleasing, forceful and logical speaker and handles her subject in a most convincing and irrefutable manner. She made a most favorable impression on the 600 or more teachers present and opened the way for the distribution of a large quantity of literature. This bore principally upon the enforcement of our laws, especially as to cigaret smoking by boys and girls. Educators have observed how injurious this habit, when indulged in, is to both mind and body of the young and are eager to secure literature on the subject which will enable them to impress upon the minds of children the need of abstaining. The teachers eagerly sought for literature.

Speaker's Fine Temperance Instruction

During the week Miss Tinling was with us she made twenty-three talks, one before the Teachers' Association, two on Lord's Day and twenty before as many schools which she visited in the interest of temperance teaching. Our efficient committee had planned her work most carefully so that not a moment's time during her stay was lost. Everybody who heard her was delighted with her and with the instruction received and longs to have her come to us again. May God bless, guard, guide and spare her many years to proclaim to the world the great principles for which we, as an organization, stand.

PENNSYLVANIA "HARD AT IT"

Special Correspondence

Every county and union is settling down to hard work, or planning for some good stroke against our common foe. Our state paper is rejoicing over a new addressing machine and the publisher, Mrs. Forrest, says: "Now let us all move up our colors and make our state paper the very best of any paper issued by the W. C. T. U."

Manorville entertained the convention of Armstrong county. The young people, under charge of Mrs. Laura Guthrie filled the evening program. The state president, Mrs. Ella M. George, strengthened the minds of the white ribboners by an inspiring talk on the text, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be against us."

Allegheny county convention was marked by a successful gold medal contest and a demonstration of departments. A committee has been appointed to gather facts relative to the history of the county since the Crusade. Mrs. E. S. McMasters was re-elected president.

Three of the shining lights of the Chester county convention were Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, Madame Layyah Barakat and Clinton N. Howard. This is one of the strong counties, having a membership of nearly 1,000. The evening address of Clinton N. Howard was a fitting close to the busy day.

Clarion county has been greatly strengthened by Mrs. A. B. Parsels who spoke in East Brady. Thirty-nine women and thirty-one men put on the white ribbon in answer to the eloquent appeal of the speaker. Mrs. Parsels also helped Crawford county in its convention. Mrs. Catherine Long was re-elected president and was honored by being sent to represent the county at the National Convention.

Mrs. S. Canfield Wilson, one of the state organizers, helped in the Clinton county convention. Reports showed a gain in membership which was most gratifying.

The convention of Erie county showed an advance in all lines. Mrs. G. M. Bemis is president.

The convention of Forest county was the best ever held. Mrs. Derickson, one of the early organizers, and for the first nine years president, was honored with a life membership in the state W. C. T. U.

Luzerne last year made the greatest gain in membership and was rewarded with a beautiful silk flag. At the county convention held recently this was proudly displayed, as was also the one bestowed by the publisher of the *Bulletin* for 100 subscribers. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Congressman Palmer, and Mrs. Parsels were the speakers of the convention. Mrs. Ruth K. Cool continues as president of this live county.

Lycoming county was so delighted with Mrs. Frances W. Graham, who was their guest two years ago, that they invited her to return to them this year and sing her beautiful songs. The treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Rhoades, who had served twenty-four years, refused further service and was made treasurer emeritus. The membership is over 300 and work is done in fifteen departments. Mrs. Mary S. Caldwell continues as president.

Philadelphia has lately enjoyed three annual meetings of local unions. The Philadelphia union, organized in 1874, owns the beautiful "Willard" at 1921 Arch street, where all the meetings are held. The annual meeting, which occurred November 24, is an event looked forward to by all white ribboners in and near Philadelphia. Mrs. Peacock continues as president and Miss H. Frances Jones as recording secretary. Mrs. Parsels will give six addresses under the auspices of this union.

There was a large attendance at West Philadelphia's annual meeting, also regarded as an event in W. C. T. U. circles. An interesting program and a well-served luncheon given in its headquarters proved attractions, notwithstanding a stormy day. The meeting took place in the Centenary Methodist church across the street from headquarters. Mrs. E. F. W. Russell, president of the county, is president of the West Philadelphia union. Two new unions have recently been organized—the Erie in the northern part of the city and the Mary H. Hunt in the southern part.

Franklin W. C. T. U. held its twenty-seventh annual meeting on December 12. Mrs. McFarland, who has served as president since its organization, again leads. Announcement was made at this meeting that Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, will be in and near Philadelphia for a week in January. Public meetings are being planned to give her a proper hearing. Montgomery county will claim part of the time.

Miss Amanda Landes of Millersville was the moving spirit at York convention. The key-note of this convention was joyful and progress was reported along all lines.

Wayne rejoices in the help given by the neighboring president, Mrs. W. T. D. McCullough of Lackawanna.

A dozen women of Charleroi went to Monongahela and assisted in organizing a new union of twenty-three members.

The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction expects even greater results in essay writing this year than last. The pupils and teachers seem to enjoy the work as well as do the white ribboners.

December 26-28 the State Teachers' Association will meet in Philadelphia and the department of S. T. I. will cooperate in the exhibit planned.

A NOTEWORTHY DISTINCTION

The *Beverage Trade News* is concerned for the interests which it represents, and especially at this time, because Congress is in session, and probably will be for many months, during which time many things may be done inimical to the liquor traffic. The *News* sends out the timely and significant warning printed below, and we are pleased to assist in giving it publicity:

"Liquor organizations are maintained for the benefit of the trade. The leaders, volunteers and paid employes owe it to the trade to be ever watchful, so that the whole influence of the trade may be quickly exerted at a given point, either to favor beneficial things or to oppose hurtful things.

"We know, or ought to know, that the prohibition and so-called 'temperance' organizations are ever active, more so now than ever. Especially at this session of Congress will they try to have anti-liquor legislation passed.

"They want the dry area round army posts extended beyond reason, hoping thereby to include territory beyond their open attacks.

"They want the Interstate Commerce law emasculated, so that anti-liquor laws in one state will hurt the liquor trade in other states.

"They want a United States prohibition law.

"They want United States mail regulations which will be inimical to the liquor interests.

"They want many other things hurtful to us.

"They will oppose many things beneficial to us.

"Let us be up and doing!"

It will be noticed that the things which liquor men want are not enumerated. It may be taken for granted, however, that all the things they are openly or covertly seeking from the present Congress come under the phrase used in the above quotation, "things beneficial to us." **It will be further observed that what the temperance organizations want, as set forth by the *Trade News*, are all of them for the benefit, not of those organizations, but of the *people*. We are grateful for the distinction suggested.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate***

DANGER IN ALCOHOLIC RECIPES

At this season of the year when plum puddings and mince pies are popular items on the bills-of-fare of many families, a reminder of the dangers which lurk in certain recipes is not out of order. We quote from an article by Mrs. Ella Beecher Gittings, which appeared in a local paper of Rifle, Colorado:

"In a late issue of the *Denver Times* ('Marion Harland's Helping Hand department') are given two recipes, one for mince meat; the other for plum pudding, both calling for 'sherry' and 'brandy.' Following these are recipes for 'non-intoxicating drinks,' 'ginger beer,' 'hop beer' and several other beers, all of which are made by means of the yeast ferment, and therefore must contain alcohol. Then, as if the writer's conscience might be pricking her a little, she appends an article on 'Wise Methods of Precaution,' in which she says, in substance, that she hails such recipes for 'wholesome drinks which do not create an appetite for distilled liquors,' since men always have craved other drinks than water. She says that if she were a law-maker she would make it a penal offense to give ardent spirits to minors and recommend every man to make and keep a vow not to taste intoxicants until he has passed the age of thirty. Yet while he is keeping this vow, she would feed him on mince pies which contain one quart of sherry and one pint of brandy to every thirteen pounds of mince meat, and allow him to drink freely of home-made beers!

"She then makes the astounding assertion that in vine-growing countries the percentage of drunkenness is 'incredibly small.'

"Is it possible that so intelligent and supposedly well-read a woman can be ignorant of the fact that alcoholism has reached such alarming proportions in wine-drinking France that for the 'preservation of the nation'—the death rate having become greatly in excess of the birth rate—the French Government has placarded all France with posters setting forth the dangers of 'any form of alcoholic drinks'?

"One of these posters states: 'The continued use of alcohol, whether in beer, wine or spirits, even though not to the extent of drunkenness, leads to chronic poisoning and physical degeneracy.' The British Government has taken the same precautions and the Emperor of beer-drinking Germany has undertaken to stop the use of beer in both army and navy, saying in emphatic language, 'Leadership in war and in peace will be held by that nation that roots out alcohol.'

"Does Marion Harland, or any other sensible, up-to-date person believe that we shall 'root out alcohol' by sowing its seeds in mince pies and beer. Shall the Home deliberately counteract the teaching which we have decreed that our children shall receive in the public schools?"

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

If you have ever searched in shop after shop for a birthday card which expresses your own personal wish to your friend, and have given it up as hopeless, you will appreciate the two beautiful birthday cards we offer. They cannot fail to please you, as well as the friends to whom they are sent.

"A PRAYER" is another card which one will treasure and read from day to day; and the beautiful message, "TO MY SON," will bring the memory of the mother very close to the boy away from home.

Send ten cents for one of each or twenty-five cents for a dozen of one kind or assorted to THE KEADMA COMPANY, Rogers Park, Ill.

AMONG SWEDISH WHITE RIBBONERS

Miss Agnes Slack recently addressed a crowded meeting in the large Handel's Institute Hall in Gothenburg, Sweden. It was said to be the most successful, enthusiastic W. C. T. U. meeting ever held in the city. At the close, a number of people signed the pledge and twenty-three ladies joined the organization. On August 28, 1898, Miss Slack organized the white ribbon movement in Gothenburg. The union she then formed has during the last thirteen years made steady progress, and has secured the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in the chief park of Gothenburg, which has a lake upon which a large number of young people skate. Whatever refreshments they have are supplied by a good W. C. T. U. restaurant. Before the white ribboners had secured the sole right to sell refreshments, beer was furnished to the skaters. A luncheon to Miss Slack was given at this restaurant by the British consul, Mr. Duff, who also took Miss Slack to visit many of the public houses of Gothenburg.

A CHILDREN'S FAIR

The members of the W. C. T. U. of Camp Verde, Arizona, feel that they have great reason to rejoice over the marked success of the children's fair held November 18 in one of the old Fort Verde's halls, which, decorated with bunting and flags, presented a very patriotic appearance. The children's work, namely, sewing, cooking, fancy work, corn growing, poultry raising, and manual training, was arranged around the sides of the hall and viewed by about 200 people who came from far and near. Home-made candies and other goodies, together with a well appreciated fish-pond, kept the children busy and happy. A noon luncheon was served and prizes for the best skill in the various efforts undertaken were awarded. Plans for a larger fair next year are already being discussed.

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A Legislative Suffrage Play

effectively used in the Washington Campaign—It will put money into your treasury. It will educate you in legislative procedure, and parliamentary law, and convert many to equal suffrage.

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In the following daily or weekly newspapers. They belong to the class with the best magazines.

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The Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Daily News, San Francisco, Calif.
North American Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
The News, Omaha, Neb.
The State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.
The Daily News, and *The Independent*, Santa Barbara, Calif.
The Evening News, and *The Bluffton Banner*, Bluffton, Ind.
The Democrat, Madison, Ind.
The Old Colony Memorial, Plymouth, Mass.
The Sun, Churchs Ferry, North Dakota.
Evening Mail, and *The Evening Record*, Stockton, Calif.
The Daily Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.
The Sentinel, Laurel, Mont.
The Herald, Avon, N. Y.
The Tribune, La Junta, Colo.
Weekly Ithacan, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lincoln County News, Fayetteville, Tenn.
The Daily American, Aberdeen, S. D.
Daily Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
The Register and Leader, Des Moines, Ia.
The Republican, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
The Hawkeye, Burlington, Ia.
The Eagle, Vinton, Ia.
The Telegram, Breckenridge, Minn.
The Times, Georgetown, S. C.
The News Gazette, Barnesville, Ga.
The Daily Herald, and *The Vindicator*, Venango, Pa.
The Evening News, and *The Citizen's Press*, Franklin, Pa.
Public Spirit, Clearfield, Pa.
The Arenac Independent, Standish, Mich.
The Ogeman Republican, West Branch, Mich.
The Press, Prescott, Mich.
The Daily News, Lynchburg, Va.
Kearsarge Independent and Times, Warner, N. H.
Daily and Sunday Telegram, Worcester, Mass.
The Sun, Covington, Pa.
The Evening Journal, and *The Plaindealer*, Corry, Pa.
The Daily News, and *The Star*, Pasadena, Calif.
The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, O.
The Daily Herald, Boulder, Colo.
The Virginian, Richmond, Va.
The Daily Herald, Decatur, Ill.
The Normalite, Normal, Ill.
The Republican, Milan, Mo.
The Daily Review, Monmouth, Ill.
The Daily Drovers' Journal, Chicago, Ill.
The News, Thayer, Kan.
The Gazette, Delaware, O.
The Posten, Decorah, Ia.
The Standard, Fairfax, Minn.
The Prowers County News, Lamar, Colo.
The Press, Evansville, Ind.
The Star, Kansas City, Mo.
The News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Daily Sun, Jackson, Tenn.
The Enterprise, Dresden, Tenn.
The Daily and Weekly News, Joliet, Ill.
The Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.
The Jackson Morning Patriot, Jackson, Mich.
The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson, Mo.
The Volusia County Record, The News, The Weekly Supplement, De Land, Fla.
The Times-Democrat, Lima, Ohio.
Nauvoo Rustler, Nauvoo, Ill.
Progression, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
The Journal, Clovis, N. M.
The Standard, San Marcial, N. M.
The Evening Mail, The Evening News, Malden, Mass.
The Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Vermont Phoenix, Brattleboro, Vt.
The News, Harmony, Minn.
The Times, Preston, Minn.
The Beacon, Cannon Falls, Minn.
The Record, Grand Meadow, Minn.

There are undoubtedly many other papers besides those published in prohibition states whose laws prohibit such advertising, that belong in this honor list. We shall be glad to accord them merited recognition, if friends will send us the names and addresses.

W. C. T. U. Badge made in Bethlehem, from Mother of Pearl from Red Sea. Sent postpaid for 20 cents each. Send money order with order. Postage to Jerusalem is 5c per letter. Miss M. J. Glassey, Box 43, Austrian Post, Jerusalem, Palestine.

CONVENTION OF QUEENSLAND W. C. T. U.

C. A. BRENTNALL

The twenty-sixth convention of the Queensland W. C. T. U., recently held in Brisbane, proved a most helpful and successful gathering. There were held in beautiful Dutton Park, an afternoon reception to delegates and a citizens' meeting. At the latter, most instructive papers on child study were given by our women, and addresses on the new liquor bill, which is now before Parliament, were made by leading public men.

Eighty-four delegates were in attendance, and the report of Mrs. Carvosso, the secretary, showed that we have 964 members, including 231 "Ys," an increase of 156 over last year. The membership banner was awarded for the year to Lee union for gaining the largest percentage of members. Colors were presented to other unions for membership gains.

The lecture of Miss Lucy Broad, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, on "Three Character Sketches," was enjoyed by a large audience. Miss Broad has spent several weeks working in our state.

"Win One" Department

An increase of members is anticipated from the adoption of a new department, "Win One." Steady growth was reported in thirty-four departments, and a most successful and educative "model meeting" was conducted by Mrs. E. B. Harris. Helpful Bible readings were given each day by city ministers.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. J. W. Williams; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carvosso; recording secretary, Miss Ham; treasurer, Miss Wilson; vice-president, Mrs. Payne.

The treasurer's statement showed a large balance on hand, and as it was felt that we should have some able worker constantly in the field, it was decided to secure an organizer as soon as possible. Great numbers of people, including many white ribboners, are constantly arriving from England and other countries, with whom we should keep in touch.

News Notes

An earnest effort is being made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National Council of Women and other workers to abolish the C. D. Act in Queensland, but strong opposition is made by leading doctors. However, we are hopeful that success may attend the workers in this righteous cause.

We are rejoicing over the news that Parliament is moving in the direction of prohibiting the use of tobacco by youths under sixteen years of age.

Albion union celebrated its twenty-first anniversary by a very pleasant garden party, at which 120 were present.

THE ARROW BRAND

(Continued from Page Six)

spend freely, and in spite of her disappointment, she thoroughly enjoyed her morning's shopping. Mr. Otis proved a most helpful and willing companion and altogether she was very happy.

"I think you must have done Christmas shopping before this, Mr. Otis," remarked Celia with a smile, as they turned toward home.

"But never under such thoroughly delightful conditions," he replied gallantly. He was not given to idle compliments, but in this instance he was telling the plain truth. "My shopping has been of rather a solitary nature," he went on. "I was left an orphan at an early age, and the few relatives I have are widely scattered."

"But your Aunt Nettie is a host in herself," replied Celia, her beautiful face alight with sympathy. "How you must love her."

"Indeed I do. She and the others have made me the only real home I have."

It was the merriest Christmas time Celia had ever experienced as the family gathered in the evening around the tree in the parlor. Even the beloved father and physician had not been called away, a circumstance delightful in itself, and as the children sang songs, and Kitty in her sweet, ringing little voice told the story of the Christ child and the shepherds, more of the true spirit of Christmas was revealed to the brewer's daughter than she had ever before known.

Celia was indeed deeply impressed with the beautiful home scene. "It is no wonder they love it when it means so much to them that is holy and sweet," she thought. Then there was the spirit with which the presents were given. Each one was remembered and for the guest in the home there were many little tokens. With her lap full of the dear gifts, and with Kitty and Bert on either side of her, giving her ecstatic kisses now and then, her cup of joy was overflowing, she felt.

"It is the dearest, happiest Christmas I ever had," she told Constance, as the girls were preparing for bed, "and I shall always be a better girl for having had it."

Stradivarius Violin
FOR SALE CHEAP
Excellent sweet tone and in perfect condition. Could send on trial. Write to Miss Bertha W. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kans.

LIGHT UP!

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

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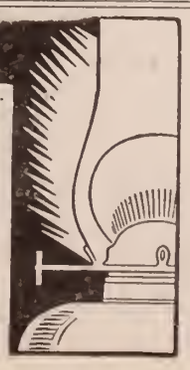

POST CARDS

W. C. T. U. POST CARDS—assorted. Advertised and sold at National Convention. Frances Willard, white ribbon and W. C. T. U. invitation. Send 2 cents for samples. Address, Mrs. R. S. Harmount, Jamestown, O.

SUCCESSFUL MOTHERHOOD

means more than a fat baby. It means laying the foundation of a strong, sturdy constitution.

Fat alone is not enough; there must be bone, muscle, brain and nerves.

Scott's Emulsion

is the Acme of perfection for Mother and Child.

ALL DRUGGISTS

11-61

THE CROWS' NEW YEAR PARTY

(Continued from Page Seven)

board for the first time in years tasted palatable food and enjoyed the atmosphere of a Christian home.

Before the guests parted, Mr. Crow read from God's word and spoke of courage and peace for those who enter upon a new life in Him. Helen sang with feeling, "Even Me," and as the company knelt, while Mrs. Crow prayed, tears rolled over the cheeks of Link Lane and his parched lips uttered the first petition to the Divine Bearer of all burdens which had passed his lips for many a day. Even Bill Boston, the drunkard, bowed his hoary head and moved his lips. It was a happy beginning for the New Year and the Crows were not sorry that they had thus begun it.

A year later found Link Lane hard at work on Mr. Crow's farm and old Bill Boston in a neat shop, mending shoes. On New Year's Day the residents of the town flocked to the church for a meeting of praise and profit. It had been a happy, prosperous year. Many homes had been thrown open to the suffering and homeless. Many had been provided with work and helped to lead an honest life. Harold Crow's young heart was bursting with joy. "How glad I am—how glad we all are—that Mother has opened our eyes to the true, the best life," he mused. "I am living now, really living, and I tell you it's great." Mrs. Crow, that night at home looking down on her little flock, whispered: "Dear Lord, thou didst help them to see Thy ways. To Thee be the honor and the glory."

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.00 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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Do you love a good bargain? Just think for a moment how much of the very best right up-to-date literature you get for your money when you distribute subscriptions for the Campaign Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. Twenty-five cents sends 192 large pages (9x13 inches), sixteen pages each month, stories, special articles, pictures, poems, cartoons, prohibition facts—there is something for each member of the family, and all for only twenty-five cents a year. It will be a vote-maker. The W. C. T. U. aim is to "educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence." Subscriptions to the Campaign Edition of THE UNON SIGNAL are one of the best possible educational methods. Send us a quarter with the name and address of one to whom you wish to distribute literature and say "Campaign Edition." We will "do the rest."

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL OFFICIAL PAPERS

(Continued from last week)

The Superintendents' Manual, compiled by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Superintendent of Institutes, contains several pages of valuable information for those who secure subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, who prepared this article, has been sending it out in leaflet form, but to give all our Unions the benefit of the suggestions, it will be reprinted in this column week by week, as space allows. Superintendents of Circulation of National Official Papers are advised to keep these papers for ready reference.

Promptness

When a subscription is secured send it in promptly. If you expect to delay the forwarding explain this to the subscriber when taking her order for the paper. A subscription held for weeks causes the subscriber, who does not understand the delay, to lose faith in the honesty and business methods of the paper.

Accuracy

Keep a careful record of all subscriptions. Write the name and address exactly as you send it, giving date of sending, how much money was forwarded and whether by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or registered letter. Of course, no superintendent will send a personal check, knowing the paper must pay to have it cashed; neither will she send stamps, coin or currency, which are unsafe and cannot be recovered if the letter is lost in the mails. The postoffice money order seems preferable as it can be easily duplicated if lost.

Subscription letters should be plainly written and on a sheet of paper large enough to go into file without being lost. Address the letter to THE UNION SIGNAL or to *The Young Crusader*, not to the editor or to any individual. The person addressed might be absent and the letter held unopened or forwarded, causing delay, as the subscriptions must reach the circulation office of the paper before receiving attention.

The sheet of paper should contain only names and addresses of subscribers and correspondence concerning subscription matters as the letter goes into file for reference. When a letter also gives news items, personal messages or inquiries concerning some other department at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, these parts of the letter must each be copied separately before reaching the proper place, to receive attention. This puts unnecessary work upon busy women and may mean a delay in a "rush" order on a busy day. Write each item on separate sheets of paper, enclosing in one envelope if you wish, and each sheet will be promptly referred to the proper office. When the receipt for subscriptions reaches you file it with the copy of your letter.

The superintendent will find her record invaluable for reference. She knows just when subscriptions are due and will endeavor to send them in advance to save the unnecessary expense of discontinuing and again entering the subscription. This systematic, faithful work is carried on year by year by our most successful superintendents.

If any complaint concerning the subscriptions comes to you write at once to the paper giving, from your record, the definite information of name of subscriber, date sent, order number on your receipt and exactly what complaint is made. If papers have been missed specify what copies, that duplicates may be sent at once to the subscriber.

Our "Letter from Home"

THE UNION SIGNAL is indeed our "letter from home," as Frances E. Willard named it. From the very heart of our great work, "Mother National" sends to each member of her UNION SIGNAL "family" this weekly letter which binds most closely the hearts of Mother and daughters. For the growing army of the Loyal Temperance Legion and the youth in the homes everywhere she provides *The Young Crusader*. Who of us would hesitate for a moment if we could have in our distant homes a weekly letter from our own dear mother, giving the news of the whole family, by simply paying the postage. And the two cents a week subscription price of THE UNION SIGNAL is only the postage on "Mother National's" "letter from home" to her dearly loved daughters.

THE BEST HE COULD DO

Up in Minnesota Mr. Olsen had a cow killed by a railroad train. In due season the claim agent for the railroad called.

"We understand, of course, that the deceased was a very docile and valuable animal," said the claim agent in his most persuasive claim-agentlemanly manner, "and we sympatbize with you and your family in your loss. But, Mr. Olsen, you must remember this: Your cow had no business being upon our tracks Those tracks are our private property and when she invaded them she became a trespasser. Technically speaking, you, as her owner, became a trespasser also. But we have no desire to carry the issue into court, and possibly give you trouble. Now, then, what would you regard as a fair settlement between you and the railroad company?"

"Vall," said Mr. Olsen slowly, "Ay bane poor Swede farmer, but Ay shall give you two dollars."—*Everybody's*

HELPS FOR LOCAL WORKERS

The Annual Leaflet for 1912 contains Statement of Principles, W. C. T. U. Catechism, List of Officers, Departments, etc., and other information absolutely necessary to the white-ribbon worker. Price, one cent each; 75 cents per 100.

The National W. C. T. U. Hand Book. This is supplementary to the Annual Leaflet and is published under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary. It brings to newly organized unions plans that have been tested in all the States and has the hearty endorsement of the General Officers. Words of Frances E. Willard concerning "The Local Union" are followed by a message from Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National President. Then come information, instruction and valuable hints for organizing and carrying on local work—a little booklet of 45 pages brimfull of just the things a new union wants to know. Price, 5 cents each.

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